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Engraved from an original Drawing by S. Rawle

View of St. Luke's Church, Clerkenwell.

Published by J. Sewell, Cornhill, August 1st 1799.



THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS.

This delicate and delicious preparation of the finest YARMOUTH BLOATERS, cured especially and in a peculiar manner after the Proprietor's instructions, is particularly recommended as being free from the rancid, oily, salt flavour, so generally complained of. When dressed in the usual way, and the old system of curing, it will be found an excellent relish, and is strongly recommended by several Epicures and the lovers of that delightful fish for Toast, Sandwich, Biscuits, and as a fine relish for wine: and also, as an excellent substitute for Russian Caviare. In Pots at 1s. and 2s. each. Also,

THORN'S TALLY HO! SAUCE, so long patronised by Epicures and Families of the first distinction, in all parts of the world, for its peculiar warm and rich qualities, a trial of which will induce those of delicate appetite to continue a zest not to be obtained by any other sauce. It is in high repute, and indispensable where economy reigns, for Fish, Game, Curries, Maintenon, Cutlets, Chops, Steaks, Hashes, and in all made Dishes; a great improver and excellent colouring for Gravies.—In bottles, 4s. and 2s.

Wholesale at the Warehouse, 223, High Holborn, London. Also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists in London, and retail by one or more in every town in the United Kingdom; also of all respectable oilmen, fishmongers, and grocers, in London and its vicinity. Each warranted in all climates; and neither is genuine unless signed by me "Alexander Thorn."

The Only Real Patent Brandy Depot
No. 111, DRURY LANE.

WWATSON earnestly solicits public attention to the above justly-celebrated Spirit, which has been declared (by the late Vendor of it in Drury Lane) "THE MOST PURE SPIRIT IN THE WORLD!" for the exclusive Sale of which, W. W. has been appointed Wholesale and Retail agent, as will be perceived by the following CERTIFICATE, exhibited in his Window, attention to which will guarantee the Public against vile impositions and the fraudulent use of the Distiller's name, whose Brandy is the only one guarded by a patent right, the highest testimonials of which have long been before the Public.

Copy of Certificate—"This is to certify that Mr. William Watson, of No. 111, Drury Lane, is regularly supplied by us with the pure Patent French Distilled Brandy, and that we confide it him to vend it to the Public in the same genuine state as he receives it from the Distillery, No. 7, Smithfield Bars, London.

"Witness our hand and seal this 3d day of December, 1834.

"JOHN THOS. BETTS and Co."

☞ OBSERVE.—The above name has no R in it.

Terms—18s. per gallon, sent to any part of London free of expense. Cash on delivery; returned, if not approved of. Discount only to the Trade.

Families and the Trade may rely upon being supplied with Wines and Spirits, in the highest state of purity and perfection, on the most liberal terms by their obedient servant,

March 25, 1835. W. WATSON, 111, Drury Lane.

N. B.—All Flasks, Casks, and Bottles, sent out from this Establishment, have a label, bearing the Name of the Proprietor, "W. Watson."

DEEDS not **WORDS**, are the maxims of the day, and to obtain public favour it is alone necessary to deserve it. The principles of honest dealing require that the tradesman should get a profit, though a moderate one, the ARTIZAN remunerating wages, and Families be supplied at the lowest rate which these combined objects can effect; on this basis HENRY L. COOPER offers the character and credit of an establishment of upwards of half a century in existence, as a pledge for the fulfilment of his engagements with his best friends and patrons—the PUBLIC. To realize the professions of this brief address, H. L. C. solicits a view of his STOCK of PLATE-GLASS, CABINET and CHAIR WORK, UPHOLSTERY, &c.. at the prices required for them, and fearlessly challenges competition in the united qualities of FASHION, MATERIAL, MANUFACTURE, and COST; 93, Bishopsgate-street Within, and at his WESTERN Branch, 57, Conduit-street, Regent-street.

Among the variety of articles above referred to, will be found, LOOKING-GLASSES of every denomination and size, varying from one foot to eighty feet and upwards; PLATE-GLASS for windows, carriages, &c., which possess great advantages over crown, and when required for exportation a considerable drawback obtained.

Annexed are the prices of current Sizes of Plate-glasses, for sashes, &c. :—

Inches.	Inches. 15			Inches. 18			Inches. 20			Inches. 22			Inches. 25			Inches. 28			Inches. 30		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
10	0	7	5	0	9	3	0	10	6	0	11	9	0	13	8	0	15	6	0	16	11
11	0	8	4	0	10	5	0	11	10	0	13	2	0	15	3	0	17	6	0	19	2
12	0	9	3	0	11	6	0	13	0	0	14	6	0	16	11	0	19	8	1	1	6
13	0	10	2	0	12	7	0	14	4	0	15	11	0	18	10	1	1	10	1	3	9
14	0	11	2	0	13	9	0	15	6	0	17	6	1	0	9	1	3	11	1	6	1
15	0	12	1	0	14	11	0	16	11	0	19	2	1	2	8	1	6	1	1	8	2
16	0	13	0	0	16	0	0	18	6	1	0	10	1	4	7	1	8	0	1	10	6
17	0	13	11	0	17	4	1	0	0	1	2	7	1	6	6	1	9	9	1	11	10
18	0	14	11	0	18	9	1	1	6	1	4	3	1	8	2	1	11	6	1	13	9
19	0	15	10	1	0	2	1	3	2	1	6	11	1	9	8	1	13	2	1	15	7
20	0	16	11	1	1	6	1	4	6	1	7	6	1	11	.	1	15	0	1	17	6
22	0	19	2	1	4	3	1	7	6	1	10	3	1	14	5	1	18	6	2	1	3
25	1	2	8	1	8	2	1	11	3	1	14	5	1	19	1	2	3	9	2	6	11
28	1	6	1	1	11	6	1	15	0	1	18	6	2	3	9	2	9	0	2	12	6
30	1	8	2	1	13	9	1	17	6	2	1	3	2	6	11	2	12	6	2	16	3
32	1	10	0	1	16	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	10	0	2	16	0	3	0	0
34	1	11	10	1	18	3	2	2	6	2	6	9	2	13	2	2	10	6	3	3	9
36	1	13	9	2	0	6	2	5	0	2	9	6	2	16	3	3	3	0	3	7	6
38	1	15	7	2	2	9	2	7	6	2	12	3	2	19	4	3	6	6	3	11	3
40	1	17	6	2	5	0	2	9	1	2	15	0	3	2	6	3	10	0	3	14	5

Or any size containing from 3 feet to 8 feet; at 9s. per foot; thus a plate being 30 inches by 18 inches contains 3 feet 9 inches superficial measure, and costs £1 13s 9d,, or above tariff. All under 3 feet superficial at a reduction.

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[*Turn over.*

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The mere announcement of a Medicine at all sanctioned by the late John Abernethy, Esq., F.R.S., &c, would, in the estimation of every person possessing the slightest knowledge of that truly great man, be a sufficient guarantee to them for its use. The astonishing success of the Antibilious and stomachic Digestive Pills, also Family Aperient Mixture of the above eminent Surgeon, in London and its vicinity, has induced the Proprietor to extend their benefits to all parts of the United Kingdom. All persons suffering from pains in the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, flatulency, dizziness of the head, acidity of the stomach, costiveness, head-ache, fits, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, jaundice, bad legs, corpulency, lumbago, St. Anthony's fire, boils, &c. will, in a short time, by their use, find their health wonderfully improved. To literary and studious gentlemen, and others of sedentary habits, and especially to those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, will also find their digestion improved, their ideas brightened, their strength invigorated, and their sedentary habits no longer injurious. They are also most admirably adapted for females at a certain period of life. The proprietor wishes to impress upon the minds of those suffering from any old standing complaints, the necessity, according to the urgency of the case, of taking the Digestive Pills once or twice daily and the Antibilious Pills twice or thrice a week, agreeably to the Directions enclosed with each box, so as to promote a healthy and regular action of the bowels. Sold wholesale and retail (by Dr. Uson's appointment), at J. Fleming's, 8, Holborn Bars—N. B. Where also may be had Fleming's Indelible Ink for writing on Linen, &c. at 1s. 6d. per case, and the Abernethian Medicines at the following agents:—Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; Johnson, 68, cornhill; Prout, 226, Temple Bar; Emerson, 19, Bath-place, New Road; Norton and Lowe, Blackfriars' Road; Fisher and Wagstaff, 76, New Bond-street; Lewis, 116, Tottenham Court Road; Wilmot, 83, St. Margaret's Hill, Borough, and at all the wholesale and most retail houses in Town, its Vicinity and throughout the United Kingdom. N. B. None are genuine unless signed by both Dr. Uson and John Fleming on the outer wrapper, also in the direction paper which is enclosed with each medicine. Ask for Abernethy's Pills, and Mixture, as prepared by Dr. Uson.

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THE

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

THE POSITION OF THE WHIGS.

The Whigs maintain power through an anomaly—the anomaly of their adhering to the principles of liberty and reform. In this sense, however. Whigs are no longer Whigs but Radicals, and Lord Melbourne himself was constrained to eschew every dogma of Tory Conservatism, and espouse the new creed of popular rights before the Sovereign could dare again to receive him as Prime Minister. The most shallow politician must feel convinced that the progress of opinion in this country will henceforward stay the possibility of any set of men holding the reins of Government, save such as are identified with the interests of the people. Sir R. Peel himself knows this so well, that to regain his lost dominion—to rise again into office he would stoop to any retrogression from his avowed principles—any prostration of self and his party's dignity before the idol of the populace. In that remarkable address to the electors of Tamworth he states, and with as much temerity as artifice—with as much effrontery as craft, "I am a Reformer." Why does Sir R. Peel avow, not only avow, but proclaim him a Reformer, unless without being a Reformer to his inward heart he feels he can be nothing to the people of England? Even Sir R. Peel was obliged to kneel at the shrine of popular rights, and the fact is, at least, the homage which vice pays to virtue. The position ot the Whigs is precisely to be ascertained by the degree, more or less, in which they incline to the cause of the country. In whatever they forsake that cause, let them depend upon it their position is perilous; for, in whatever they do so, it is a virtual enleaguing with the Tories—a compassing of the aims of Toryism—in opposition to the power and the will of the whole nation. The two grand measures on which they build their whole claim to popular support are, of course, the Irish Church and Municipal Corporations. These are more liberal than anything that could have been expected from them. The first is calculated to work a revolution in the age; the latter in the country,—in candour may as well be admitted—so great a revolution, that the outcries, the strug-

gles, the protestations of Toryism against them can excite no wonder. As to the motive in which these two masterly strokes of policy originated it would be better, perhaps, to leave aside the investigation: that the motive was merely the wish of Party triumph can require no corroboration. Else, why should the spirit of patriotism, which is their recommendatory quality, without exception, be absent in every other act of the Melbourne Administration? We say, in every other act, because it declared itself against the Ballot, repeal of the Window Tax, and supports Flogging in the Army—because it has done nothing to remove the imposts on the diffusion of knowledge, because its Foreign Policy is as timid and contemptible as its predecessors, because it has done nothing to retard the progress of tyranny in the colonies, and openly supports, (by the appointment of Charles Grant to the Governor-Generalship,) the reign of tyranny and bad Government in India. If Whiggism maintains its sceptre, it is by virtue of the two important measures we have named, but let the Cabinet vacillate in however little from the principles—broad as these may be—in these instances, and the issue is not difficult to foresee. The measure of Church Reform, or rather the appropriation of surplus ecclesiastical revenues to exigencies of the State, is an honor to the enlightenment of the age. It proves that the dark mummeries of priestcraft are being estimated by what they are worth—that the torch of superstition is in its last flicker, that mankind are growing superior to a system of religion unlinked with morals; in short, to know that religion without union with a pure and sound form of ethics is merely fanaticism of the worst and most dangerous kind. Hence, from whatever quarter emanating—if it were possible, although from the Wellington faction itself—this act of policy is deserving of the warmest eulogy. If it be an innovation, it is a glorious one, and embraces an hypothesis of the widest moral good in the power of the understanding to figure. While praise, however, it due to the establishment of so sovereign and beneficial a principle in this instance, a large extent of merit calls for panegyric in that relating to the Municipal Bill. This subject, which has so long excited the most intense solicitudes of the country is now doomed to be set at rest, since, with the exception of a few clauses of the proposed measure of Ministers for the cleansing of those abominable sinks of corruption, the bill relative to their intended Reform is worthy of all admiration. By this will be given an end to much of that scandalous inter-

ference at elections which the old Corporations so invariably practised. The virtue of the electors will cease to be exposed to temptations, which the immense funds, at the disposal of those Oligarchic conspirators, the Mayors and Aldermen, admitted of being applied to the nefarious purpose of exciting. Under the good, arising from the present bill, there can be no doubt the prosperity of the country will advance ten-fold; and thus far the Government deserves well of the confidence and applause of the country. Let it not be forgotten, however, that the Parliamentary session is nearly at its close, and that after all, the merit intrinsically of the measures alluded to, may go for nothing if the necessary energy be not adopted in their prosecution. Until they become veritable law, the state of things remains, of course, the same. A plan for the correction of abuse may be good; but, if delayed, what advantage can be reaped from it? However, let us hope for the best, and with the assurance, if Lord John Russell's Corporation Bill be carried, the House of Commons, in its future constitution, will exhibit a different aspect from what it does at present. It is too obvious to need remark, that it is the interest of Ministers to push these measures with as much rapidity as possible: let them lean for support on the people, and then whatever tends to increase the popular influence, will tend, let them rest covinced, to augment their own power. The Whigs, that is the Whig principles of Lord Grey's Government are extinct. To inquire what is the nature of their position, is to find them without place or position in the political world at all. As we have said, Lord Melbourne was obliged to recant the whole system, by which, previously, he exercised the seals of office, and from the first moment of taking seat on the Treasury Bench, adopt a course every wit Radical. Hence, indeed, the tables are turned; the fruit, we admit of the Reform Bill. The Whigs, then, in sincerity, are no more; and, as we believe, will *never* more appear in the political annals of Great Britain; they have been annihilated by the spirit of the times—through the force of universal opinion, which had only to see through their character to abhor it—only to discover their miserable artifices, pretended patriotism, and hollow faith, to brand them with the execration so richly merited. It is for the party, therefore, now swaying the country under the *name* of Whigs, to watch that there be no traitors in the camp to lead them back to those false principles which have already proved the destruction of their fore-runners: every thing now pends on the success of the two measures, de-

signated—the settlement of the Irish Church question and Corporation Reform. But the passing of these will be the era for testing the true position of the Whigs, their sincerity in the cause of Liberty; and hence the reliance the people will be induced, or justified, to repose in them. These are party measures; however excellent, yet in the motive out of which they were projected are party-measures. They were the last resort, the last *ruse* that remained as levers to oust the Peel faction from power, and in this spirit were seized by the Morpeths and Russells to eject the Tories, and on the strength of which these measures savoured of love to the people, raise themselves to the conduct of the Government. Therefore, these acts alone will not be sufficient to seal their claims to national confidence, unless accompanied and vigorously followed up by successive acts, breathing of the same spirit and intention of patriotism. The men who are the authors of the Irish Church bill have been guilty of so much of a contrary character, that it would take the waters of ten thousand deeds of patriotism to wash out the stain of crimes of which they have been guilty. Lord John Russell opposed Mr. Grote's motion on the Ballot on the most frivolous and absurd pretext, and even after openly attributing his Devonshire defeat to the intimidation of the voters, and the bribes offered by the Tories. That after all, the Ballot is the saving measure to which Englishmen must cling, do they wish to preserve them in the free exercise of their rights, none now are foolish enough to deny. It is certain that the period of its adoption is near at hand, and but few sessions will roll past before Vote by Ballot will be established as the law of the land.

The Whigs, that is, the so-called Whigs—the harlequins, who, to sustain one moment their political position, were obliged to doff the old, and present themselves arrayed in the colours of a Radical creed, have now, not an arduous, but a straight-forward course to pursue. They must repose on the people, they must continue, as they have begun, to fight under the banners of the people. It is the people alone who can maintain them in, as they have elevated them to power. And among the objects more imperatively incumbent on them without loss of time to devote their attention to, doubtless, not the least important is that of our vast Empire of Hindostan, and apply at once some healing measure which shall remedy in a certain degree, at least, the evil contemplated by the India Act.

What the position of the Whigs is to day, is not difficult to define; what it may be to-morrow, unless aided by the most earnest spirit of patriotism, is not difficult to delineate either, although, from the consequences of a departure from that spirit, we may very sincerely implore to be delivered.

ENGLISH FASHIONABLES IN INDIA.

Mrs. Arlington was a branch of one of the highest aristocratic families in England. She had the good or evil fortune of having married young—a numerous offspring, and with pretensions which would have better suited the first purse-proud shopkeeper in the country, the unmitigable curse of possessing no purse at all. Three daughters, still on hand, formed no very agreeable reality under circumstances of financial difficulty; for the secret of disposing of them had eluded even her matchless acumen in the meritorious science of marriage-manœvuring, and even younger sons, whom, at the risk of distorting her beautiful, or, at least, once beautiful visage, even with a frown she had scared in bevies from her saloons for the sake of maintaining an exclusive influence over the elder, now had apparently forgotton there were such lovely beings in existence as Miss Emma Arlington, Miss Matilda, or Miss Delphine. Matters were drawing to a crisis, for the *teens* of young ladies, like the lustre of roses, must have an end, and Mrs. Arlington, in her despair, now resolved on a final effort—a last manœuvre which should mar or accomplish all. The season was drawing to a close, and a London season at its close is, of course, an event to fill the mind of every one with a profound emotion of awe, and with breathless solicitude as to its result Mrs. Arlington awaited the night which, according to cards seasonably issued, was to see the suite of her noble-splendidly spacious and decorated saloons blaze with the brilliancy of titled throngs—and more than the pomp of titled beauty. The night came—Belgrave-square, beyond any thing known on previous occasions, was a scene of the most splendid revelry—the portals of Mrs. Arlington's mansion were thrown back to admit, in a full stream, the rushing hosts of her coroneted visitors—the several sides of the Square were literally lined with the crushing excess of horses and carriages, while the moon, which sailed high in the calm, clear concave of the heavens, diffused a light, which, for its placid, yet sublime lustre, might well be put in contrast with, or throw into yet more gorgeous

relief, the effulgent floods of lucid and inspiring rays which burst or stole through the wind-agitated crimson blinds of those luxuriously sumptuous and opened casements. Mrs. Arlington watched the events of the hour with feverish anxiety. There was room for, at least, as much hope as fear. Lord George was at the side of Emma, and the Earl of Percy leading Matilda through a line of cross-visaged, envy-staring old mothers and grandmothers, who wondered indeed, with a toss of supreme superciliousness, why *her* protegée was not the object of his Lordship's attention, in preference, at the least, to Miss Matilda Arlington? "This is triumph," whispered the proud heart of Mrs. Arlington, and, in her exultation, turned her head to look for one on whom, if on any, her whole affection centred itself—the graceful, sylph-like form of Delphine. Delphine had just concluded the first movements of a quadrille, in which her inimitable dancing shone with transcendant effect, when her mother discovered her partner to be—not the scion, as her intoxicated hopes led her to picture, of the longest line of ancestry in the country—but a mere order-decked, cosmetic-varnished, perfumed, bowing, smiling, scraping coxcomb of a French Count. Horror—actually horror wire-drew every lineament of Mrs. Arlington's face as she contemplated this sight; now she felt the fight was too much for her—that victory, indeed, had declared against her; and, as if it were in fate to make things worse, at the moment appeared the two brilliant daughters of the *exclusive* of all *exclusives*—Lady Harriet de Lisle,—ushered in with all those conventional ceremonies prescribed by their high rank, and the attention and homage due to their high fashion. The finishing stroke to the hopes of Mrs. Arlington's ambition in this fell, and it was with the grief, and envy, and torture, and jealousy proportionate to the determined struggle she had engaged in, that she saw even her Delphine eclipsed by the superb beauty of Lady Eleanor, and the looks of the whole assembled crowd bespeak, at one glance, the undoubted triumph preparing for the finished graces of her more youthful—yet more divine sister. The pageant was over, and Mrs. Arlington, like how many other mistaken and infatuated mothers, withdrew to give vent to the bitterness of her disappointment in tears, and to feel the vanity of the nicest degrees of human calculation when opposed by necessity—fate.

Mrs. Arlington, however, was a woman to confront rather than sink under difficulties, and accordingly new schemes arose

in and engrossed her mind. The Campaign in Town was at, at length over, and with the rest of the world of fashion, Mrs. Arlington flew to take up a *summer* abode during the *autumn* months in the country. The sting of her recent disappointment was far too poignant to permit the idea of, at least, the probable repetition of it the ensuing winter. Unquestionably, it would not do to "bring out" the Misses Arlington for a *third* time as novelties on the London arena. Some fresh sphere for their display must be sought, and having already been carried on the grand tour—having already visited all the capitals and courts of Europe, Paris was as much out of the question as Berlin, and Berlin, Naples, Rome, or Florence, as much as London. To struggle, still Mrs. Arlington was determined, yet where that struggle should take place was yet a point to be decided. A fortuity will sometimes do for us what design, aided by all the powers of invention, denies. At this moment came a letter from the General Duncan in India. General Duncan was one of Mrs. Arlington's oldest friends. He painted in glowing terms the delights—if not *delights*, the *conveniences* of the land of baboos and rupees. Mrs. Arlington embraced the notion; it was her last succour, and although her haughty soul might bend before it, yet it was her last resource, and thus meditating, proceeded to communicate her resolve to the despairing Emma, Matilda, and Delphine. The first caught at her mother's proposition, the second demurred, the third boldly denounced it. Emma was ravished at it; her richly developed form, the charms of her delightful *tout ensemble*, so nearly on the wane, would, in India, find an atmosphere of resuscitation; the success these failed to secure in London, would be certain to crown them in Calcutta—so the idea was bliss; yes, to India—and Emma was confident of success; of success to those fading blandishments which had been seen, slighted, scorned under the meridian of Almack's. Matilda's coolness on the subject easily explains itself: she was younger than Emma, scarce three and twenty—and a blond—blonds, as all the world know, retain an air of juvenility longer than any order of brunettes; and as to Delphine, she denounced it because younger and fairer than either she had her own plans to mature—plans, stratagems—which had nearly won for her an alliance with one of the first nobles in Europe. With a stubbornness, however, only in proof of the inexplicable and complex motives by which the human breast is hourly led away, she refused the disclosure of this secret to her mother; and her mother prevented by no other drawback than the im-

molation of a certain modicum of pride from prosecuting her now-favorite project of "bringing out" her daughters in India, entered upon her scheme with an energy worthy of being enlisted in a better cause, and which, in the course of the briefest period, enabled her to waive her adieus to her native hills from the decks of one of those superb Indiamen, which, matchless in naval architecture, are not more the envy of foreigners than they have been the disgrace and ruin to such an extent of Britain. Passing over the event of a voyage to India—a voyage which our old-fashion progenitors in navigation, which the Albuquerques and Diegos, for instance, knew hardly to perform in three years, and which *we* now effect in scarcely as many months—passing over, we say, the event of a voyage to India with its tedium, its monotony, yet withal its never-ceasing but perpetual arising little casualities, we prefer hastening to land our aristocratic Arlington party, on the alabaster-white-steps of Chaundpaul Ghaut. A tropical sun, even at seven in the morning, pouring down its scorching fires on their heads, and they winding their way to General Duncan's palkee carriage, beneath a whole arcade of chowdars, punkahs, &c., sustained by a dozen or two of natives nearly as naked as in the hour of their birth. Mrs. Arlington and Emma stood the sight of these figures in heroic with commanding *sang froid*, but Matilda blushed, and Delphine down right fainted. To restore her, a score of vinaigarettes were immediately in requisition, and with these the attentions of a regiment of—artillery, cavalry, and infantry officers—(fellow passengers in the Indiamen,) and who were now rushing pell-mell ashore in the shape of Griffins. Miss Delphine Arlington recovered the moment she saw herself supported by two of those gallant sons of Mars—the one an Honorable, the other a Lord, younger sons, it is true, sent to try their fortunes against jungle and tiger in India for want of any fortune to support them in dissipation at home, but whose services now were as much courted by the Misses Arlington as their homage to the dust, in the precincts of Belgrave-square some time before, would have been spurned. Miss Delphine, with the aid of the well-timed efforts of her valiant servitors, returned to sense and animation, and her exquisite sensibility was not doomed again to be shocked till she came in contact with the veritable corporeal substance of an Indian Nabob, whose symmetries of figure, in no little degree, assimilated to those of Falstaff, and whose face, participating the hue of the exhilarating *Eau de Vie* with which the passage of the thorax

was so frequently stimulated, resembled rather a huge red cabbage than anything less removed from the mould of intellect and humanity. Mrs. Arlington was delighted with her reception from the General, and forgetting in the novelty of things around her the more solid splendours of her own once enviable existence in the 'Modern Babylon,' quickly became reconciled to the bleak, though spacious quadrangular sort of Chowringhee palace, to which her lot consigned her, and with the decorative aid of Emma's talents, the musical powers of Matilda, the personal enchantments of Delphine, soon completed an establishments towards which all the rays of social intercourse, gaiety, and dissipation of the Asiatic metropolis converged as to a focus, and from whence irradiated pleasures, fascinations, and that whirl of human passions, which attend only on the excitements of high-life—the action and re-action of those artificial refinements, which it is the crime as it is the genius of civilization to have procreated. For some time, nothing but the Arlingtons—the accomplished graces, the finished air of fashion of the Arlingtons, went down. With a mania unexceeded, party after party, the ball, the rout, every species of recreation followed each other in quick succession. The Arlingtons were the idols of this circle, the sought-for in that *soirée*, the delight and pride of every one every-where. Each evening saw them in an elegant *Vis-a-vis*, Britzka, or European "turn-out" of the latest style, the most distinguished in the train of carriages on the course, Civilians, young and old, military moustachioed and double epauletted, panting to catch but the slightest accent from their lips—the faintest perfume from their breath. The Arlingtons were all and every thing; eclipsing belles here, and extinguishing the lustre of beauty there—like Cæsar, coming, seeing, conquering. Mrs. Arlington was of course in her element—London was forgotten, or thought of only in perspective, as an abode to whose bosom the certain fortunes of her daughters would enable her to return with that *eclat* which to her was heaven. Her Chowringhee palace was the only true Elysium of elegance and refinement Calcutta boasted, and her retinue of servants, her lights, festivities, suppers of Roman sumptuousness, her gardens, founts, baths, and breakfasts, throngs of endless visitors, celebrity of her daughters, &c. &c. &c., enabled her to play a *rôle* which a Parisian *spirituelle* might envy, and a London Duchess with all her opulence fail to experiment. Mrs. Arlington called her mansion a *Sèrail*—and *Sèrail* more intel-

lectually voluptuous certainly it was than aught in Stamboul itself; luxury reigned throughout, the atmosphere was luxury, and every sensation called into life was luxurious. Delphine in the splendour of her beautiful person, yielded herself at once to the rich passions of such an existence, Matilda laughed, but Emma was growing thoughtful, and one morning in a fit of caprice, sent her Kitmigar for a Moonsiff, and resigned herself, would you believe it, to the study of—Sanscrit!

Thus went things on with our Fashionables in India: another chapter and the sybil's scroll is unfolded.

(To be continued.)

WILLIAM COBBETT, ESQ., M. P.

The name of William Cobbett will live on the page of history, as that of the most powerful political writer of his age. Extraordinary in the originality of his potent giant-like intellect—distinguished by so many characteristics as a philosopher and a man—ennobled by the loftiest spirit of independence, and the depth and purity of his moral affections, he wielded his mighty energies with triumphant effects,—and self-relying, confident in his power, stood aloof from party—a moral Colossus.

To portray the elements, not in themselves, but in their combination of Cobbett's genius, would be difficult to the practised delineator—how utterly impossible to the inexperienced! If in one point, rather than another, it stands remarkable, it is in originality. With whom shall we compare Cobbett? Other writers, other politicians, other men are his antitheses, but his image—his likeness is found in none:—he is alone, and, what is more, isolated not only from men but parties, from his country, and, in short, the age. His life was a sublime phenomenon;—and his death has given rise to a world of strange, commingled, and painful impressions. It was sudden—so is the shock occasioned by it to men of all parties and creeds, violent. Even those of the most opposite, nay hostile opinions, are prompt in paying a just homage to his memory; and wish that the scythe of time had been less ready to cut down its victim, or had turned to lay low some less enobled—less majestic head.

Cobbett's writings are voluminous, and only in his writings can be presented the true spectrum of his mind. In these, his bigotries,—prejudices,—inconsistencies;—his comprehensive expense of thought,—his beautiful imagination,—his iron

strength of understanding,—his fervid intensity of feeling,—his subtle and powerful talent of argument, revolve in conspicuous and contrasting light.—The former indivisible from the latter, the latter evinced and illustrated even in the former.

If ever any one was the child of nature, rather than the creature of circumstances, it was Cobbett. His innate powers rose over his outward necessity. The genius of Napoleon was developed by the contingencies of his time; he was himself the Epopée not the mere Episode of his day: Byron was an incident amongst the casualties which surrounded him;—Cobbett was a distinct creation—an entity extraneous from the existing mould of moral world—in himself a microcosm. His mind united the elements both of the politician and the poet, which, with his natural energy, must in any age or in any country have raised him above the surface of ordinary life, even have placed him on the summit of celebrity. His opinions were impulses—and his language, being the stamp of vivid and vigorous feeling, carried conviction more from the intensity of sincerity than from the accuracy of its ratiocination. To this cause may be ascribed his manifold inconsistencies and jarring discrepancies. On his first visit to America, national prejudice made him the champion and avowed advocate of English despotism. On his return, the blighting policy of Pitt received his zealous support, till personal slight, and perhaps the gleamings of sounder principles, made him a convert to liberalism. Owing perhaps, to his want of early education, his powers of reflection were not equal to those of his observation; and to this is attributable the incongruities by which the early, as well as the latter portions of his life, have been marked. In the House of Commons he was powerless, his influence was impaired from the moment he entered the walls of St. Stephen's, the reason is obvious, he was there flung amongst men more experienced in debate, more accustomed to the usages of the House, and, therefore, more successful in the manner of communicating their sentiments to a fastidious and polished, rather than an enlightened auditory; and the consciousness of this perhaps aggravated, on many subjects, the perversity of his judgment—instance his motion of a metallic currency, his denunciation of popular education, his hostility to Jewish emancipation, his attacks on American institutions, and the pursuance of a liberal policy toward France, &c. However, take him for all and all, we can scarcely hope to look upon his like again. England may be justly proud of her peasant politician—a monument to

the noble theory of her institutions—a moral leviathan, whose spirit will not sink in the tide of time, but be carried on through future generations.

William Cobbett was the first to give impetus to the progress of political knowledge, and as such, may fairly be considered as the man, who, with all his eccentricities, has conferred the greatest good upon his country.

PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA AGAINST THE INDIA ACT.

In our last, we gave a hurried and brief account of a succession of public meetings which had taken place in Calcutta, and to the triumph of the principles of justice, freedom, and every impulse of national independence of one which was convened for the purpose of addressing the Home Government on the subject of the late revision of the Charter. We cannot, for a moment, permit ourselves to doubt, that this Petition, admirable as it is in point of construction, forcible in its arguments, just, and eminently tempered as it is in tone, will meet with the instant attention of the Legislature. It is merely trite to argue that now something in fact must be done for the grievances of India, and that probably, the very measure, which, above all, seemed its curse, may prove the instrument of reparation to its numerous, nay, innumerable wrongs. It is superfluous, of course, to remind the reader, that the document in question was published at length in our last Journal; the position it takes, however, is so forcible;—the manner in which it grapples with the enormities against which it is brought to bear is so vigorous, that a return to it, in some of its principle features, on the present occasion, will, we are sure, be deemed not only pardonable but in the highest degree called for. The Petitioners set out by saying, "that the arrangement which has been made, is one which benefits the East India Company at the expense of the Inhabitants of India" and having stated this, to substantiate it by the adduction of the clauses of of that very arrangement, the glaring iniquity of which it is its most emphatic and unanswerable commentary. The provisions of that act have long ago formed matter of dissertation and execration in these pages, but so long as they shall be permitted operation, so long shall we, incontestably, regard them as the fittest objects of perpetual and never ceasing attack. An Act of the Legislature which, for the sake, and with the design of pandering to the views of a wholesale company of

company of robbers, at one fell swoop annihilates the political rights of an empire composed, we may say, of myriads upon myriads of the human race, may well be pronounced worthy of the instinctive abhorrence of every breast capable of the least sympathy with liberty. And such, the India Act, framed by C. Grant, and sanctioned by the whole body of the Whigs, do we aver to be—a tissue of fraud, abuse, and treason against the rights of every Englishman in India, and capable only of generating the deepest misery, the widest misrule in the compass of the human imagination to embrace. It can excite no astonishment that the feelings of the Indian community have been roused from their depths, when the nature of that Act is more closely considered—when it is remembered, that, by its ninth section, "the whole bond debt" of this blessed Company, in England, as well as the debt *called* the territorial debt, and every other kind of debt and liability whatever, is charged upon the revenues of India, *without examination* of the accounts by which the debt (so called) was made to appear territorial, whilst too, it is further provided by the same section, that neither any stock or effects which the said Company may hereafter have to their own use, *nor the dividend* of £10 10s. per cent., by the Act secured to them, shall be liable to or chargeable with any of those debts or liabilities. In the name of what is just, fearlessly we demand, has ever the *insolence* of villainy been carried farther than this? Yet to give to the heinousness of this even its final glow, let us turn also to the 12th section, "by which £200 sterling, is to be paid for £100 stock," to the 13th, by which "the Company are entitled to demand redemption of their stock at the rate aforesaid," to the 17th, by which "the said dividend of £10 10s., is to be paid in *preference* to all other charges, to the 14th and 15th, by which "a guarantee fund is created for the purpose of accumulating to the amount of twelve millions sterling!" Such is the India Act. Can it be required of us to exhaust breath in a further exposition of its diabolical flagitiousness? The Petitioners argue, with justice that is unanswerable, that the wrong perpetrated by these enactments against the Indian creditor, is of the gravest and most vital character. That the promissory note—the paper pay which is all that is left to him for actual money given on the security of the territorial revenues, and on that security alone, is now worthless; since, not only is his *first claim* to payment superseded by that of the Company, but the territorial revenues being encumbered with such an immense

additional burden (as that of the notorious annuity,) it is impossible those revenues could respond in any measure to the liquidation of their claims. That a British Administration could be so besotted, so daring, so treacherous or so mean. as to pass such a series of enactments, is indeed the wonder; for at the worst, the ex-president has to allege it on his side, that his bill, whatever its characteristic, became law only at the fiat of the country.

The petition complains likewise that the creation of a new Presidency at Agra, is calculated apparently for no other end than to increase expense and patronage, as the increase of benefit *to be expected* in the civil administration of the Upper Provinces is not such as to compensate for the increase of expense, *which is beyond doubt.* Perhaps, this less than any other objection, however, obtains our concurrence. On the contrary, we are of opinion, that a more central position than Calcutta for the head of the Indian Government was a desideratum. At the same time, indisputably is it true, that the increased expense necessarily attendant on the measure, should be borne by the natural resources of the country, or rather, that the revenues should not be abstracted for the base purpose of application to the dividends of the Directors, while such an exigency continue a claim upon them. With the opinion that follows, viz., "that the extension of Episcopal establishments of the Church of England is an entirely useless burden," we unhesitatingly coincide. The flagrancy of erecting new asylums for the refuge and maintenance of cold, hypocritical, revolting superstitions, which the emancipated intelligencies of the Western hemisphere are resigning to the fate which so well befits them, is too palpable to stand in aid of the least discussion; but agreeing to this extent with the petition, we must, however, be allowed to protest against the suggestion accompanying it—or "that such expense should be provided for by Parliament out of the revenues of England!" We are astounded, indeed, to find such a proposition on the lips of men themselves engaged, and in the act of praying against injuries perpetrated against them—we are astounded, we say, to find the Inhabitants of Calcutta inquiring that their fellow subjects in England should be taxed to pay for the monstrous policy of the East India Company, who surely are not more the enemies of every interest in India than of England. What would Mr. Hume say to the demand that the expense of Church esta-

blishments in India should be defrayed by the people of England? We can only say, we are sorry so vile an interpolation should occurin an appeal otherwise of such masterly ability.

It is likewise argued with perfect truth, "that as far as the changes in that part of the Government of India, which is carried on in England are concerned, the whole material difference consists, that by the 20th section two more of the Cabinet Ministers of the Crown remain exofficio members of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India"—in short, "that all real and substantial political powers are transferred to the Board of Control from the Court of Directors." This, indeed, is the pith and marrow of the whole so-called revision of the Charter—the only difference, that Lord Ellenborough or any other lordling, in the place of *Mr. Director Noodle or Doodle* has the sway of the destinies of India! Admirable revision, surely is this, of the Charter! But passing over the mass of allegations against it, with which this Petition abounds, we have only room to remark the following—that the permission to reside without license is rendered insecure and valueless by the uncertain state in which the laws respecting Englishmen seem purposely left,"—"that by the 43d section, an absolute power of legislating is given to the Governor General in Council, with no proviso that saves the rights of any man or class of men;"—"that while the great body of the people of India has received no additional security for good government whatever, the body of Englishmen resident here, has been deprived of many most valuable to them, so that no men are the better for the act. but the Ministers of the Crown who have acquired additional aid in India by delegation almost absolute and uncontrolled power." So runs on the petition, and it will only be necessary to couple with these the fact—"of the injustice under which India labours in having high and almost prohibitory duties imposed on one of its staple productions, sugar, and other vexations commercial restrictions and unjust regulations, and this, while the several West Indian colonies are benefitted at *India's* expense." to demonstrate to the full the character of the whole act, and not less obviously the justice of the indignation against, of the whole Oriental community.

This petition is to be presented shortly to Parliament, when, if the atrocities of which it complains are not instantaneously abolished,—if the *infernal* infraction of all right, which unanswerably it proves the India Act to be,—is not at once remedied—then, say we, late India take its wrongs into its own

keeping, and without deference to the worn-out faction of loyalty—which, in such case, is execrable buffoonery, and worse—let it average its own cause—and in the name of those privileges which are the imprescriptible right of all, set up the standard of its own liberty.

THE CULTURE AND CLEANING OF RICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the southern States, rice is, at present, cultivated extensively, by a method somewhat similar to that of garden peas in Britain, but entirely by slave-labour; trenches are made in rows seventeen inches apart, from centre to centre; about the 17th of March, women put the seed into the bottom of the trenches, by hand, cast so as to fall in a line, but not to scatter it; then, by means of flood-gates, the water is permitted to flow over the fields, and to remain on the ground five days, at the depth of several inches: the object of this drenching is to sprout the seed; the water is next drawn off, and the ground is allowed to dry, until the rice is risen to four leaves high, nearly four inches; this requires about a month, then the fields are again overflowed, and they remain submerged for upwards of a fortnight, to destroy the grass and weeds. These processes occopy until about the 17th of May; after which the ground is allowed to remain dry until the 15th of July, during which interval it is repeatedly hoed, to remove such weeds as have not been effectually drowned, and also to loosen the soil; then the water is introduced for the last time, in order to mature the rice, which actually ripens whilst standing in water. About the end of August the harvest commences and it extends into October; the male slaves cut it down with the sickle, and the female slaves make it up into bundles.

As it seems that no ingenuity has yet been able to overcome the difficulty of threshing the grains out by machinery, without breaking them; the whole of this part of the process is done with hand-flails, in a court-yard. The next process is to detach the outer husks, which clings to the grain with great pertinacity; this is done by passing the rice between a pair of mill-stones, removed to a considerable distance from each other. The inner pellicle, or film, which envelopes the grain, is removed by trituration in mortars under pestles weighing about 275 pounds; these pestles consist of upright bars, shod with iron, which being raised up by the machinery to the height of several feet, are allowed to fall plump down upon the rice, the particles of which are thus rubbed against one another until the film is removed. Then the rice is thoroughly winnowed. It is packed in casks, each holding about 600lbs. weight, and then it is ready for distribution over all parts of the world.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

On this subject, Mr. Gutzlaff says—nothing has so much puzzled the learned world, in Europe, as the Chinese language. To express so many ideas as arise in the mind of man by 1,445 intonated monosyllables—to substitute a distinct character for a simple alphabet, seems undoubtedly a gigantic effort of human genius. But the Chinese have effected what we might have deemed impossible. They have 487 distinct monosyllables, which they increase to 1,445 sounds, by five different intonations. The characters, which amount to fourteen thousand, are composed of 216 radicals, which express the most simple ideas. There is a copiousness in this mode of writing, which no alphabetical language can imitate; but, at the same time, it is tiresome to wade through the mazes of so many characters, which represent no sound, of which the signification is often multifarious and changed by position. If all the characters were always written alike, there would be less difficulty in acquiring a due knowledge of them; but the form frequently changes, and the running hand deviates entirely from the correct form of the character. Some have traced these characters from the Egyptian hieroglyphics; but it is pretty evident, that the Chinese have created a peculiar mode of writing for themselves, without adopting any foreign system. To teach the language is the sole object of the many myriads of schools in China. A pupil studies nothing but the language; if he can read fluently, and write elegantly, and make poetry, he is an accomplished scholar. When a boy enters the school, he learns at first the sounds of the characters by heart, without knowing their meaning, for the language spoken by the people differs from the language of books; he then traces them upon paper, and after having continued this course for a few years, the meaning is explained to him in the common dialect.

Chinese literature is very rich. There are few subjects, in the wide range of the sciences, upon which we do not meet with a Chinese work. Many of the books are truly excellent; as far as their own history, philosophy, polity, and poetry, are concerned, they may furnish us with very valuable hints; but their works upon natural history, geography, chemistry, &c., are very defective and often childish.

When we see in Europe, the press teeming with new publications, we ought rather to be astonished, that amongst 367 millions of men, there is not one original writer, nor has there

been one for many centuries. The essays of successful literary candidates are almost the only new publications which see the light, and these contain nothing but what many millions before them have written under similar circumstances. We mourn over the mental lethargy of China, and wish earnestly that some benevolent and persevering foreigners would take the lead in enlightening this vast nation. The Chinese are remarkable for their indifference in regard to all religions. China has added to its numberless absurdities Buddhism: this foreign creed has gained more followers than either of the two indigenous superstitions: myriads of idols have been imported into China. The Buddhists are not very particular respecting the objects of their worship; to them every other religion is the same, except that they consider their own the best; the consummation of their bliss is annihilation: in China, there are many thousand Mahomedans; even at present, the Roman Catholics are said to amount to six hundred thousand.

Of late years, Protestant missionaries have endeavoured to promote the instruction and conversion of the nations who read the Chinese character by means of the Press; indeed, the Press has been almost the only means by which they could teach the inhabitants of China Proper: this circumstance has led them to direct much of their attention to the best mode of printing books in the Chinese character. The Chinese print by means of wooden blocks, each block comprehending an entire page; this is a cheap and expeditious plan. Books prepared in this way are also received without suspicion, as their execution is divested of every thing like foreign origin or workmanship, that might excite prejudice against them; but, on various accounts, a less cumbersome mode of printing has long been desired, and several attempts have been made to accomplish so important an object;—amongst these schemes, the most successful appear to be those recently made by Mr. Dyer of Penang, who has been employed in procuring Chinese metal types, by means of moulds taken from blocks cut in wood by Chinese artists, and from matrices formed by steel punches cut for that purpose. Mr. Dyer has paid great attention to the subject for the last eight years, and he yet continues to pursue both the above plans: his labours have already been attended with a measure of success that encourages him to persevere: he has met with great encouragement from the late Dr. Morrison and others engaged in the spread of the gospel in China. The importance of endeavouring to introduce every possible retrenchment in the ex-

pense and bulk of Chinese books will appear from the peculiar circumstance of the Chinese being a reading people, the same written character prevailing in all the provinces, however different the spoken dialect may be; and the desirableness of distributing books as widely as possible, until missionaries can gain more direct access to the people, to instruct them by the living voice. Mr. Dyer has recently sent home a set of wood blocks, from which the characters, most essential in a fount of types, amounting to 14,000 characters, may be prepared. In reference to the nature of Chinese metal types, he remarks, that they may be compared to English logo-types, where one type contains a complete word, for in Chinese, one character expresses a complete word, and not a single letter, or even a syllable of a word. In forming a fount of logo-types it is desirable to have more types of such words as occur more frequently, and fewer types of such words as occur less frequently. Chinese metal types are exceedingly desirable for the purpose of combining the Chinese and European characters together; they are also especially desirable for printing the scriptures and tracts; for, by means of them, many proofs of one sheet may be obtained and corrected before the sheet is finally struck off, which could not be done with blocks. One great advantage of types over wood is their durability, and, in the event, a great saving of time, labour, and expense. At present, there are three founts of Chinese types in existence, which are at Canton, Malacca, and Serampore; but these are all not only exceedingly deficient in regard to numbers, but are unfit for printing the scriptures and tracts upon, possessing an inelegant and foreign air, owing to the imperfect manner in which they have been executed;—they consist principally of characters cut upon metal, and not cast in the usual way; so that having no punches and matrices by means of which they could be multiplied, as much labour as their formation required would be necessary, so soon as they are worn down, to produce similar founts, whereas a punch for each character is the foundation of perpetuity; and a single punch for any given character would furnish as many as are wanted of that character, in Malacca, Canton, England, or any where else; and so to any extent of variety. However successful any other plan of forming characters might be, it is still a most important object to obtain a set of punches and matrices. Having calculated the proportionate numbers of characters requisite for use in five sheets of Chinese composition, extending his calculation to near 13,000 characters, Mr. Dyer

found that if the punches of the most important characters in the language were cut, the mass of characters could be cast by the missionaries on the spot; and by re-casting the mass when worn down, the remainder of a fount would wear at least twenty years. The further punch-cutting is proceeded in, the greater the advantage. It is not the cutting of a punch for a character, which only occurs two or three times in a whole volume, but preparing the punches so as to complete the most important characters in the language first, and thus proceeding to characters of less importance. On this plan, an hundred punches of the characters standing first in importance in the language, would be of immense service. However, it is most desirable that the mass of the characters in the language, which somewhat exceeds twelve thousand in variety, should be completed in punches and matrices at once.

Chinese types might also be prepared by means of stereotype plates, formed from wooden blocks, as the most expeditious method of obtaining a fount for present use. Such plates should be cast the common height of metal types, and then sawn into pieces; every character formed on this plan would be a fac-simile of the original character in the block. This plan has succeeded admirably well in an experiment made upon a small scale. To form a fount on this plan, the original blocks must contain such an arrangement of the characters, that when the process is completed, there will result a due proportion of each; *e. g.* upon a calculation of fourteen Chinese authors, some native, some Christian, some historical, some moral, some doctrinal, &c., among which was Dr. Morrison's translation of the scriptures, it is found that the character *yew*, signifying *of*, occurs seven times, when the character *che*, signifying *the hand*, occurs once; *i. e.* in a fount sufficient for setting up five forms 8vo. at once, or twenty Chinese leaves, of two pages, the character (the hand) *chè* occurs seven hundred times in such authors where it occurs most frequently; and the character *yew* about ninety-eight. Now, if the character *che* be cut in the original block fifty times, and the character *yew* be cut in the same block seven times, and if fourteen metal plates be cast from these blocks, when the plates are cut up, there will be seven hundred of *che* to ninety-eight of *yew*, or about seven of the former to one of the latter; which proportion is sufficient for printing five forms of almost any 8vo. matter, without distributing. If the same block be stereo-typed twenty-eight times, there will result a sufficiency for ten forms; *i. e.* one thousand

four hundred of *che* to one hundred and ninety-six of *yew*, so that the latter must always retain its due proportion to the former of one to seven; and so all the rest in their respective proportions. The variety of characters occurring in those portions of the fourteen authors alluded to, was only three thousand two hundred and forty; of which several hundreds occur exceedingly seldom; but as not only these, but several thousands more, are necessary to make the fount tolerably complete, they must, of course, be cast, though in the proportion of one, two, three, four, &c., to seven hundred of *che*. It is proposed to cast a variety of about thirteen thousand characters; these, when cut, will occupy the space of two hundred less; these blocks to be cast once, twice, thrice, &c. in order to give the due proportion of every character. A small quantity of types have been made on the above plan, and the experiment has succeeded so well, as to encourage the attempt to form a complete fount upon the same plan. Much time has been spent in the due proportioning of the characters, and this object having been attained, blocks have been cut, from which a complete fount may now be cast.

At the present moment, China claims an extraordinary degree of the attention of Europeans of all description, whether merchants, philosophers, or Christians; it seems that access is about to be gained to the vast population of China. Britons especially have been hitherto shut out from even the seas which wash the coasts of China, but, at length, the cruel restraint is withdrawn, and the government of Britain tolerates the attempts of its subjects to trade with the Chinese nations. Amongst others who rejoice at the dawn of a rational intercourse between Britain and China, the various Missionary Societies stand forth pre-eminent; hitherto their holy endeavours have been counteracted by the exclusive privilege of intercourse vested in a mercenary monopoly. The Church of England Missionary Society has just resolved to attempt to establish a Chinese mission. The directors of the London Missionary Society are more and more deeply convinced of the importance of availing themselves of every means that promise to afford additional facilities for diffusing a knowledge of the gospel amongst the inhabitants of China; they are anxious that the fount of types, for which Mr. Dyer has sent home the blocks, should be sent out without any avoidable delay; and they feel persuaded, that the extra expense it will involve, will be cheerfully met by the friends of the society. As many individuals are peculiarly interested in every effort for the moral renovation of China at the present time, and would

feel pleasure in promoting any measure having this specific object in view, the directors will be happy to receive special contributions towards the preparation of a fount of types from the blocks Mr. Dyer has sent over, or, for the purpose of obtaining punches from which a perpetual supply of Chinese characters may be obtained. The expense of this latter plan will be heavy, but when the magnitude of the work, and the many millions by whom the books thus prepared may be read, are considered, it will commend itself to the generous attention, not only of the friends of the society, but also to other intelligent and benevolent portions of the community. Every contribution towards either of the above objects will be faithfully appropriated according to the wishes of the contributors.

We hail with extreme joy every step made towards a friendly and permanent intercourse with China, being fully convinced that all the nations of the earth would gain many inestimable advantages by being mingled together, so as to form but one great family. The mere acquaintance with the language of China, by the Europeans who reside in China, would of itself pave a way for much further intercourse, and greatly promote friendly feeling between the two worlds.

MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

No. IV.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—1. Those who have gone before us, have recorded as a theme of praise, the fidelity of the Bombay sepoys, by which I mean the Marathee inhabitants of the Kohkun and Dehkun, as these alone, with a few Malabar men and some Surat mussulmen, formed the entire of this army, and if this occurred, when both these provinces were under a Native government, which was seldom very favourably disposed to British interests; indeed, more than once in open hostility against them; it is but reasonable to suppose that these people are not likely to prove less faithful, now that their country forms a part of the territory of the government, which they have so long zealously served; and I am fully of opinion, that this fidelity and devotion will not be weakened, should the Madras, and, indeed, the British practice of enlisting the different corps of the army, in particular districts, be introduced; and this, moreover, will have the effect of making a respectable provision for the superfluous population of this quarter of the country.

2. Meanwhile, however, I would beg to afford your readers some further remarks on the state of this army, *as it was* :—

3. It having been determined to fix on Kaira in Guzerat, as a military station, two Native corps, and the 17th Light Dragoons, were sent there. I arrived soon afterwards in June, 1812, and found in the cantonment the 1st battalion, 4th and 7th regiments (now the 7th and 13th regiments.)

4. Both of these battalions were in good order, particularly the latter, which was commanded by a most indefatigable officer, whose time and thoughts were solely devoted to his corps. It was chiefly composed of a very sturdy and well-limbed body of men, which, during the battalions residence at Goa, had been enlisted in the Sawant Waree country. These men were deservedly great favourites of their Major, being in general very orderly and intelligent.

5. In proof of the capabilities of his men, he had trained his 7th Company to act as Riflemen and Light Infantry, in conjunction with the Light Company; and probably a finer military display of qualification, energy, and activity, I have never witnessed. The movements of these two companies were exhibited to the Baroda minister when on this way through Kaira, and excited his warmest admiration and praise; altogether, this battalion was highly efficient, and composed of a fine body of men.

6. The other corps had been in very indifferent order, prior to its falling into the hands of its Commandant, who had acquired a great partiality for Hindoostan men,* and he had taken great pains to obtain a considerable number of recruits, brought by some of the Native officers, who had paid a visit to their friends. They were, therefore, well behaved men, and afforded an example of the orderly character of Purdasees, when proper steps are taken to obtain good men, which was done in the present instance. This battalion, however, although in good order, was by no means in point of efficiency, to compare to the other corps; and here were very fairly matched the Marathee and the Purdasee. There were, however, a good many of the latter cast in the flank companies of the other battalion, but they were not, in general, so much esteemed, as the Sawant Waree people.

7. Sir John Malcolm, in expressing his sentiments of the Bombay army, refers to an occurrence in proof of the spirit of

* Purdasees or Sings.

the men, which happened at this time to a party of the 1st battalion 4th regiment, which had accompanied their Commanding officer and some other gentlemen on a hunting excursion. The account given by Sir John is very incorrect; for the credit gained was not by a sepoy of this side, but by a young Hindoostanee grenadier. The party, in their search along a ravine, started a very large tiger. He made for the top of the bank along which some of the party were moving. In his rush, he struck and tore the boot of the Commandant; and shattered the knee of a Marathee sepoy, whose limb was afterwards amputated. The Sing, seeing his officer in danger, rushed on the animal with his bayonet, turned him, and both went rolling down the bank together. The other sepoys then fired and unfortunately shot the gallant Purdasee through the loins. The wound, however, was not mortal, and he was brought into Kaira, where he afterwards recovered. On his arrival, some of the officers were condoling with him, when he replied—"That he disregarded his wound on such an occasion, when the life of *the Father of the corps* was at stake." Sir John's anecdote, therefore, redounds to the credit of the *Bengal sepoy, not* to that of *Bombay*.

8. But I by no means wish to detract from the real merits of the Bombay sepoy; and, in proof, I must mention, that a short time before, on a similar hunting excursion, some of the men of the 1st battalion 7th regiment, had shown equal determination—and far more skill, in conducting their attack; for a tiger, in his spring, had overturned and seized one of the party, whose head was actually in his mouth, when a deliberate and well directed shot, from one of his Rifle comrades, compelled the tiger to quit his hold. The man's ears and head were severely torn by the teeth of the animal; but he supported this alarming accident with great firmness.

9. In these two parallel instances, is exemplified the remarkable contrast presented, between a comparatively indifferent and a carefully instructed soldier—the party of the 4th fired at random and wounded their gallant fellow-soldier; but the Rifleman of the 7th, by his steady and correct aim, saved, from the fangs of the tiger, the life of his companion. No greater or more striking proof can be adduced, of the propriety of possessing a body of well trained Riflemen, than the circumstances here related.

10. In these details, I am, moreover, anxious, that a gallant

body of meritorious men should not be grouped with a few rogues, who have, of late years, found their way amongst them. I have shown how this evil may in future be prevented; and let it not be supposed, that there are not many Purdasees in the ranks, as I will soon show, who will do credit to a

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1833. RED COAT.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF THE POLLIGARS OF VERUPATCHY.

This document was drawn up in the Tamil language by Ponapah Naik, son of the late Polligar; and translated by William Keyes, Esq., assistant surveyor, in the year 1816. It commences with the year 1381, but we omit the history of the sixteen Zemindars who reigned prior to 1734, and commence about the time when Europeans began to interfere in governing the Polligars of southern India.

In the course of the government of Terumalay Dauseri Chinnapanaiken arose the contention of sovereignty between Menachiama, the Dowager Queen of Trichinopoly, and her competitor Trimolanaik; and the country was the scene of a general revolt, by Mootoo-samy-izah, Govindapiah, and Ravanapiah. At this period, Dindigul was subject to the Mysore government; Buveakee Vencatarow and Arnee Vencatapayon, conducted affairs; they augmented the tribute money of Verupatchy to four thousand chuckrums. This Polligar held the government during twenty years. In the year 1754, he was succeeded by his son Terumalay Kothera Chinnapanaiken. While Arnee Vencatapayon was at the head of affairs at Dindigul, the Polligars were irregular in the payment of their tribute money, and a spirit of disobedience and revolt having been evinced in their proceedings, he forthwith communicated a report on the subject. Hyder-naik was then deputed at the head of a formidable force, from Mysore, to reduce the Polligars to submission. The arrival of Hyder-naik created a great agitation in the several districts, and having at length effected a capitulation, he proceeded to Verupatchy, where he laid the foundation of a fort, on the north bank of the river. He then formed a stipulation of the annual tribute of the country at ten thousand chuckrums. Unable to pay this large amount, the Polligar sent emissaries to Hyder-naik and requested that he would abridge the settlement. Hereupon, Hyder appointed proper persons to examine the extent of the country, and from

their report he finally made an assessment of six thousand chuckrums on it, including the small district of Gootum Culwarputty, and ordered five hundred more for presents; making, altogether 6500 chuckrums, equivalent to 3,250 Cully chuckrums, which sum the Polligar regularly remitted to the depot at Darapooram. In 1762, after a period of eight years from his accession, he died, and his brother Terumalay Coopula Chinnapanaiken was invested with the puttum or dignity. About this era the southern provinces of the peninsula became subject to the Honorable Company, and Coopula-naik made a protest of allegiance to the British Government. The settlement of his country was then arranged at six thousand Gopully chuckrums, equivalent to 3,250 Cully chuckrums; and Colonel Stewart was pleased to confer a written confirmative of the same with the public seals affixed to it.

The country being again retrieved by the Mysoreans, Dindigul and its dependencies was bestowed by Hyder-ally as a jaghire to Meer-saib; who received secret insinuations of the Verupatchy Polligar being accessary to the English, and other derogatory charges, artfully managed by the surrounding Polligars of Yeddiacotah, Pylney, Aygoody, and Cunneewanday, which excited him to remove a power which he apprehended would sometime connive against his own authority. He therefore concentrated a large force, and assisted by the afore-named Polligars, he laid seige to the capital and set fire to it. Coopula-naik with his family retreated to the mountains, from whence he sent ambassadors to treat with Meer-saib; at length he obtained a restitution of his possessions and titles, paying the same tribute as formerly.

Meer-saib was succeeded by Syed-saib in the jaghire of Dindigul; and it was not long before he was stimulated against Coopula-naiken, whose utter overthrow he seems to have contemplated. In order to effect this, he sent an express to Tippoo-sultaun, who arrived in person with a strong army, and carried the conquest with hardly any resistance. Coopula-naiken with his family then fled; and, relying on the protection of the Honorable Company, sought refuge in Codoor, a village in the Munapar polloms.

In this bustle and vicissitude of affairs, the Yeddiacotah borders formed an encroachment on the Verupatchy possession about Poolcconuttum and Verreahpoor, but being opposed in their design by the Tundul-kaurs of those villages, and the point being in dispute, an appeal was made to Tippoo-sultaun,

and an investigation immediately took place, when the matter was compounded by arbitration in favor of the inhabitants of Verupatchy. The aggressors were reprimanded, and strictly enjoined against exciting the like disturbances in future.

The deposed Coopula-naiken sent his predauny or prime minister Mootuvera-shairvagar to the Presidency at Madras, and that Government ordered him to wait on the Reverend Mr. Schwartz at Tanjore. There, he became acquainted with Tirumala-royer, the minister of Mysore. This person recommended him to Mr. Sullivan, who introduced him to Colonel Heron, through whose medium he obtained an audience of the Nabob of Trichinopoly, and got free permission for the Polligar to remain unmolested at Manapar.

Mr. Ram, then the Resident at Tanjore, sent for the predauny and pointed out to him the advantages that would redound to his master by a tender of his services to the Madras Government. This suggestion opened a field of prospects to the predauny; and, forthwith, he acceded to the several proposals of Mr. Ram, which being transmitted to the Presidency, Mootuvera was required to attend in person at Madras: whilst there, he gained an interview with General Meadows; who told him, that, if he would correspond with his Polligar and get him to assist the Company, by supplying cattle and provisions, and acting in concert with their forces, he should be compensated for it, by being restored to his country and otherwise distinguished above the other Polligars.

Animated by these flattering hopes, Mootuveeera returned to Coopula-naiken, and, having arranged affairs, he proceeded again to Tanjore. The army of General Meadows being then in motion, the predauny joined the forces, with a large complement of his adherents, who were disposed of in the following manner:—300 men in the fort of Caroor, 200 in that of Aravarcoorchy, 300 in Darapooram, and 200 in Churchragherry; these places were then recently conquered, and tahsildars were appointed in each district, in the following order; *——— at Caroor, Appamanger at Aravacoorchy, Vencatashashiangar at Darapooram, and Cunniangar at Annamally. After these arrangements, the army marched to Coimbatoor, and encamped in the plains on the east of it; while a detachment under the command of Captain Chambers, with the Verupatchy party remained in the town. Shortly after, a large party of Tippoosultaun's horse assaulted the place, and they were repulsed with a considerable loss. In this achievement a number of the

Verupatchy men were slain, and the spirited co-operation of the prodauny merited the attention of the gentlemen of the army who evinced great satisfaction on the occasion. In the meantime, they proceeded over the ghauts, towards Seringapatam, and Mootuveera-shairvagar repaired in triumph to Verupatchy.

When Mr. Alexander Macleod was appointed Collector of Dindigul, the revenue of Verupatchy was assessed at 3,250 Cully chuckrums, which was annually discharged. In his days, a claim was laid to Gootuno and Culwarputty, by the inhabitants of Aravacoorchy, in the decision of which the document conferred by Colonel Stewart was referred to, and the Verupatchy Polligar's title to it confirmed by the Collector. The same revenue continued in the Collectorship of Mr. Wrangham and of Mr. Wynch. During the administration of Mr. Wynch a dispute of boundary between Verupatchy and Pylney was settled by arbitration and land-marks were placed in the bed of Nellatongy Odey, to define the limits.

When a committee, composed of Messrs. Harington, Read, and Macleod, was instituted to make an investigation at Dindigul, the Verupatchy Polligar was summoned, and on paying attendance availed himself of the opportunity of laying a statement of all his services to the honorable Company, with which the gentlemen were well pleased, and promised to promote his interest.

The above revenue continued to be paid for one or two years, during the Collectorship of Mr. Hurdis; but, then, owing to some dissensions, and a representation having been made to the Madras Government, in which the Polligar was arraigned for having, contrary to their disposition and orders, afforded protection to the rebels Tumbagounden and Luckanaig, and also of some seditious correspondence with Seringapatam, Coopula-naiken (my father) together with his son Mootuvailapa-naiken, were doomed to the gallows, on which he closed his checqtered scene of life, at the age of seventy-three years, after a period of forty years from his accession, in the month of November, 1801. Mootuvailapa-naiken shared the fate of his father. Thus the succession and reign of twenty Polligars in the Verupatchy pollam, embraced a period of government during 421 years.

I, Trenalay Ponapah-naiken, the lineal descendant of Coopula-naiken, was a minor, sixteen years of age, with a natural defect of my right leg, and totally ignorant of proceedings,

when the dreadful catastrophe attended my father. My mother and myself, with twenty-two dependants, became captives and were confined in prison, on the rock of Dindigul, in which it was my deplorable lot to pass the prime of life, in ruminating upon the inconsiderate and misguided conduct of my father, which not only exposed him to the ignominious death he suffered, with my brother, but entailed misery on his surviving offspring and kindred.

Between the years 1800 and 1805, I had the mortification of losing my mother Paupyeammah, and nine female relations, whose death were occasioned by dejection and the noxious air of a prison. In 1810, my two nieces Ponamah and Vellayamah, had the good fortune of being released from prison, and they repaired to their own country; shortly afterwards, the Honorable Company were pleased to confer a liberal sum of two thousand star pagodas for the solemnization of their nuptials.

Those who remained in prison, were, my aunt Raunanjeeamah and myself, with six attendants, whose days passed in fervent prayers to the gods, for the prosperity of the honorable Company, and in anxiety for the arrival of that auspicious day which will restore us to liberty.

In the month of September, 1815, Mr. W. O. Shakespear, the Judge and Magistrate of the zillah of Madura, sent for us, and communicated the glad tidings of our release from prison, and that we were henceforward to receive a monthly support of thirty pagodas, and to reside in the Dindigul metropolis until further orders.

During the administration of Mr. Hurdis, as Collector, we were conveyed down the rock, and kept in confinement in the pettah of Dindigul. About this time, eleven metal vessels, part of our confiscated property, were restored to us, and a receipt taken from us for the same. It was then communicated to us that any other part of our property which shall in future be recognized will be put into our possession.

On the 13th of December, 1815, my wife was delivered of a son, and the next morning I had the misfortune of losing her.

Although the honorable Company have been pleased to bestow on me the contribution of one hundred pagodas for the obsequies of my deceased wife, and three hundred pagodas for getting myself married again, yet I am induced to procrastinate these duties until I have paid the tribute due to my departed parents and relations, as mentioned in the narrative

which the indigent state of my circumstances prevents me from entering upon, as the expenses attending the ceremonies will amount to one thousand pagodas, at the least. This sum can never be realized by me while the allowance which is extended to me per mensem is hardly adequate for the subsistence of my family.

Being the legitimate successor to the Puttum, the policy and custom of my tribe does not permit me to remain unmarried. It is an inviolable custom among us that the bridegroom should go in person to the house of the bride, where alone the marriage is to be solemnized. The orders which prevent me from visiting my native country form a barrier to this, as well as to the ceremonies of naming my child (a boy eighteen months old,) and of performing the ceremony of tonsure on him, which is to be done only at the shrine of our household deity, Luggava Ummin, at Perriacotah, in the Verupatchy district.

Fraught with earnest hopes, that the vicissitudes of my life, and the many hardships which I have encountered, will merit the consideration of the honorable Company, and with assurances of being installed as zemindar of the country, which had been, for a period of four centuries, possessed by my fore-fathers.

I rest and pray,

TREMALA PENAPAH NAIKEN.

STATISTICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF RAMNAD.

The Great Marawar country was surveyed in the year 1811, under the direction of Colonel Colin Mackenzie, the Surveyor General of India; and Mr. Thomas Turnbull, an assistant surveyor, drew up a register of villages in the Ramnad zemindary, as existing in the month of April, whether principal or subordinate, ruined or inhabited, shewing the number of houses and of persons in each village; this register is accompanied by a general abstract. Then the positions of the intersections of the boundaries of the zemindary are recorded. The Descriptive Memoir of the zemindary is dated at Ramnad, on the 12th of August, 1814; it is divided into twelve heads, viz., situation and extent—divisions—places—rivers—tanks—springs—hills—buildings—woods—roads—soil and productions—manufactures and trade. The register of villages alone occupies no less than 95 folio pages of the manuscript, which extends to 147 pages. This invaluable survey has lain almost dormant during one and twenty years; in fact,

until it has become of the nature of an old almanack,—worthless in the common occurrences of life, and valuable only for the purposes of comparison;—however, like Doomsday Book, it has an intrinsic value, which renders its preservation absolutely necessary as a national record, valuable to every class of persons connected with the zemindary, and to every department of the government of the empire; the foreigner, stranger, ryot, zemindar, fiscal, judge, and soldier, are all interested, in obtaining access to this survey; it is true, the map of the country has been published elegantly, and in London it is on sale for the trifling sum of eight shillings, but that publication does not supersede the necessity of printing and publishing those results of the survey which cannot be mapped; on the contrary, the publication of the map is but a preliminary step in the publication of the entire survey.

The very confined limits of a monthly magazine, precludes the possibility of doing more than extract some of the shortest heads of this survey. In reading them, let it be borne in mind, the land-tax is permanently assessed at the sum of about 95,000 star pagodas per annum; and that European Britons may purchase it of the zemindar, some adopted slave-boy, set up by the Company, in prejudice of the princess. The directors themselves may purchase the zemindary, in the same manner as they have just purchased some of the Company's warehouses, by associating together in another form, and calling themselves an East India Dock Company, or an East India Zemindar; as Clive did.

The surveyor says—Ramnad is the largest zemindary in the southern provinces; anciently, it was under the despotic government of a Rajah, whose title was the Saidoo-buddee; a title of dignity applied only to the reigning Rajah of Ramnad. The word Saidoo is taken from an original claim of these Rajahs being the guardians of Saidoo—a cluster of rocks that extend from Thunnuscody on the island of Ramiseram to Manaar, well known by the name of Adam's Bridge; and the word Buddee signifies a King. The great Marawar, is a term which has been applied equally to the country and to the Sovereign. At present, the zemindary is attached under the Collectorate in the zillah of Madura, and the authority is vested in Shevagamy Natchyar, the hereditary Raunee of the zemindary.

The country of Ramnad is bounded on the north by the provinces of Tanjore and Poodoocottah; south and east by the sea coast; and west by the districts of Tinnevellay, Madura, and Shevagunga—comprehending an area of 2,500 square miles,

the most part of which is diversified with tanks, which are very beneficial to the country, as upon them chiefly depends the cultivation of paddy. The high plains exhibit a variety of dry grain fields, and the northern talooks abound with extensive groves of palmyra trees, scarcely a vestige of jungle being visible, excepting that on part towards the south-east, near the coast, (which abounds with a low thick jungle) and a few other places, interspersed with the same, being too distant for view from the capital.

The capital is called **Ramnad**; it is situated sixty miles S. E. by S. of Madura, forty miles S. E. of Shevagunga, and ninety miles N. E. of Palamcottah; it is seated on the S. E. part of the district, on an extensive plain lying about nine miles from the east coast, and nine miles from the south coast; its latitude is 9° 22′ 18″ north, and longitude 78° 53′ 7″ east of Greenwich.

The zemindary is principally divided into seventeen talooks, which are subdivided into 99 divisions, comprising in the whole 2,386 villages; viz., 2,047 principal and 339 subordinate; of which 1,668 are inhabited, and 718 are in ruins. There are 40,152 houses and 153,916 inhabitants.

The soil of this zemindary is composed of various sorts, and though generally fruitful is not, however, without some predominant disadvantages; a proof of which has been experienced by the continual emigration of the inhabitants from this to the neighbouring districts, and especially since the last four years, during which period a prevailing scarcity and mortality ensued throughout, occasioning an amazing diminution in the general population of the country, which upon the sterile and parched state, arising from the consequences of a failure of rain, has been greatly impoverished; and the number of inhabitants, who have abandoned this zemindary—from indigence and its concomitant evils—is estimated to be not less than one hundred and fifty thousand souls.

The soil, though not of a very rich nature, yet, aided by enlightened husbandry, may vie in fertility with the best in the neighbouring districts, and produce early and excellent crops of paddy and other sorts of dry grain. The most fruitful soil consists of a deep black loam, which is prevalent towards the westward; the culture on these lands yields an abundant crop of cotton and dry grain. Coriander and Cudlay, or Bengal gram, is well cultivated in parts of Abramum and Kaunmorée. The next in quality is the red loam; and inferior to these, is the black and red light and sandy soils.

Vegetation thrives remarkably upon the latter, which is common about the sea coast towns, contiguous to which the grounds are inclosed into small gardens. The grand production consists of paddy of various kinds; several sorts of dry grain; horse-gram, a variety of pulse; rape-seed and oil-nuts; cotton in great plenty; and the Chaya-vair, a species of root for dying red, which grows spontaneously about the sea coast and the islands. Besides the latter, there is, in the western talooks, a small production of a thistle-plant, from the flowers of which, a reddish color is extracted, and the cloths that are dyed with this are held in high estimation by the natives. The garden productions consist of raggy, beetle, pumpkins, saffron, limes, tobacco, yams, potatoes, cucumbers, sugar-canes, and plantains; the two latter not only rare but of a meagre sort. The northern talooks, as well as several sea-port towns, are productive of palmyra—from the toddy of which a good quantity of jaggery is manufactured.

From the unfavorableness of the season, in the two last years, as well as in the present year, agriculture has been greatly on the decline; and the total failure of the crops placed the inhabitants in so critically embarrassed a state as to render every expedient for collecting the revenue almost unsuccessful; but, by the judicious interposition of the collector, Rous Peter, Esq., and the liberal indulgence held out to the zemindar, to leave a considerable part of the kist of the last year in arrears, payable, in equal shares, in the present and ensuing years, with a view of supporting the country and the inhabitants in general, and likewise the encouragement of a free importationof grain, that had been established for the last three years, has tended, in a great degree, to moderate the injurious consequences which would otherwise inevitably ensue, and a general amelioration is now anticipated.

As a commercial province and for manufactures, Ramnad is distinguished beyond many others, and principally for the manufacture of cotton cloths; the greatest seat of this manufacture is at Purmagoody, where the chief occupation of the inhabitants is making printed cloths, chintzes, silks, elegant silk carpets, red and blue striped cotton carpets, muslins, doopettas, turbands, dimitties, izaries, gindams, cambrics, &c.; the whole is carried on in an extensive scale. Keelacurray and Devipatnam are fine ports, which make the traffic very considerable, and consequently, they are the resort of many re-

spectable merchants from all parts, whereby those places have become rich and populous. Keelacurray is reckoned next to Purmagoody for the manufacture of fine cloths, muslins, &c.; and a few other places are noted for long-cloths of good qualities, viz., Kaumooree, Abramum, Arpoocottah, Paulayemputty, Kuddelaudee, Yekoogoody, Punnacolum, Chittarcottah, Numboothullay, Tondy, and Cottahpatnam: cotton cloths, of coarse qualities, which are commonly worn by the inhabitants, are made in almost every village in the district. Salt is manufactured in great plenty along the sea coast towns and villages; the manufacture of salt is a government monopoly, under the sole management of the Company's servants, who are appointed by the collector. The following places have pans, in which salt is made; Codeycolum, Teetanum, Vutaunum, Numboothullay, Sholeagoody, Munnagoody, Hoopoor, Vullaumanoor, Morecolum, Vaulinookum, Nurripoor, Mooturaganaudapooram, Mookoor, and Thurragoody, and Autancurray. Besides the manufacture, this article is prodigiously gathered from the extensive salt marshes, in which, on the evaporation of the water, a thick incrustation of salt is left on the surface, which is very white. Saltpetre is manufactured no where in this zemindary, except at Pundlegoody. The chank fishery commences on the eastern coast of Ramnad, in the month of April, and continues till the month of September; and on the southern coast from October, continuing till March. It is usually rented by the zemindar at not less than six thousand pagodas annually. The chanks fished on the eastern coast are reckoned better than those of the southern: a comparative rate has long been established at 135 chanks per star pagoda, while those of the south coast are sold at 162 per pagoda; the number of chanks annually fished amounts to upwards of a million. Country arrack is distilled in several places throughout this district, according to a license obtained by the distillers from an overseer appointed by the collector for that purpose.

The imports are shawls, woollen cloths, wheat, sugar, sugar-candy, pepper, nuts, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, cardamums, mace, brimstone, quicksilver, iron, pearls, corals, a variety of precious stones from Ceylon, teak-wood, black-wood, Ceylon-wood, red and yellow-ochre, and bangles; in times of scarcity (as at the present season,) grain is imported hither from the western countries, as well as from

the Tanjore district. The chief export trade of this zemindary consists of manufactured cloths of various kinds, chank shells to Bengal, chaya-root to the northern countries, and, in plentiful seasons, of paddy and other grain. Salt is the principal commodity of export to the inland countries.

THE COMPANY'S MONOPOLIES OF TODDY AND ARRACK.

"Then the Collector, racking his worn brain,
To find how he may most encourage thirst
In the innocent, dingy Public, and how best
Inspire a decent love of pleasing opium."—*Qui Hi.*

The fact that the Company works numerous distilleries all over India, has utterly escaped observation and animadversion in Europe;—the magistrate is the distiller, and he is remunerated by a commission on the liquor sold; every body believes that this device has been attended with the desired success, and produced a rapid and steady increase in the consumption of ardent spirits; and it is certain that the Company's Abkarry revenue increases very rapidly.

In Scotland, the materials used for distillation, are two-thirds of raw-barley and one-third of malted barley; when the raw barley is at 40s. the quarter, then the corn materials cost 3s. 2d. per gallon, from one to ten degrees above hydrometer proof; the corn itself costs 2s. 6d., and the duty on the malt is 8d.; every increase in the price of the barley of 2s. per quarter is met by 1½d. per gallon in the price of the distilled whiskey spirit.

In various parts of India, the material from which arrack is distilled varies: in the Mauritius and in Bengal, it is the refuse of the sugar cane; in China and Java it is rice; in Ceylon toddy; and in the southern countries of the continent of Hindostan it is bark.

Doctor Buchanan Hamilton gives the following recipe in use in Mysore—"Take an earthen jar, and to one pound of the bark of the Mimosa leucophlea, add six pounds of sugar cane jaggery, and 15lbs. of water; mix them well together; in 24 hours they will ferment; and, in 12 days, the process of manufacture will be completed: the result is, a wretched spirit, called puttay arrack, which causes much more nausea and illness after intoxication than toddy arrack." In a good soil, Palmyra trees yield toddy in 30 years; but, in a poor soil, not until 40 years; —they are supposed to continue even a thousand years. The

juices of the Palmyra and Ejalu trees are called, by the Natives, sindy, hende, and culloo; but Europeans call them indiscriminately—toddy. Sindy is never drunk until fermented. The Ejalu yields juice during three months, at any season of the year—one man can tend 40 trees; 75 trees yield 70 pucka seers of juice, which gives half that quantity of jaggery, weighing 46½ lbs. The toddy of the Palmyra tree is usually mixed with lime and boiled down into jaggery. Cocoa-nut toddy yields one-fourth of arrack, which is called cullo charayan.

The native governments discouraged the use of intoxicating liquors and drugs; but the British government encourages, to the utmost of its power, every species of intoxication, stupefaction, and infuriation; it pretends to denounce and to discourage the use of intoxicating liquors and drugs; but it does so merely to have a plausible excuse for taxing them, and for deriving the greatest possible amount of revenue from the consumption of them. In proof of this charge against the British government, it is sufficient to refer to the Company's monopoly of all the innocent, refreshing, and very wholesome beverages which are drawn from various species of palm trees; by means of which no person can taste of the tree which grows in his own garden; but can only sell the juice of it to the government at the monopolists own price; and, after it has been adulterated or fermented, and converted into some filthy or intoxicating liquor; then, re-purchase it, at an arbitrary rate, in a licensed public house. This is the mode by which the Company withholds from the Natives of India the vegetable milk which flows spontaneously from their own palm trees, and constrains them, when thirsty, to repair to a licensed hut, the exclusive privileges of which have been purchased by the highest bidder. The renter is constrained to use every art in his power to extend the sale of the arrack, opium, and other poisonous trash which the Company manufactures and forces upon him, at its own monopoly price. The pretended discouragement of the consumption of opium is of exactly the same nature; the innocent leaves of the tobacco plant, and the refreshing leaves of the beetle-vine, are monopolized in order to drive the people to shops licensed for the sale of those articles, and of the maddening leaves of the bang or hemp, as well as of opium. Excepting the Brahmins, all castes and classes of the people drink toddy juice; however, it is so excessively repugnant to their feelings to visit a low hut, licensed for the sale of liquors, and infested with thieves; that when rich persons have occasion for toddy, or are desirous of

using the sap of their own trees, they endeavour to bargain with the renter of the monopoly for permission to use it in its pure and unadulterated state, as drawn from the tree, without being polluted by his touch.

Throughout India, the European traveller feels the want of inns and respectable taverns; the evil is aggravated by the heavy taxes which are imposed upon those taverns which have been opened at the several presidential cities; at Calcutta, the tax is heavy; at Madras, each tavern has to pay to the police fund a tax of five star pagodas per diem: as in other parts of this presidency, the monopoly restrains the consumption of spirits to bark arrack. At Sadras, the renter does not even pretend to keep by him any better article than the commonest pariah arrack distilled from the bark of the thorn tree; he says,—That if toddy arrack should be wanted, he would send to Madras for some, and supply it at the rate of half a rupee per quart bottle; he sells his puttay arrack at the rate of four Madras single fanams per bottle; and his toddy at cash per measure of two bottles. Cocoa-nut trees are worth one star pagoda each, and Palmyra trees are worth one quarter of a star pagoda each. Cocoa-nut trees pay to the Company five star pagodas per hundred, annual tax. At Negapatam, in 1827 and 1828, the renter paid to the Company the sum of fifteen thousand rupees, for the monopoly of kulloo, kulloo-charry, and arrack, in nine talooks of the province of Tanjore; the land-owner receives about two Madras single fanams per annum from each tree. The Sannahs pay to the toddy renter about ten Madras single fanams for each tree, from which he licenses them to draw the toddy; they take only the toddy, leaving only the nuts and leaves. Here, Colombo toddy arrack on shore sells for 18 star pagoda per leaguer; the renter retails it at 2½ Madras single fanams per bottle; Tanjore toddy arrack at 2 fanams; and toddy at 30 Madras cash per bottle, or a single fanam for three bottles: he does not sell bark arrack, but it is distilled at Chillembroum. At Madura, the Palmyra tree does not grow, but the cocoa-nut tree yields some toddy; the city district extends around to three miles from the walls: the renter pays twelve thousand rupees per annum for the monopoly in it; and he himself distils bark arrack in the suburb of Saintapetti, for the supply of his customers. He sells out, to under renters, those branches of his monopoly which relate to the drawing and selling of undistilled toddy juice; the garrison of Madura consists of about 400 invalid sepoys; and, on their account, it was ordered that arrack shops

should not be licensed within one mile of the walls; however, the law is so totally disregarded that they abound within the walls. The renter is not limited in the price at which he supplies the people with the stuff which he pleases to distil for them, but manufactures it as he himself pleases, and charges what he pleases; for a measure, which contains rather less than a quart bottle, he charges 1½, 1¾, and even two coily fanams.

As long as the magistrates of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay continue to have a direct pecuniary interest in the seduction of seamen from their vessels, it will be vain for the owners, commanders, and officers of ships to endeavour to retain their crews attached to their vessels for the voyage out and home. The Company hit upon the nefarious expedient of corrupting his Majesty's justices of the peace, with a per centage of their own revenue, derived from the sale of liquors and drugs, within the limits of the King's courts, for the purpose of maintaining a system of revenue opposed to the maintenance of good order. If his Majesty's justices of the peace were not corrupted by this foul bribe, the Company's liquor shops would not be permitted to entrap the unwary, and to shock the public, as they now do, especially in the streets of the city of Calcutta.

The supply of liquor to the army, is of a piece with that to the people: the military canteens poison the soldier, the sepoy, and the camp follower, with the same wretched stuff from the Company's own stills, and from the stills of private Native renters; the monopoly, excluding every species of wholesome liquor from consumption. The mortality of the British army in India is so appalling, that it is studiously concealed even from the Parliament in Britain, though no one suspects the Parliament of caring much for the East India soldier. The soldier has but to look around him, and to perceive that his caste is one which does not multiply or increase itself; like the Mamelukes and Janissaries, his place will be supplied by a foreign recruit; but, unlike them, he and his comrades do not elect their fellow-soldiers to all offices as they become vacant; they do not elect their sovereign from their own body!—a natural prerogative exercised by every other conquering army.

THE NEELGHERRIES.

The Neelgherries are situated in the south of India, between the 11th and 12th degrees of north latitude and 76th and 77th degrees of east longitude, on the confines of the provinces of Coimbatoor and Malabar. They are joined to the table-land of

Mysoor by a narrow neck of land, but are completely isolated on every other side, and rise abruptly from the plains to the height of from 6 to 7,000 feet, (viz., the table-land on the top,) the highest point, Dodabet being 8,760 feet above the level of the sea. They are about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of the Malabar coast, and about 230 from the sea on the Coromandel side.

There are four stations at present occupied on the Neelgherries, Ootacamund, Kotagherry, and Dimhutty, (close to each other,) and Coonoor; of each of which a short description will be given.

It is not easy to describe the climate of the Neelgherries so as to convey an accurate idea of it to a stranger, as there is no other with which I am acquainted, to which it can be strictly and analogically compared. The cold weather or winter is like the spring of the north of Persia or the autumn of the south of France, and the monsoon is very nearly a mild autumn in the south of England. These two divisions include our whole year, and if I were to say that I consider it, all prejudice apart, as equal to any and superior to most of the climates I have seen in the course of pretty extensive wanderings, I may be suspected of partiality or exaggeration, I shall, therefore, content myself with an appeal to facts, of the accuracy of which any one may satisfy himself by an examination of the meteorological tables in the appendix.

It appears from them that the mean annual temperature of Ootacamund is 58° 68, the greatest annual range 39°, the maximum being 77°, and the minimum 38°*, the mean annual range is 16° 84, and the mean daily range 17° 01. The maximum power of the sun's rays is equivalent to 21° 73.

The quantity of rain that falls, on an average of four years, is 44.88 inches; the number of days in a year in which there is heavy rain, 19; of showery rain or drizzle with fair intervals, 81: cloudy, 28; and of days perfectly fair and dry, 238.

The mean temperature of Kotagherry and Dimhutty is rather more than 3° higher than that of Ootacamund; that of Coonoor, probably six degrees warmer: less rain falls at either of these places than at Ootacamund, and it is generally dry at both when it rains at Ootacamund, from their being affected by different moonsoons.

* This refers merely to the temperature of the air; as, on or near the ground, water freezes nearly every night for three months of the year.

An important feature in every place resorted to by invalids is its accessibility; we shall therefore state the distances of the Neelgherries from the principal points on this side of India, and give a succinct account of the various passes or Ghâts leading to the table-land above.

The following are the travelling distances from the principal points in the Madras territory:—1. From Madras viâ Trichinopoly, 393 miles.—2. From Madras viâ Salem, 332 miles.—3. From Madras viâ Bangalore, 385 miles.—4. From Trichinopoly, 153 miles.—5. From Bangalore, 176 miles.—6. From Calicut, 156 miles.—7. From Tellicherry, (Cannanore,) 130 miles.

Ootacamund, the principal station, is situated nearly on the centre of the table-land, about 10 miles from the southern edge of the range, and seven from the northern. It is placed directly at the base, and on the western side of Dodabet, being completely sheltered on three sides by this mountain, and only open to the W. N. W. It is elevated 7,400 feet above the level of the sea, and though the choice of the situation was in the first instance almost purely accidental, it could scarcely have been better selected, after a more minute acquaintance with the different localities. It is, as before observed, perfectly sheltered. The climate is decidedly the most perfectly European of any point of the hills, and upon the whole, less affected by the various vicissitudes of monsoons, rains, &c., than any other; it has plenty of excellent water and wood in abundance; while the facilities of access are infinitely beyond those of any spot of similar elevation yet known.

An artificial lake, formed by damming up the opening between two hills, so as to produce a sheet of water nearly one and a half mile long, and in many places 40 feet deep, adds considerably both to the ornament and comfort of the place.

A very excellent and nearly level road leads completely round the lake, forming a very pleasant ride or drive of from five to seven miles, including the windings. The roads in the cantonment, and in fact all over this part of the hills, are excellent. It would be perfectly practicable to enjoy a canter of 27 miles in a straight line, with scarce an interruption, from Coonoor to Neddiwattum.

The houses composing the cantonment are generally perched on the top of the small round hills grouped along the base of Dodabet, or in the vallies between them, so that the time required, and the distance travelled in going from one house to

another, is at least treble that in any other cantonment in the low country; added to which the roads leading to them are in many instances excessively steep, and after rains slippery, so that, in wet weather, the difficulty of moving about is considerably increased.

There are at present upwards of 70 habitable houses in Ootacamund, of every size and description, from the palace built by Sir W. Rumbold down to thatched cottages with two or three rooms. Of these, 25 or 28 (besides Sir W. Rumbold's large house, now converted into an hotel) are in point of size and accommodation fitted for the reception of large families; the others are smaller, and better fitted for bachelors or small families. During the last year there were between 120 and 140 people from the two Presidencies of Madras and Bombay resident at Ootacamund, of which from 40 to 45 were married people, with families.

A very elegant church in the Saxo-Gothic style is one of the greatest ornaments of the place.

There are two public quarters belonging to the Madras Government, each capable of accommodating six officers; one Bombay ditto, also for six officers; one quarter allotted to the commandant of the depot; one pay-office with staff-officers' quarters; a large European hospital; a jail, which holds 250 prisoners; native hospital and lock hospital, and numerous other public buildings of minor consequence.

A handsome building at the west extremity of the cantonment, erected two years ago by the Church Mission Society, is appropriated as a school, under the charge of the Reverend Mr. Morewood. Though chiefly intended for the education of the families of missionaries, the sons of Europeans, above a certain age, are admissible.

The European hospital above alluded to is allotted for the reception of convalescent European soldiers of his Majesty's and the Company's army, who have suffered from the climate of the low country. Though laboring under certain disadvantages, it is upon the whole well adapted to this purpose.

House rent varies according to situation, extent of accommodation, &c. It is still higher than could have been wished, both as regards the nature of the accommodation and the circumstances of those occupying the houses, but is in progress of gradual reduction. The large houses let at from 100 to 150, and 250 rupees per month; the smaller, at from 40 to 70. The public quarters are charged 30 rupees each: but are

unfortunately far from comfortable, and their being grouped together forms a serious objection to their being generally occupied.

A plan is now on foot for building, by subscription, a number of small separate bungalows at Ootacamund and Kotagherry, which, if it succeeds, will materially add to the extent of accommodation, as well as reduce the expense.

The bazar at Ootacamund is exceedingly well supplied, and the prices but little higher than those of the low country. A material part of the accommodation, in the way of supplies, is furnished by two excellent Parsee shops, in which every thing in the way of liquors, Europe supplies, cheese, pickles, preserves, &c. &c. are to be found good, and at reasonable prices.

Good men servants, of every description, (excepting perhaps head servants and dressing boys,) are generally to be found at Ootacamund, and from being acclimatized, are probably preferable for out-door work to those from the low country, who even when well taken care of, frequently suffer at first from their own imprudence in exposing themselves, sleeping on the ground, &c. All servants who are brought up from below should have woollen clothes, and coarse flannel under-jackets, and care should also be taken that they do not sleep on the ground, for which purpose *charpaees* or country cots are useful.

Female servants are seldom to be found, and should be brought up.

Kotagherry contains only twelve or thirteen houses, besides the quarters at Dimhutty, placed at the disposal of the public by the liberality of Mr. Lushington, and capable of accommodating six officers. There is also a deficiency of supplies, owing to the want of a regular bazar—a market being held only once a week. Both these circumstances are much to be regretted, as there are many points in the climate and situation of Kotagherry which point it out as a fitter residence for many classes of invalids on first ascending the hills than Ootacamund. A medical officer is stationed at Kotagherry, which is sixteen miles distant from Ootacamund, on the east side of the range, and 900 feet lower; it is not so well sheltered, but suffers comparatively little from the south-west monson.

The climate of Coonoor, as before observed, is milder than that of Kotagherry, but it is so close to the edge of the Ghat, that it is subject to fogs at particular seasons; on the other hand, it has the advantage of being on the direct road to Oota-

camund, and would make an excellent resting place for sick travellers. Being the head-quarters of the pioneer corps, there is at present no accommodation for strangers except the public bungalow, which travellers are prohibited by the regulations from occupying for more than three days; but when the operations of the corps in that quarter are finished, six or eight very comfortable bungalows will be available.—*Dr. Baikie's Observations.*

GREEK, PARTHIAN, AND HINDU MEDALS,

COLLECTED IN INDIA BY MAJOR TOD.

During the last twelve years of Major James Tod's residence in India, amongst Mahrattas and Rajputs, the collecting of coins, as an auxiliary to history, was one of his pursuits. In the rainy season he had a person employed at Mat'hura and other old cities, to collect all that were brought to light by the action of the water, while tearing up old foundations, and levelling mouldering walls. In this manner he accumulated about twenty thousand coins of all denominations; among which there may not be above one hundred which are calculated to excite interest, and, perhaps, not above one-third of that number to be considered of value; but, among them, there is an Apollodotus and a Menander, besides some rare medals of a Parthian dynasty; probably yet unknown to history. The Major seems to arrange his coins into five series, viz., Greek, Bactrian, Parthian, Hindu, and Ujjayan. By the acquisition of this coin of Apollodotus, the Major made a double discovery, namely, of the coin itself, and of an ancient capital city. Conversing with a Jain of Gwalior, about ancient cities, he heard of the ruins of Surapura on the Yamuna, close to the shrine of Betaisor, between Agra and Etawah, and despatched one of his coin hunters, who rewarded him with Apollodotus and several Parthian coins. Indeed, most of his Greek and Parthian medals were found in the ruins of the ancient cities on the Yamuna. Amongst the ruins of ancient Mathura, after many years search, he obtained two other medals of Apollodotus, a Menander, and a few more good medals; the medals of Apollodotus and Menander fill up a chasm in the Numismatic series of the Greek kings of Bactria—each medal has, on the reverse, an inscription in the ancient Zend or Pehlavi character, as in the Sassanian medals of Sapor, and the inscriptions of Nakschi, Rustam, and Kermansha; this affords a decisive proof that each of the princes held Bactria or Balk'h, as the seat of empire; for though the discovery of these

coins gives validity to the reported extent of conquest of these princes, yet, had they held the seat of government within the Indus, they would have adopted the ancient Nagari character on the reverse, not that of Parthia. Another valuable acquisition to the very few existing medals of the Bactrian princes, has been in that of Demetrius, the son of Euthydemus. In the course of Major Tod's researches, a considerable number of medals of a Parthian dynasty, to which we are strangers, were discovered some years ago, in the ruins of Agra, in an earthen vessel. In the year 1810, Major Tod sent his first party to explore the tract of the Sogdi of the Indus, and to bring him intelligent natives of the desert and Indus; he repeated these parties till he exhausted the subject, and had matter for a sketch of its geography; he was so fortunate as to discover the original capital, which is Arore. The last excursion he made, was to the coast of the kingdom of Tessarioustus, and towards the Patalene or delta of the Indus, where he found some medals of a very ancient date, in a character of which no specimen has ever yet been given; he found these characters also cut on the rock of the ancient residence of the chiefs of the peninsular, erroneously designated Katiawar.

The Parthians extended themselves from the Indus to the Ganges, the medals which evidently belong to them and Indo-Scythian kings, who had sovereignties within the Indus, have characters bearing the appearance of a rude provincial Greek, and the epigraph in the Sassanian character. Major Tod collected some thousands, but only half-a-dozen have escaped the corroding tooth of time.

The Hindu coins are of a very remote period, and have the same character which is found wherever the Pandic authority existed, in the caves and on the rock of Junagur Girnar, on the pillar of victory in Meywar, and on the columns of Delhi and Prayag; some of them are not unlike the ancient Pehlavi; these coins are of gold, and in fine preservation; they are either from Agra, Mat'hura, Ujjayan, or Ajmer. They are fine medals, bold in design, of high relief, and it is to be hoped that the inscription may yet be deciphered.

Major Tod's fifth series of medals, is, like the other four series, entirely novel and unexplored; all that can be said of them is, that they belong to a dynasty which ruled from Ujjayan to the Indus, for in that whole tract he found them; the first he obtained was in 1813, from the ruins of ancient Ujjayan; it was presented to him by Mr. William, resident at the Gykwar

court, who first awakened his attention to their importance; he found them in Cutch, and in his company Major Tod discovered others amongst the ruins in the gulph; the Major was indebted to the kind aid of Mr. Williams for being enabled to perform the most interesting of all his journies, and with his society; the character of the epigraphe, the major has met with on rocks in Katiawar, in the haunts of the Surot, the bounds of the conquests of Menander and Apollodotus. He assigns these medals to the Balhara sovereigns of Anhulwarra Puttan.

THE DIRECTORS' OWN SALARIES.

In the year 1656, on the 2d of July, a general Court of election of all freemen for the fourth joint stock, was held, at which were present, Governor Cokayne, Messrs. Andrew, together with other committees and divers of the generality, to elect officers; the Governor said, that he and the committees who managed the business, found themselves so much neglected for their pains, that it was difficult to get a Court together. However, the Court re-elected Cokayne, and declared that it was very reasonable the committees should have some allowance for their pains; yet, therein, they resolved on nothing further, but, as the Governor had done them extraordinary service, and been a chief instrument in upholding the Company's Charter, they were pleased, at present, to gratify him with £200, for his pains past, and until the end of the ensuing year.

In the year 1666, on the 30th of March, a general Court of adventurers was held, in which a motion was made, to the generality, that, it being now a fit time, they would consider of the several promises formerly made to Mr. T. Andrews, and other gentlemen, who have done the stock service; and, thereupon, the letter of Mr. Andrews, and several orders of court, made concerning the gratifying such gentlemen, were read unto them; which begot a long debate, and introduced several discourses touching private trade, and the debts owing to this stock; wherein, receiving ample satisfaction, they then came to the nominating of several sums for the pains of the committees, from the first election of the stock unto the next election, being eight years and almost a half; and, there being divers sums named for that purpose, at length, by a question, it was resolved, that the sum of £8,000, should be distributed among the several committees, whether living or dead, which have been, to each man's appearance from the first election

until the next election, and left it unto the committee to proportion it in that manner; which the committees accepting as the generalities kind resentment and respect, returned them their thanks for the same. Then, they proceeded to consider of an acknowledgement also for the several Governors and Deputies which have been since the beginning of this stock; and did, thereupon, unanimously resolve, by a question, to allow £200 per annum, to each Governor, and £100 per annum, to each deputy, and so *pro rata*, until the next election; and that what Sir Thomas Chamberlain hath received less than in proportion to those respective sums, for the time he served Governor or Deputy, shall now be made good unto him also.

In the year 1709, on the 25th of March, at a general Court of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, held at Skinner's Hall, a committee of fifteen Proprietors was appointed to inspect and report upon the by-laws and standing orders of the general Court already made. On the 10th of November, a general Court was held by adjournment, at the East India House, and it resolved, that the 27th old by-law be approved of, and ordained to be the 27th by-law of this Company, viz., that £150 a year be allowed each Director for his attendance upon the business of the Company.

In the year 1713, on the 17th of December, at a general Court, several of the adventurers in the United Company requested the Court of Directors to use their utmost endeavours to obtain an alteration from their then existing Charter, so as to have a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and likewise that the qualifications of all future Directors may be increased; whereupon it was resolved that the request be left to the Court of Directors and committee of by-laws to consider and report upon. The next year, on the 5th of February, the referees resolved, that when the Court of Directors shall be annually chosen, the Directors should, at their first Court, elect out of themselves a Chairman and a Deputy for the whole year. On the 5th of March, at a general Court, this resolution was read. In pursuance of this resolution and order of the general Court, the Court of Directors elected their own Chairman and Deputy. In 1715, on the 8th of March, four members of the committee of by-laws, taking into consideration and being fully satisfied that the Chairman and Deputy being obliged, by virtue of their offices, to look after the Company's affairs in a particular manner, and to give a more than ordinary attendance at the house,

have thereby had a much larger share of trouble than if they not been in those stations; and the committee apprehending they ought, on that account, to have some further gratuity than the £150 a year, as a Director, settled by the 27th by-law, do therefore recommend it to the general Court, that the Chairman and Deputy for the time being, be, for the future, allowed each £200 a year, and that the like allowance be made to the Chairman and Deputy for the time past.

In 1719, on the 19th of June, at a general Court, the Court was put in mind, that the then committee of by-laws, had some years since, under their consideration the making an allowance to the Chairman and Deputy, for their extraordinary attendance on the Company's affairs, by virtue of their said stations, but the committee's opinion thereupon had not been laid before the general court; and, it being moved, that the same should be at this time considered of; Sir Gilbert Heathcote gave in a paper signed by four of that committee which was read; and, the whole being debated, it was, upon the question, resolved, that the Chairman and Deputy for the time being, be allowed an additional gratuity of £50 a year, over and above the £150, by the by-law; and that the said allowance be made as well for the time past as for the future.

In the year 1793, on the 16th of May, a general Court resolved, that the salaries of the Directors were inadequate to the duties and responsibility of their stations, and therefore ought to be increased; also, that the Chairman and Deputy should each have £500 a year, and each Director £300. On the 25th May, a general Court confirmed this by-law.

In 1794, on the 18th of June, a general Court confirmed the by-law;—"that at the first Court of Directors, after every annual election, a Chairman and Deputy-Chairman shall be chosen for the year, by the ballot; and that each of them be allowed £500 a year, and every other Director 300*l.* a year, for his attendance upon the business of the Company.

In 1813, as soon as the Company had obtained another renewal of their old Charter, the Proprietors of India Stock again attempted to rob the empire by augmenting their profits, in the shape of increased salaries to those of their body whom they elected to office as Directors, however, Joseph Hume set his face against the fraud and signally defeated S. R. Lushington and the other champions of corruption. A committee was appointed to inquire into the duties and privileges of the Directors, but it performed its duty so well that its existence

was abruptly terminated by reporting the evidence taken; in spite of the Directors, the general Court ordered this report to be printed and distributed to the Proprietors; however, it never has been published, nor even laid before Parliament; like many other records of corruption, it has been so well concealed that it is to be found only in the library of oblivion; where, when groping about in the dark, we beheld its putrid glimmer, and examined it. This phosphoric spark is quite insufficient to guide the curious into the dark recesses of the catacombs which contain the relics of the accumulated corruption of centuries; nevertheless, we will place it on our tripod and expose it, such as it is, as a guide to our readers; hoping that some happy accident may discover a spark of purer gas, or elicit a spark of heavenly fire, by the light of which the records of Leadenhall will be read as plainly and universally as those of Venice are now read. The hour cannot possibly be distant, when people will flock to behold the India House as the last stronghold of an ignominious foreign military despotism. The voice of the people of Britain has confounded the constituency of Sarum, and the corporation of Penryn; it has met an echo in the Town-hall of Calcutta, which causes the Proprietors of India to mistrust every security in India, to realize every fraction of property entrusted to their possession, and to demand the formation of a guarantee fund in London.

The impenitent and incorrigible harden themselves until they provoke their own destruction. Lord Shilly-shally of Shilly-shally, in the county of Inverness, has conciliated all parties by his liberal compromise of every Indian interest; or, dropping the courtly language of statesmen and the jargon of monopolists, and speaking downright English, the Grants have for two generations pandered to the jobbers in India Stock; they have kept the bubble inflated, and amused Parliament with blowing bubbles, filled with professions of good intentions, of diligence, and of integrity, concocted in well turned periods, and uttered with apparent sincerity and openness of manner; by this means the father attained the chair of Leadenhall, and his sons have chosen for themselves the chief thrones in India.

Such are the spoils which the Directors share amongst themselves and their children, in lieu of salaries! And so is India doomed to provide for individuals whose sympathy and feeling for the country extend no further than as affects their grasping and insatiable demands upon it.

ABOLITION OF THE PILGRIM TAX IN INDIA.

To the Editor of 'Alexander's East India Magazine.—Sir,—I should be much obliged by your placing upon record in your pages the following document for the information of your numerous readers in Britain and India. A correspondent, whom I knew in Orissa twelve years since, has written me under date January 20, 1835, from which it appears that the Pilgrim Tax at Juggernaut's Temple, was not then abolished—perhaps the extract may be interesting—"We have much talk here, (Cuttack) respecting the abolition of the tax. Assuredly, it must take place, and, as I told Gungadhor a few nights back at Tangby, that my firm belief was, that fifty years hence will make the Temple of Juggernaut a Christian place of worship! There is hardly a Native to be met with, but what allows the justness of our observations, and the impotency of Juggernaut, but yet have not the nerve to act. But I think there can be no doubt that, as in proportion this feeling is increased among them, their system is undermined." My correspondent is certainly more sanguine than I am—but surely the scripture will be fulfilled—"*I will famish all the gods of the Heathen.*" When shall Britain cease to foster idolatry, and thus oppose the civilization and evangelization of British India? I recently met with the following incident, in the journal of a missionary, very much to the point in question—"A Pooree man stepped in and said, '*If the Feringees did not reverence Juggernaut, they would never spend so much in supporting his worship?*'" This I could only reply to by saying—Though the Feringees expended many rupees on the idol, they first received many more, and that they might depend on it that they were better judges than to spend a rupee without first receiving two. Some years since a Hindoo enquired of a friend—"*Why have the Company any thing to do with Juggernaut if his worship be wrong.*" Anxiously awaiting the pleasing intelligence of the general adoption of the measure for the entire discontinuance of British connection with Hindoo idolatry. I am, Sir,——

Yours respectfully,

Bourne, Lincolnshire, June 15, 1835. A LATE RESIDENT IN INDIA.

Extracts from a Letter to Bengal, dated Feb. 26, 1833, on the Pilgrim Tax.—"Arrangements which implicate the Government, whether in a greater or less degree, in the immediate ministrations of the local superstitions of the Natives might well be objected to, in point of principle, even without reference to their actual or probable consequences; but that they also tend

to consequences of an injurious kind is evident, inasmuch as the exhibit the British power in such intimate connection with the unhappy and debasing superstitions in question, as almost necessarily to inspire the people with a belief, either, *that we admit the divine origin of those superstitions, or, at least, that we ascribe to them some peculiar and venerable authority.*

* * * * * * *

"We conceive that the system of raising a revenue, or, at least, a surplus revenue, by means of a Pilgrim Tax, must in any way lead to the promotion and encouragement of the superstition out of which the Tax is derived. It gives the Government an immediate interest in the progress and extension of such superstitions. It furnishes both to the Government and to such of its functionaries as are concerned in levying the Tax (supposing them to sympathize with their employers) *a perpetual inducement to increase the income of the Temple, and, therefore to attract to the spot as numerous a concourse of Pilgrims as possible.*

"We conceive that the principles of toleration do not require that we should promote the growth and popularity of superstitions, the prevalence of which every rational and religious mind must lament, and we are, therefore, of opinion, that any system which connects the pecuniary interests of the state with such superstitions, is, for that reason, objectionable and ought to terminate. * * * * *

"There can be no little doubt that the exertions of the *Pilgrim hunters* and their employers are incited and quickened by the assurance, which the known good faith and exactness of the British Government hold out to them, that their fees will be levied and paid with scrupulous punctuality. Thus the credit and authority of the Government are perverted to the support of a manifest and revolting abuse. On the whole, we think that the Pilgrim Tax should be extinguished altogether, leaving it to the priests to admit votaries on whatever terms they please.

"In stating to you our distinct opinion respecting the abolition, not only of the Pilgrim Tax, but of the practices connected with it, or bearing a similar construction, we are rather holding up a standard to which you are ultimately to conform your policy, than prescribing a rule which you are instantly and without respect of circumstances to carry into accomplishment. We are sensible that this is one of those subjects, respecting which it is peculiarly difficult to give, from this country, more

than general instructions. As to the details of any measure regarding it,—the time, the degree, the manner, the gradation, the precautions, these must, in an especial sense, rest with the local Government. To you, therefore, they must be consigned, and we so consign them, in perfect reliance on the experience, liberty, and judgment of our Governor General in Council. But while we commit, without hesitation, into your hands the details of execution, we feel it at the same time our duty to communicate to you our general views and intentions. Finally, it may be convenient to recapitulate, in a brief series, the formal conclusions resulting from the preceding discussion. They are the following:—

1. "That the interference of the British functionaries in the interior management of Native Temples, in the customs, habits, and religious proceedings of their priests and attendants, in the arrangement of their ceremonies, rites, and festivals, and generally in the condition of their interior economy, shall cease."

2. "That the Pilgrim Tax shall be everywhere abolished.

3. "That fines and offerings shall no longer be considered as sources of revenue by the British Government, and they shall consequently no longer be collected, or received by the servants of the East India Company.

4. "That no servant of the East India Company shall be engaged in the collection, management, or custody of monies, in the nature of fines or offerings, in whatever manner obtained, or whether furnished in cash or in kind.

5. "That no servant of the East India Company shall hereafter derive any emolument resulting from the above-mentioned or any similar sources.

6. "That in all measures relating to their Temples, their worship, their festivals, their religious practices, their ceremonial observances, our Native subjects be left entirely to themselves.

7. "That in every case in which it has been found necessary to form and keep up a police force, specially with a view to the peace and security of the Pilgrims or the worshippers, such police shall hereafter be maintained and made available out of the general revenues of the country.

"Much caution and many gradations may be necessary in acting on the conclusions at which we have arrived; among other concomitant measures, such explanations should be given to the Natives as shall satisfy them, that so far from abandoning the principles of a just toleration, the British Government is re-

solved to apply them with more scrupulous accuracy than ever, and that, *this proceeding is, in truth, no more than a recurrence to that state of neutrality from which we ought never to have departed.* Nor in enjoining only a gradual approach to the desired end, do we exclude from our view the possible expediency of commencing with some one of the great superstitious establishments, and of extending the improvement to the rest, only in the complete success of the first experiment. All this process, however, we leave to be regulated by the judgment and experience of our Governor General in Council, who, we are persuaded, will carry our views into effect with all prudent and practicable expedition."

Signed by J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq., Chairman, and *thirteen* other members of the Honorable Court of Directors.

The importance of this measure can scarcely be fully appreciated; and most beneficial will be the results of its general adoption in all the Indian Presidencies. British connection with Hindoo idolatry exists at Juggernaut, Gya, Allahabad, Kasheepore, Surkura, Sumbul, Itawa, Tripetty near Madras, Ramisseram, Dwaraca, Tanjore, Seringham, Serinagur, &c. In some places grants of money, land, and patronage are enjoyed by the owners and attendants of the Temples; in some others, particularly at Juggernaut, Gya, Allahabad, and Tripetty, considerable sums of money are exacted from the miserable Pilgrims, while the horrid shrines of idolatry possess increasing celebrity under the fostering hand of a professedly Christian Government. It becomes Britain, in reference to the polluted services and gains of idolatry, to regard the divine injunction, "*Touch not, taste not, handle not.*"

A FRIEND OF INDIA.

ACCOUNT OF THE HILL TRIBES OF DINDIGUL, CALLED COONUWARS, POLIARS, AND PULLIERS.

The Coonuwars are the first people who introduced agriculture on the great ridge of the mountains styled the Vurrahgherry Mallay: they are a race of Vellaulers, from the Kaungayum and Darapoorum districts of Coimbatoor, who seem to have alienated themselves from their native land, from some cause which is now obscure and undiscoverable. In the accounts given by the different Poligars they arrogate to themselves the honor of having originally invited this people, for the laudable purpose of establishing an advantageous agricultural settlement on those dreary heights, which, in that age, five centuries ago,

were traversed only by its aborigines, called Poliars, who are now become servants or menial labourers, under the tribe of Coonuwars.

The Coonuwars may, with propriety, be brought on a parallel with the Buddagars or Northern people of the Neelgherry mountains,—who are so called from having settled on the northern mountains from Woomatoor,—as the origin of both is derived from the Vellaulers, and as several of their customs assimilate so near as to support this observation. In both, the choice of the woman predominates in forming a conjugal alliance, and a woman is allowed to disunite herself from her husband, in cases of disaffection or disgust arising from frequent contention, and other causes apparently trivial, although she might have lived with him for many years and borne children: unhappily for the man, who, here, is obliged to succumb under the caprices of the other sex, a reconciliation in event of disagreement or separation is seldom or never effected, and the woman is betrothed to another, leaving all the offspring with the father: the satisfaction he obtains for being deserted by his wife, is, the premium on contract, and the expenses incurred for marriage, which are generally re-paid upon the second espousal of the woman: but the privilege of a second or third marriage, after separation, from circumstances above related, is not confined to the woman alone; it likewise holds good with the man, if he succeeds in winning the affections of any other woman. On the Neelgherry mountains, this punctilio is more scrupulously observed; it often happens that the woman divorces herself from her husband in an advanced state of pregnancy; in this case she rears the infant for the period of one year after delivery, and then resigns it to its legitimate father, who pays her the stipulated sum of twenty Canteroy fanams, for her care. On the Vurrahgherry mountains, the Coonuwars seldom form alliances without the precincts of their respective divisions, as premature change of air and situation proves dangerous and fatal to them. They are naturally of a robust and vigorous constitution, but are soon worn out by the continual fatigues and hardships they undergo; especially the women, who seldom or never keep themselves within doors, during the day, but are constantly employed in hoeing the ground, or in plucking out roots for their sustenance. They are generally afflicted with various diseases incidental to a moist climate; hence, very few of them reach an advanced age. The general food of the inhabitants of these mountains is rice,

wheat, and dry-grains; also roots, fruits; and herbs, on which they chiefly subsist.

The Coonuwars profess the religion of the Hindoos, and are the adorers of the mountain god called Valapar; they never fail to make offerings and sacrifices to their deity to protect them from beasts of prey. They speak a dialect of the common Tamul language, though at present, it is not very pure. They burn their dead.

The Poliars are probably a hill-tribe, and not unlike the Solagars in the Mysore country, and the Erillurs on the Neelagherry mountains which divide Coimbatoor from Wynaad. One general observation will depict the customs of all these. Their marriages are simply performed by a feast given to their neighbours, who assemble and proclaim the nuptials without any other ceremony. These tribes are particularly alarmed when the small-pox prevails; on this occasion, they all desert their habitations, leaving the sick to the mercy of the great power above: when intelligence of the small-pox raging in one village reaches the inhabitants of another, a barrier is immediately formed, and all communication between them must be carried on without, until they are perfectly convinced that the distemper is removed: this precaution keeps them clear from the infection of a disease which generally occasions a great mortality, whenever it happens, especially as their credulity (which is much to be commiserated) leads them firmly to believe that it is the criterion of the displeasure and a scourge sent by their gods: therefore, they consider it impious to mitigate it by medicine or human means, but leave it entirely to nature. They bury their dead.

Independent of the Poliars, the Pulliers are another mountain tribe;—they are very little superior to brute animals, and may be noticed for their peculiar antipathy to intercourse with other human beings: they range the forests and hills, subsisting entirely upon wild roots, fruits, &c. &c.; they are never seen unless when they come down to travellers to crave a piece of tobacco or a rag of cloth, for which they have a great predilection. Their women are said to lay their infants in warm ashes after delivery, as a substitute for warm clothing and beds.

MILITARY TYRANNY IN INDIA.

To the Editor of 'Alexander's East India Magazine.'—Sir,—I feel assured that it could only originate in the exalted feelings of advocating the cause of justice and disseminating the pure streams of humanity that you published the letter of A. E. Limming, page 556, in the last number of your *Magazine*. Statements, Sir, like these, are the only shafts by which a galling wound can be inflicted on the pride and consciences of the two governing Boards who ostensibly direct the affairs of India.

Is it true, Sir, I would ask, that there exists a corrupt and corrupting power in India which Government and the Lords of Leadenhall Street dare not face, with a determination that *justice* should be administered, malpractices punished, humanity exercised, and the property of the Company itself secured from plunder?

I ask this question, Sir, from the impression I have long entertained, that neither the Directors of the Company, nor the Government Board of Control, actually possess the power of governing India but upon the common parlance of winking at frauds, the abandonment of stern justice, and shrouding themselves in the cold robe callous to humanity.

Assuredly, Sir, the History of India will afford ample proofs of the seeds of disunion there sown for the sole purpose of aggression and spoliation *on the grand scale*, and can it be expected that the branches should remain uncontaminated by the spirit of the root, but, finally, out-balance the stem, and in their severation light on a new foundation?

Such, Sir, has been the general exit of tyranny and cupidity in every age and nation where the main channels of Government have been thus infected; but, I trust, that with the aid of a liberal House of Commons, this scene may be averted from India, and the sooner the axe is laid to the root, the greater will be the certainty of a speedy and effectual cure.

My object, Sir, in now addressing you, is for the purpose of supplying some particulars which are not related in the letter of A. E. L., which bear very strikingly on his case, exhibiting palpably the working of that self-determined malevolent system which which the administration of the internal affairs of India is cursed.

In January, 1832, A. E. L. brought his charge of embezzlement against the two Conductors Fox and Orford, and the Town-Major Limond, wrote to the Government on the subject,

but some time elapsing without any notice being taken of the facts developed, A. E. L. waited on Mr. Keighley the Superintendant of Police, and offered to make affidavit of the embezzlement and to produce two witnesses to substantiate the charge.

A year after, Sir F. Adam the new Governor, caused an article to be published in the Government Journals, calling on the heads of departments and juniors to bring to light any discrepancies that might occur either in the Army or the Civil Service. A. E. L. having before failed with two official authorities, wrote to the Editor of the *Madras Gazette*, recapitulating his former statement, unfortunately, at this period, the two witnesses (offered to be produced before the magistrate, Mr. Keighley,) were dead, and there is no doubt but some cunning veterans in the profits of plunder, advised a direct attack to be made on the accuser, not by civil action, for that would not have effected the purpose, but by a general Court-Martial, since a Court might be so combined as to include a majority of persons who were or had been in the Ordnance department, which, eventually was the fact, and therefore accounts fully for the non-examination of the parties originally accused, as to the method of obtaining legal possession of the Company's stores—also, that no weight was attached to Mr. Keighley's evidence of the charge having been made a year previous, and the offer of producing at that time two substantial witnesses—also, of the determination of the Court not to reflect on the impossibility that two men could become the possessors, the one, Fox, of 30,000 rupees, the other, Orford, of 50,000 rupees, in Government securities, upon the pay of only eight shillings per diem, each, without trade or occupation of any kind, and that in five or six years, and out of this pay to keep a horse and bandy, lastly, for this, (a civil offence in itself *supposing* the charge to have been false and malicious) to be condemned by a Military Tribunal to the cold-blooded death-working sentence of six months *solitary* confinement on bread and water, in a dungeon seven feet square, and that in the climate of India. Had the least spark of humanity pervaded this ordeal, it might rationally have been expected that some consideration for the feelings of a young and affectionate wife, with an infant child—a wife, who had been nurtured under a father's roof in tenderness and affluence, to whom, with her now persecuted husband, she had but lately bid a last adieu and closed his eyes for eternity, might have

pleaded somewhat in mitigation of such distressing and tyrannical severity, but her bosom had but one negative consolation during this protracted period, when reclining her head on the tear-dewed pillow to relieve the fatigues of the reiterated slow-expiring care-worn day with the slumbers of a restless night, in exclaiming to her unconscious babe—my child you are not yet—no—not yet an orphan, nor I a widow—thy father's corse has not been borne from his living tomb this day, to rest from reckless punishment!—Even when this death-desired sentence had closed on the emaciated father, the partner in his sufferings was not allowed to afford the tender comforts which the hand of an endearing wife is so well calculated to administer; no, Sir, even the trifling supply of a bottle of wine, a bottle of beer, a piece of cake, a towel, and a handkerchief sent by the hand of a servant lad, was not only not allowed to be delivered to his master, but was seized by Adjutant Chalmers and sold, and no account rendered of the proceeds. Even this, Sir, was not considered a shaft hurled sufficiently bitter and poignant toward the delicate and anxious feelings of the wife, but the innocent, the obedient lad, the bearer of the trifles was placed in irons for ten days, and then dragged from his dungeon, not to be discharged, No, Sir, Ovid has said

"*Os homini sublime dedit, caelumque tueri Jussit.*"

but these antarctics of the sublime and heaven—these fiends, whose fury was not yet appeased, had the young and living flesh torn from his back, by the heartless, the *gratifying* administration of six dozen lashes, alias six hundred and forty eight stripes by that *gentlemanly* instrument of *pleasure* and torture the cat-o'-nine tails!!!—I am, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant, WM. LIMMING.

June 17th, 1835.

THE SETTLER IN VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The sense of general security and repose which the protection of the law and the administration of good government confer, is accompanied, as in other parts of the world, with a diversity of condition and a contention for the means of life unknown to the savage state. While the manners and customs of the colony at large are nationally English, there is yet a distinction arising out of local causes, which, with the advance of time, is likely to become daily more remarkable. In a new country, recovering itself as it were from the wild waste, it is easy to see that the agricultural portion of the community must not only form the most enterprising, but the largest portion.

Though landed proprietors, they are so far different from that class of persons in England, that they for the most part live upon and cultivate their own farms. Tenantry, generally speaking, may be said as yet to be unknown in the island, and consequently those persons of independent fortune whom tenantry supports.

The agricultural settler is therefore the chief person who stamps its peculiar tone and character on the colony. For although the same modes of living prevail as at home, and most of the comforts and many of the luxuries of civilization are enjoyed freely by the inhabitants at large, these being for the most part imported, the various classes employed in the manufacture of them, which form a constituent portion of an English community, are wanting. The two extremes of old countries, nobility and pauperism, are here unknown. There is not as yet even a baronet, and beggars, properly so called, are happily equally rare. The bulk of the community is composed of the middling class, allowed by all moralists to be the happiest, and by all political economists the most useful in a state.

The settler in Van Dieman's Land though virtually a farmer, yet claims a higher rank in society than the common English yeoman. He is for the most part better educated, he is the lord of his own soil—the very act of his quitting his native country in order to ameliorate his condition proves him to be a man of spirit and enterprise—the sense of property daily held up to view in all the charming drapery of nature, and daily improving under his hand, cheers and animates him to fresh exertion—he is most commonly the father of a family, and he feels in this remote corner of the world that his stake is fixed for life with all the *amor patriæ* that fills the breast of the mountain swain —the management of his convict servants, in the due labour and reform of whom his own welfare is so intimately connected, compels him, if he were not naturally of himself so inclined, to be active and exemplary in his own conduct—while the inevitable difficulties of settling and the innumerable losses to which he is subjected in a new and convict colony, sharpen his resolves and strengthen his energies to overcome them, and they at the same time sweeten and enhance the rewards which his own labour and a beneficent nature give him in return—his affections instead of being weakened by the absence of his friends, and estranged by time and distance, are commonly warmed into a nobler and a purer flame, and become touched with new desires of tenderness and love: the image of

the absent friend is often conjured up, the hand is shaken in idea, past scenes and past conversations are from time to time brought to mind—the very anticipation of a letter is, (if the expression be allowed) pleasurably painful, and when it does come periodically with the arrival of a vessel from London, the satisfaction is the more intense as the former disappointment had been great—though exiled and withdrawn from the scenes of early days he is yet filled with an ardent love of home.

THE MACHINERY USED IN PATNA AND TIRHOOT.

Soon after Miss Margaret Tytler arrived in India, her ardent desire after knowledge and improvement, induced her to examine particularly into the state of the arts and manufactures of that country; and, for the purpose of communicating the result of her enquiries, her ready capacity suggested the expedient of constructing accurate and proportional models of the implements used by the various classes of the Hindoo and Mahomedan labourers and artisans. To what extent she had prosecuted this laborious, difficult, and highly ingenious undertaking, so creditable both to her intentions and abilities, before her premature and lamented death, may be seen by the models and descriptive catalogue prepared by herself and deposited in the National Museum in Leadenhall-street.

This set of models is intended to illustrate the arts and manufactures of Hindostan; the models were executed under the superintendence of Miss Tytler, during her residence at Patna and Tirhoot, from the year 1815 to 1821.

The common Hindostanee plough is drawn by a pair of oxen; in the morning, the peasant throws it over his shoulder, and carries it to the field; even women frequently carry it on their head. The drill plough has a tube, on which the mortar is placed, it is a piece of bamboo, through which the husbandman throws the seed, as the plough proceeds. The henga is used for breaking clods and covering seeds; two men stand upon it, one on each end; and it is drawn by two pair of oxen; the cords are fastened to this implement in two different manners. Sickles are both plain and denticulated. The phoura is an implement for digging; the Patna phoura is large; the labourers around Mullye use one that has the edge curved. The khoorpee is a smaller implement for extirpating weeds; the gardener's khoorpee has the iron particularly long and narrow. The dhoinkool is a common machine for raising water; vast numbers of them are seen around Patna: the bucket is some-

times of iron, and sometimes of common earthenware; occasionally it is of leather, but, then, the shape is different: the iron bucket is in several pieces, which are rivetted together; three pieces of bamboo are laid across the mouth of the well for the drawer to stand upon; the pole is formed of bamboo. The manner of drawing water with a pair of oxen is by means of an inclined plane, composed of mud, which is carried above the level of the earth; the rope is commonly of leather, and the bucket is an ox-hide. The koring is used for raising water from a tank or ditch; this machine is peculiar to the province of Behar; by means of it, two men water a beegha of land per diem: around Patna, the land is cut into beds, through the channels of which the water flows. The bamboo basket, with which rice fields are watered, is worked by two men, who swing it between them, holding the end of a rope in each hand. Oxen are employed to tread out corn; not more than nine are employed at once; they are fastened to a pole, either all in one row or in two rows, one following the other. The soop is the instrument for winnowing corn; it is made of sirkee grass. The dhenkee is a stamping machine; it is used, for separating grain, particularly rice, from the husk, for making brick dust, and for other purposes; two bamboo poles are stuck in the ground; these support another, which is transverse; the workman leans on the transverse pole and moves the dhenkee with his foot. The mortar and pestle also are used to separate grain from the husk; they are always worked by women—never by men. The janta is a hand-mill for grinding corn; it is composed of two wrought stones; the pin in the middle is fixed in the ground to keep it steady. The chuckkee is a similar stone hand-mill for splitting peas. The kolhoo is an oil-mill; it is placed in an apartment which has an earthen floor: in the perpendicular piece of wood are holes, to admit of the raising or lowering of the pestle, the bottom of which, as it wears, is cut off; at Mullye the ox is fastened in a very superior method to that in use at Patna. The apparatus for making butter has a pole stuck in the ground, and a bamboo churn-staff. At Mullye, the churn-staff is not put through a ring fastened to a pole: a rope is rolled round the staff, and the two ends of the rope are pulled by two men, standing opposite to one another; and, as they pull with equal force, the pole turns in an erect position. The original instruments with which the vessel is formed in which butter is churned, are two in number; the one is of wood, and the other

of burned earth; the latter is of different sizes; these instruments are held, one in each hand, and a quantity of wetted clay is beaten by means of them into the form of the Churn, into the Bheesties Nad, and into other fashions:—afterwards, these vessels are burned in the fire. The potters' wheel, commonly used in the Patna bazar, is formed of clay mixed with the fibres of cocoa-nut bark; but sometimes it is made of stone; however, on account of the expense, this is very uncommon. This machine turns round on a pin fixed in the ground; the pin is just thick enough to render it sufficiently strong to support the wheel, and high enough to admit the wheel turning round without touching the ground; while it is turning, the potter moulds wetted clay upon it into different shapes; the most common shape is that of the thileea, which Europeans call the kedgeree pot; these vessels are very much used; they are of different sizes—the most common size in use holds about four gallons. Before the vessels undergo the action of fire, they are painted red, with a mixture composed of water, catechu, impure carbonate of soda, and red ochre. On this wheel, the potters also make tiles and chilums for the hookas of the lower classes, which last are coloured red in the same manner as the kedgeree pots; however, there is a superior mode of colouring, and a manner of glazing chilums, but this forms another art;—motion is communicated to the wheel with a stick; the same piece of wood, having a thread at the end, is the instrument with which the potter cuts off each article as it is finished. At Mullye the wheel is constructed with more art than at Patna, for wood and bamboo form a part of it.

(*To be continued.*)

THE ORIENTAL REPOSITORY AT THE INDIA HOUSE.

In the year 1798, the East India Company appropriated a room in the new building, at the India House, to serve as an Oriental Repository, and they invited their servants in India to deposit valuable oriental works in it. On the 18th of February, 1800, they appointed Charles Wilkins, Esq., to be their Librarian.

The company has purchased various collections, containing manuscripts and books, and received many others from the governments in India, from their servants, and from other persons:—by these means they have obtained possession of a great portion of the collections of Orme, of Tippoo Sultan, of Doctors Leyden, Taylor, and Buchanan, and of Colonel Mackenzie, and

have added to them many very valuable surveys and other records of a public character.

At present, the Library is divided into two parts;—one contains Oriental manuscripts, and the other consists of printed books and European manuscripts. The Mackenzie collection appears to be kept distinct.

The Company never has printed any catalogue on account of the various collections which exist at the India House; though a published catalogue would prove a very valuable guide to persons who are willing and able to collect rare works. The catalogues in manuscript are as follow:—*First*, "Company's Library, Sanscrit, &c., Catalogue, Vol. I." This book is new, clean, and very fairly written, in English: it contains the number, the title, in some cases a description of the work, character in which it is written, patras, date of copy, and collection to which the volume belongs; at the end of this volume there is an index in the native character; the number of volumes contained in this catalogue amounts to 2,354: this catalogue of Sanscrit works appears to be what it ought to be.—*Second*, "Company's Library, Persian, &c. Catalogue, Vol. I." This book also is new, clean, and very fairly written, in English; it contains the number, the title, in some few instances a description of the work, and collection to which the work belongs; the number of volumes in the Persian, &c., catalogue is 2,075; the same volume contains—a Catalogue of Pushtoo manuscripts in the library. These manuscripts are 12 in number, nine of which appear to have been catalogued by Dr. Dorn in the month of June, 1829;—also, a Catalogue of Zend and Pahlavi works—these amount to 27: nearly all of them were purchased at the sale of Dr. Guise. This Persian, &c., catalogue has no index—it is written entirely in the English character, without any foreign character. These two volumes, containing the Sanscrit, &c., and the Persian, &c., catalogues, are so nearly what they ought to be, that it is desirable they should be printed even as they are; however, each of them seems to be susceptible of improvement, by the insertion of the title of each work in its own proper character, and by a systematic account of each work. At the present moment, the national collection of oriental manuscripts in the library of the British Museum, is being catalogued. The nation has another collection in the metropolis, but in another street; therefore, it has a separate catalogue, as different as possible; that of Great Russell-street being composed in Latin, whilst that of Leadenhall-street is in Eng-

lish. If one collection belonged to France, and the other belonged to England, we might hope for consolidation, uniformity, or interchange; but, now that both collections are vested in the same crown,—one with reserve, the other without reserve,—they are to be catalogued on as opposite principles as possible, and to be kept as distinct from each other as possible, without intercourse or interchange,—indeed, one library is open to every body, the other is closed against every body.—*Third*, "Library of the Honorable East India Company—Printed Books and European Manuscripts." This is a classed catalogue in two volumes; these books are new, clean, and very fairly written, in English, but in a loose straggling manner. The classification is under nine general heads; viz., physiology, arts, and natural philosophy—bibliography—history, antiquities, &c.—jurisprudence, laws, trials, treaties—glossary, grammars, dictionaries, languages—theology, ethics—statistics, political economy, returns,—geography, travels—miscellanies, poetry, college reports. This catalogue is very susceptible of being condensed; it does not shew the library numbers of the books. Another book contains an alphabetical catalogue of the books in this department; arranged, where practicable, according to authors; this catalogue indicates the place and number of each book—it requires revision, and ought to be copied out anew. A fourth book is a numerical catalogue of this department of the library—the number of volumes is 2,417. This list has been made out very recently—it is new, clean, and beautifully copied.—*Fourth*, "Catalogue of Surveys."—"The surveys deposited in the library of the Honorable East India Company, are inserted in this catalogue, according to the following scheme of distribution:—Bengal, maps and plans—Fort St. George, do. do.—Bombay, do. do.—rivers—routes, roads, marches—marine surveys—miscellaneous, maps and plans—military operations—unascertained plans." This catalogue of surveys requires to be re-arranged, and to be written out afresh.

These seem to be the four principal catalogues of the library at the India House; they exhibit 4,468 volumes of Oriental manuscripts, and 2,417 printed books and European manuscripts: forming a total of 6,885 volumes, exclusive of the maps, plans, &c. In addition to these regular catalogues, there are some subordinate catalogues, lists, and papers, indicative of the contents of the library, such as the following:—1. Catalogue of the drawings made in China by W. Alexander, Esq., during Earl Macartney's embassy, in 1792-3-4; these drawings are in

875 numbers, in four volumes: this catalogue is shamefully written and quite foul.—2. Catalogue of the books purchased of the estate of the late Dr. John Leyden of Calcutta, and deposited in this library, in June 1829; this is very loosely written and very rough, dirty, and foul: the following extract from it may serve as a specimen of the vague manner in which it is composed; these articles following each other;—"a Bengali manuscript in verse"—"a Persian manuscript, with plans of encampments"—"a Chinese work;" however, the index to this catalogue is pretty fairly written. No. 1 to 30, consists of Sanscrit manuscripts; 31 to 41 of Sanscrit printed books; part the second is headed Arabic, Persian, &c.; the articles number from 42 to 565 are various, and without any visible arrangement. The Bibliothe. Leydeniana contains the first book ever printed in Sanscrit; viz., The Seasons, by Calidas, 8vo. Calcutta, 1792.—3. The Catalogue of Dr. Francis Buchanan Hamilton's papers, surveys, maps, drawings, antiquities, &c. presented to the Company, is contained in two thin folio books, not uniformly or systematically written; each is marked No. 10, but it does not appear what that number means; it is merely a private mark.—4. The bequest by the late Dr. J. Taylor, of his manuscripts and Hindoo idols, to be presented, in his name, to the Company's museum, is noticed in some correspondence from India; by which it appears that such of the manuscripts as are rare were copied by the government at Bombay, and presented to the Literary Society at that presidency; but whilst this was being done, the white ants got at the originals and injured them.—5. The collection of Colonel Colin Mackenzie, for which the government in India paid £10,000, in one sum, must have cost the nation, at least, £50,000, exclusive of his inestimable surveys, which must have cost a great deal more than another £100,000; however, except as far as the surveys have been mapped and the maps published, these invaluable surveys, memoirs, manuscripts, and antiquities, lie hid in the grand national garrets and cellars in Leadenhall-street, where so many millions have already been wasted and lost to the nation, in the form of pepper, tea, and other merchandize. On the demise of this indefatigable Surveyor-general, the government at Calcutta bought the collection and employed Doctor H. H. Wilson to catalogue it; a copy of this printed catalogue is checked so as to indicate the articles which have arrived in Leadenhall-street. —6. Mackenzie and Taylor's Sanscrit books is but a roughly written draft of a catalogue on ten loose sheets of foolscap.

—7. The catalogue of Mackenzie's collection of drawings, is very loose written. It states that the contents of this catalogue are disposed as follows,—Inscriptions 1 to 28, in one thin portfolio in the upper room, behind the door—Drawings in 23 books, in the case under printed books in the library.—8. The catalogue of the Indian and Persian drawings, purchased with the Johnson collection, is dated 1830; it also contains Buchanan Hamilton's collection of old drawings and Oriental portraits from Agra; the whole of which seems to be comprised in 67 volumes. This is scrawled in a scandalously loose style.

Besides the Oriental Repository and the technical "Library," the India House contains several other literary and scientific collections, all vested in the crown; such as what may be contained in the Proprietor's reading-room—in the Secretary's book-case—the journals of ships—and, above all, the archives.

The library of printed books in European languages, is very inferior to what it ought to have been; indeed, the system by which it has been collected, seems to have been that of a lumber room; when any officer of the House has no further use for a book, he seems to send it to the library. Hence, and by donations, purchases of several copies, &c., a great proportion of these works, are in duplicate, some in triplicate, and others even in quadruplicate; even such books as the Asiatic Researches, a work in 18 large quarto volumes. Unpublished maps and plans are heaped together in the same indiscriminate manner, and shut up from the public, even not catalogued for the information of the public. This ought not to be tolerated in London; especially now since the Proprietors of India Stock have actually received the first annual payment of £630,000 of the perpetual annuity, for which they sold their House and furniture to the Crown for the use of the people.

Now that the library and the archives in the India House are recognised by all parties to belong to the nation, it is earnestly to be hoped that the Right Honourable Sir John Cam Hobhouse will immediately send to the British Museum the following documents—*first*, A copy of a catalogue of all the literary and scientific collections at the India House;—*second*, A series of the papers and books printed for the use of the Proprietors of East India Stock, at the expense of the Company; and, *thirdly*, any duplicate copies of such manuscripts in the India House, as are of the character of public papers, such as "The early Records of the Company," surveys, geographical memoirs, statistical reports, &c.

Some years since, the Court of Directors presented a duplicate copy of some of Dr. F. Buchanan Hamilton's valuable surveys to the Royal Asiatic Society; and, at the moment, when Sir John Malcolm was advising to employ the army in opposing the progress of reform, the same Honorable Court presented Tippoo's footstool to the King of England. This article was taken out of the museum at the India House—it was a tiger's head in gold, with tusks of crystal. Rumour, with her ten thousand tongues, states, that it was solid gold, worth £7,000! If a secret court will thus suspiciously dispose of public property, the members of that court must be certain that they will not merely incur suspicion, but also deserve blame. In 1831, when the Proprietors visited the India House, they saw the golden footstool. In 1833, they missed it, and found that the Directors had taken it with them when they went to dine with the King. The army in India censure the expense of 20 guineas a head for a Director's dinner, at the Albion Tavern; feeling that 3,000 guineas expended on such a dinner, would have been much more honestly applied in maintaining inviolate the chartered right of 1794; for the double batta for three months did not exceed that sum. The two thousand ryots of Mysore, who were hung on gibbets, and otherwise murdered, about the time the Court of Directors took the tyrant's footstool to Saint James's, could not have suffered more if the golden footstool had never been removed from the fortress of Seringapatam.

The British public mistrusts every secret association, every self elected corporation; it desires to know what property it has in the India House; it ought to have a catalogue of it. Records, Manuscripts, Books, Antiquities, Maps, and Medals, certainly deserve some degree of the care which is bestowed on compiling Catalogues of the Company's "old musty," "tarry flavoured" teas. At present, the annual cost of the Library and Museum at the India House cannot be estimated at less than ten thousand pounds sterling per annum. The revenues of India never have been adequate to the expenses of the Company's mismanagement of India; therefore, the people of the United Kingdom are taxed for the support of the Proprietors, Directors, and the establishments in Leadenhall-street and in Cannon-row, with all their clumsy machinery, their oriental pomp, and their civic gluttony.

THE TRADE OF TEA AND OPIUM BETWEEN CHINA AND BOKHARA.

Bokhara carries on an extensive and direct commercial intercourse with the Chinese garrisons of Cashgar and Yarkund: a coarse kind of China-ware, musk, and bullion are received from that quarter, but the chief import consists of tea; and the extent of the trade, as well as the remoteness of the tracts by which it is brought equally arrest our attention: the inhabitants of Toorkistan are inordinately fond of that beverage, which they drink at all hours; this year, nine hundred and fifty horse-loads of tea, weighing about two hundred thousand pounds, have been brought from Yarkund to Bokhara. The greatest part of this quantity is consumed in Toorkistan; but little of it finds its way south of the Hindoo Koosh. The trade is carried on by the natives of Budukhshan; these merchants praise the equity of the Chinese, and the facilities of transacting matters of commerce with them; they levy a duty of one in thirty on all traders, which is very moderate. The tea is brought from the central provinces of China in boxes, by a tedious journey of many months; it is transferred to bags, and then sewed up in raw hides, as the boxes would not stand the journey. In Yarkund, a horse load of 250 lbs. weight costs sixty tillahs, of rather better than three shillings; and in Bokhara, it sells for a hundred tillahs; it is entirely green tea. The best tea found in Toorkistan is imported overland from Tukht, which is situated on the bank of a river in China; it is packed in small boxes of tin or lead, and hence it is called Banca tea; it passes through Astrachan; it has a very high flavor, and sells for four rupees the pound. This tea is superior to any which I ever saw in England; it is said that it retains its flavor from never having been subjected to the close atmosphere in a ship's hold or to the sea air; the usual circuitous route by Budukhshan occupies a period of sixty-five days; at the mart of Khooloom, the ponies are exchanged for camels, and the load of two horses is borne by one camel to Bokhara. Opium has found its way from Meshed in Persia to Bokhara, whence it is re-exported into China, by the way of Yarkund and Cashgar, where the same demand exists for it as on the sea coast. In Bokhara, seven pounds weight of opium is sold for five tillahs; that is rather more than nine shillings per lb.—the gold tillah of Bokhara being worth about thirteen shillings British.

THE COMPANY'S STATE PRISONERS AND PENSIONERS.

In every part of the Company's empire, (as they still have the insolence to call that part of the British empire which is situated on the continent of Hindostan,) many individuals and families are incarcerated for life merely because the Company considers they are too rich in land; whenever these wretched nobles resist they are either transported, put into iron cages, or poisoned. The King, Parliament, and people in Europe never inquire about the sufferings of a race of subjects with whom they have no connection but conquest; all that they care for is the amount of the surplus revenue derived from India.

In the extreme point of the peninsula of Hindostan we have a fair sample of the march of the power of the Company. In its earliest wars, prosecuted under the flag of Arcot, it dethroned the Naigue of Madura, whose lineal descendant Bungul Tremail Naigue, now resides in the zemindarry of Sheevagunga, where, as the wreck of all the Pandien empire, he retains a property in the small village of Vellekruss-naiker; here his family remains; but he occasionally visits the city of Madura to petition for mercy; amidst the ruins of the palace of his ancestors, in a niche, or in a nook of some splendid porch, he has a few palmyra leaves formed into a hut!

The Company has reduced the family of the Seidoputty still lower. It has not left them the vestige of a hut; the illustrious personage who still survives, in spite of all the Company has been able to do against her, is a refugee in Sheevagunga, destitute of any possession whatever, and cannot even venture to erect any temporary shelter in the courts of the palace, which, by right, belongs only to herself. The Company has committed equal injustice in the Little Marawar as in the Great Marawar, having rooted out the family it found in possession, and exterminated it root and branch, and set up a puppet of its own. Its atrocious conduct towards the family of Tanjore has been such as to excite the attention of all Europe; but the Company has defeated the diplomacy of France and the legislation of Britain; it has acquired absolute possession of Tanjore; the legitimate Rajah was deposed and replaced by Serbojee; he is a state prisoner at Trevalamadoor, five miles from Combaconum. When the Company's pageant Nabobs of Arcot had fulfilled the high destinies to which the Company had elevated them, then the Company deposed the heir of that house also and poisoned him with their own opium. As late as

the year 1828, they have conspired to hang a Princess of Arcot. The Nizams and their families have been treated exactly as the vassals of the Nizamut, and the Great Mogul himself has not escaped the fangs of the great monopoly of London jobbers in India Stock. From the blinded Emperor of all Hind to the deaf and dumb Poligar of Panjanlamecoorchy no prince is too great or too small to become a victim to the Company, to be robbed and murdered in cold blood.

GOLD MINES IN MALABAR.

As long as the British have known any thing of Malabar, they have known that gold has been discovered in considerable quantities, not only in Coimbatore, but also throughout that tract of the country lying west and south of the Neelgherry mountains and Koondanad; the whole of the country west of the Neelgherry mountains, in the talooks of Parakameetil, especially at Nelliala, Cherangote, Koonyote Kotah, Nambolacota, Daraloor, &c. &c., also the adjoining Koondanad and Ghaut mountains, and all the rivers and water-courses down as far as Nellambore, and south-west as Caladicola, Karimpure, Aliparamba, &c. the whole tract, including the mountains, perhaps comprising two thousand square miles, is impregnated with gold; even the very stones in the beds of the rivers have been pounded and found to contain particles of that valuable metal. In all the rivers, as far as Nellambore, Karimpure, &c., it is found in washing the sand, as well as in the soil. The potters and basket-makers brought some gold to me from about half-way up the western hills of the Neelgherry mountains. There is not a part of the country where they can dig, that they do not find it in larger or smaller quantities. The largest quantity is found during the monsoon, being washed down the hills by the torrents of rain at that season.

Unfortunately that part of the country which produces gold is so very unhealthy that few strangers could stand the climate. The difficulties that regard the natives, arise from the nature of the climate; but, this physical obstacle would not perhaps apply to Europeans to that extent it would to the natives, owing probably to their difference of living; Europeans would have a better chance of their health than natives; however, whenever I have been there myself, I have experienced the ill effects of it. The climate of the Neelgherry hills is, perhaps, the finest in the world; during the time I was there, the thermometer ranged from about fifty to fifty-five degrees.

The right of searching for the gold is confined to the proprie-

tor of the mountains and places where it exists; for those lands are private property, equally as much as the lowlands are. The proprietors of the lands would be very glad to let or sell them at such a reasonable rate as would make it worth the the while of persons of capital to take them; but, there are difficulties arising from the regulations of the Company that preclude such an arrangement; for no European is allowed to go into the interior without special permission.

I have often seen the whole process of extracting the gold, and have purchased gold extracted before me. It is generally found in extremely small particles, but, in general, the deeper they dig, the larger the particles are. I have seen solid pieces which weighed about half-a-guinea. The proprietors of the lands are generally very poor; sometimes they dig very deep; but, from want of machinery, they have no means of going on, not being able to prop up the superincumbent ground; they never have pursued any vein of it. With such a people the process is ex-extremely simple; it would certainly require some capital to carry on this simple process; the landholders probably extract as much gold as their own slender means enables them to find; the persons employed are the slaves of the proprietors of the land; no establishments have been formed for the purpose of seeking for it: it is very abundant, but never has been sought for on a great scale. The individuals to whom the lands belong, are exceeding jealous of their own exclusive right to search for the gold, and will not allow any person but themselves to dig for it. The people themselves are very averse to give any information with regard to the amount of gold which they collect. Whenever we make any enquiries on the subject, they naturally suspect that our object is to raise our demands upon them; even the government does not know any thing about the quantity of gold collected.

The Company derives a revenue from the trays in which the gold is washed. Each tray pays a few rupees per annum, without any reference to the actual quantity of gold produced. This tax is but a very few rupees on each tray, it is merely nominal, merely an acknowledgment!

In the year 1805, I was employed as a subordinate officer in the revenue department, and was in charge of Wynaud. I wrote to my superior on the subject of these gold mines, suggesting the propriety of the Company having some scientific persons sent to explore that part of the country; but hitherto the Company never has taken any steps to see whether they can increase the production; they have not been prevented from doing so by

any extreme jealousy of the people on the subject, but they have never turned their mind to the subject; the income derived is so trifling, that, perhaps, it was not of sufficient consequence to attract their attention to the subject. The agents of the Company never have been instructed to make any attempt to establish a more extensive search for the gold, nor has the Company ever endeavoured to search for it on its own account; the Company has not attempted to do any thing.

Evidence of T. H. Baber, Esq. in the Lords.

THE ELECTION AT THE INDIA HOUSE.

The contest between Captain Shepherd and Mr. Warden, for the vacant East India Directorship, appears to have excited an unusual interest amongst the proprietors, as the unprecedented number of above 1,800 votes were ballotted on Wednesday, June 17th. The result is disputed. William Crawford, Esq., M. P., and Peter Laurie, Esq., the Middlesex magistrate, who were two of the scrutineers, refused to join the return of the other two, but made a special return, protesting against the decision of the Directors on some points relating to the proxies; and it is understood that legal proceedings will be taken by Mr. Warden's committee to protect the franchise of the absent proprietors. A form of power of attorney was, it seems, prepared by the officers of the Company to enable proprietors at a distance to vote without coming to town, and it was printed and issued to the committees of the candidates. At the back of the power of attorney was printed the form of oath to be taken that the East India Stock held by the proprietor actually belonged to him. The form issued under such a sanction was implicitly followed, but it was nevertheless held to be bad when the election came on, so far as respected those who have of right a plurality of votes, persons having £3,000 Stock being entitled to two votes; three votes for £6,000, and four votes for £10,000. The form of oath was printed thus—"I. A. B., do swear, that the sum of £1,000, or more of the capital stock, &c." Now, if the sum had been left blank, to be filled up by the proprietor with the actual amount held by him, all would have been well, but those who held £10,000, thought the words "or more" reached their case, and took the oath without alteration. At the ballot, however, though the sum held by each proprietor is known at the India House, persons who subscribed to the printed form without alteration, were held to have but one vote, where in fact two,

three, or four votes, were intended to be given to the candidate. Again some votes are rejected altogether, because the proprietors had not written their names at the bottom of the form of oath, the signature of the magistrate to the allegation that the party had taken the oath before him not being considered a sufficient proof of the fact. Mr. Warden's committee are confident that he would have been declared elected if all the votes had been received. Captain Shepherd had been for some years in command of one of the Company's China ships, and is a relation of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., to whose extensive influence he is chiefly indebted for his election as an East India Director in the room of the Right Honorable Robert Cutlar Fergusson, M. P. The state of the poll was,—

Captain Shepherd - - - - - - - -	934
F. Warden, Esq., - - - - - - - -	872—62

THE SCOTCH CHURCH AT BOMBAY.

The Scotch Church at this Presidency was established by act of Parliament, in 1813, the period of the renewal of the Company's Charter. One chaplain was appointed to each church, holding covenants, entitled to furlough, pay, and retiring pension, the same as accorded to chaplains of the Company, in connection with the Church of England.

In 1822 a second chaplain, and with similar privileges, was appointed to each of the three churches, under the designation of junior chaplain. His pay is less than that of the senior, as is the case in all departments of the service, but at the death or departure of the senior the junior ministers succeed to the superior situation. The salary of the Scottish chaplains, like that of the English, is paid monthly by the East India Company.

The affairs of the Scottish Church in India, as at the parent country, are under the direction of a session, composed of the Ministers (who preside alternately) and of lay elders. The number of elders in the Bombay church is, at present, four. The three sessions have the privilege of returning one minister and one elder to the General Assembly of the Church, which is held annually in Edinburgh.

The Scotch Church of Bombay was built by Government, and for several years its establishment, viz., clerk, singers, peons, &c., was paid by Government. But at present Government pays the salaries of the chaplains only. All other charges are borne by the members of the Church, and they have been so borne since the beginning of the year 1825.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

INSOLVENT COURT.

December 20, 1834.

In the matter of Alexander and Co.—The assignees were examined on Saturday, the 9th of Nov. After several affidavits were put in and read, Mr. Turton rose and addressed the court for upwards of four hours on behalf of the assignees. The order, he said, is, that the assignees should shew cause why they should not cancel the sale of Neeschunderpore and Hautpara Factories alleged to have been sold to Mr. Saupin and Mr. Bell, and why they should not be restrained from executing the conveyances, and why the Factories should not be exposed for public sale at the upset prices of 5,000 and 10,000 rupees. This was what the assignees had to shew cause against, if it could be said it was their duty to do so, and with regard to their duty, he begged to say on behalf of his clients, that whatever order the court may make the assignees would do their best to comply with it. At the same time he thought it necessary that his clients should meet by counter statements the affidavits of Mr. Greig: as to Mr. Lingham he had no objection to make to him whatever; he was a creditor and perfectly justified in promoting this investigation, if he believed Mr. Greig's statements to be correct, especially as he was not responsible for the costs of this proceeding, should the petition be dismissed. Mr. Lingham had Mr. Greig for his bottle-holder; though perhaps it would be as well if he had dispensed with the office and gone himself to the office of the assignees, and heard from those parties the statements which had satisfied Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Plowden, and others. This is all he would say as to Mr. Lingham. He ought to have gone to assignees, and if not satisfied he might have come fairly into the ring attended by his attorney and bottle-holder. But he had preferred coming into the ring at once, without seeking for explanation, and as he had done so, he (the learned counsel) was ready to meet him and his bottle-holder, and to show that personal motives, and not a desire to benefit the estate was the cause of these proceedings. But before he did so he was desirous to draw the attention of the court to the nature of the order. This court had not the jurisdiction of the Chancellor in cases of bankruptcy, though to a certain extent it had the power of compelling the assignees to make reparation if they acted improperly, and to remove them from the assigneeship. It must be remembered that his clients had acted with the full knowledge of their responsibility, and, supposing that they had not acted for the benefit of the estate, he was sure it was their intention to do so, but to act perfectly *bona fide* in all their transactions. Personal motives had been imputed to the assignees in these proceedings. It was said that Mr. Bell and Mr. Hurry were partners, and that the fact of their being so ought to make the court go into this enquiry. Had there been such a partnership, the sale could not have been sanctioned by the court, for it would not have been valid in law; it would have been sufficient to have vitiated the sale in any court in the world. But when it was found that Mr. Greig's belief had no foundation, or rested merely on the fact that Messrs. Bell and Hurry had been concerned on a former occasion, why then the objection rested on Mr. Hurry being a party to the sale, but when it turned out that he was ill and compelled to quit Calcutta, and no more aware of the sale than the court, all grounds of complaint as to personal motives were removed, and Mr. Greig was compelled to resort to something else. It was insinuated that some secret influence was at work in effecting the purchase of these factories for other parties: he could grapple with no arguments of which he was ignorant, but it was sufficient for him to say, that the insinuations were as ill founded as the assertion that Mr. Hurry was the purchaser of the factories, when it is distinctly denied that he had anything to do with the purchase—when it is distinctly proved that he had nothing to do with the sale. As to calling on the assignees to cancel the sale; that part of the order could not be literally complied with. It must be done, if cancelled at all, either by the intervention of the law, or with the consent of Mr. Bell and Mr. Saupin. The assignees had no power to cancel; and with regard to the power of the court, if the court possessed the power he had not the slightest objection to their exercising it. He did not wish to uphold the sale, but he thought the court would not make any order which might involve the estate in litigation. He felt great difficulty, in addressing the court lest it should be supposed the assignees wished to uphold the sale, but if he thought that any attempt to cancel it would be attended with expense

and litigation it was his duty to his clients to bring it to the notice of the court. He begged to remind the court that there were two modes of selling in cases of bankruptcy;—one on the responsibility of the assignee, and with which Lord Eldon refused to interfere, but the other sale before a commissioner was like that which takes place before a Master in Equity. He would not dispute that there were cases in which the Chancellor had set aside sales made before the commissioner. He knew a case in which Lord Manners said he had that authority, but he knew of no case wherein it had been exercised, and he would produce an authority wherein it was stated that the Chancellor had no such power. The learned counsel then cited "Sugden's law of Vendors and Purchasers" in which it is stated, that where estates are sold before the Master under a decree of a Court of Equity, the court considers itself to have a greater power over the contract than if it were made between party and party; and as the chief aim of the court is to obtain as great a price for the estate as can possibly be got, it is in the habit of opening the bidding after the estate is sold. This, however, never has been done, nor is there any reason to apprehend that so mischievous an extension of the rule will ever take place. This, continued the learned counsel, might be said to be the practice of a Court of Equity, or it might be considered a mooted point on which much might be said on both sides. In a sale before the Master if a person came in before the sale was confirmed by the court, the sale might be set aside; but in a private sale there was no such rule; party might make his bargain, and there was no occasion to confirm the sale in any court whatever. There was another point for consideration. What would Mr. Saupin say supposing this order was granted? Had he been served with a copy of the order? Again, was there anything before the court so say that this person who wished to open the biddings would deposit in court the sum he said he was willing to give for the factories? Was there anything to shew that the 20,000 rupees was inclusive or exclusive of the sum paid for the izara? The offer was altogether ambiguous, and if he meant 20,000 rupees, including the izara, it was about 5,000 rupees less than for what the factory was already sold. He confessed when he heard of the offer of thus saving 5,000 rupees he gave Mr. Greig credit for a feeling for his own interest, which was not destroyed until he heard that he had become responsible for the costs of these proceedings. If, however, the amount offered was 20,000 rupees exclusive, of the sum paid for the izara, he entreated the court to direct that the money should be brought into court, and when that was done, if it had the power to cancel the sale to exercise it.—Mr. Advocate General. We are willing to do so.—Mr. Turton would not wish to do anything which might involve his client in a law suit, and it would be his duty to shew that such might be the consequences. Still he was willing that the sale should be cancelled, provided the court thought it would not involve his clients in litigation.—Mr. Advocate General said, to cut the matter short he was willing to offer 20,000 rupees for all the interest the assignees had to sell.—Sir J. P. Grant said that the court was placed in a very different situation than it would have been if there were no others concerned, besides the parties before the court. As it was, he doubted, if the court could authorise a private sale.—Mr. Advocate General was willing that the factories should be put up at auction, and sold to his client, if he were the highest bidder.—Mr. Turton begged to observe that the izara had expired, and that not the assignees but other parties were in possession.—Sir. J. P. Grant reminded Mr. Turton that he had to shew the court that the sale to Mr. Saupin was a valid one.—Mr. Turton by desire of the court, proceeded to argue that there was no general authority to sell given by Mr. Burkinyoung to Mt. Saupin, and that from the evidence of the former it appeared he was perfectly aware that Mr. Saupin was purchasing for himself, through Mr. Roger's agency and assistance. Some dispute took place here as to the exact tenor of Mr. Burkinyoung's evidence, when Sir J. P. Grant referred to that of Mr. N. Alexander, in which that gentleman, after detailing the proceedings of Mr. Saupin in the office of the assignees "considered the commission given to Mr. Saupin by Mr. Burkinyoung an authority from the assignees to sell the property to those two persons" (Mr. Rogers and Mr. Bell.)—Sir J. P. Grant here intimated that before the sale could be considered a valid one, it must be shewn that Mr. Saupin was not an agent for the sale.—Mr. Advocate General referred also to Mr. Storm's letter to Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Burkinyoung's reply to it, in which it was stated that "Mr. Saupin had authority to sell and has sold," and to a letter from Mr. Alexander which contained a sentence to the same effect. Now, said the

learned counsel, it must be shewn that Mr. Saupin was not constituted an agent, for if that was not done, he would have no difficulty in setting aside the sale.—Mr. Turton argued at great length that there was no evidence that Mr. Saupin had a general power of sale,—that the assignee was perfectly aware he was buying the factories for himself, and that he was only a special agent to sell to himself.—Sir J. P. Grant said that might be an argument on behalf of Mr. Saupin, but it was not one for the assignees.—Mr. Turton said that it was also an argument for the assignees, as the expenses of any suit Mr. Saupin might institute, would have to be paid out of the estate. —Sir J. P. Grant. Perhaps not.—Mr. Turton then proceeded to shew the litigation that may ensue if the contract to Mr. Saupin is not completed. Now, said the learned counsel, with regard to Mr. Saupin; in the first place, he is in possession of the factory, and in the second place, he is a foreigner over whom this court has no more jurisdiction than it has over the Emperor of Morocco. Again, there were two other persons, M. Terreneau and M. Albert, whose consent must also be obtained before the assignees have the power to order a new sale. They were both Frenchmen and colessees, and had an undoubted right to the property for one year. As this court had no jurisdiction over foreigners—Sir J. P. Grant said it was not to be supposed because they were not subject to the jurisdiction of this court, that the parties could not have recourse to competent courts in the Mofussil. Mr. Turton said, perhaps a Mofussil court might not take the same view of the matter as this court, and as for the expedition with which suits are there decided, he instanced a case in which he was concerned, not as counsel but as a party, which had been before the Sudder Dewanny for the last seven years, and which he did not expect would be decided for the next four. With reference to what the court had said regarding the parties on whom the expenses of a law suit might fall, it was calculated to make the assignees extremely cautious how they consented to the cancelling of a sale, which, if put on their oaths, they must admit they completed to Mr. Saupin. He wished to be understood that his clients did not shrink from any responsibility, for they had done nothing but what he was sure he could satisfy the court they had done with the best intentions. Mr. Hurry indeed, had nothing whatever to do with the sale, and he had not the slightest apprehensions but that he could prove Mr. Burkinyoung had been actuated by nothing but the most honest desire not to lay out the sum required for the izara, and to obtain what he considered the best price for the factory at the time. If the court directed the assignees not to complete the sale, it must involve them in a suit from which they could not escape without considerable loss; for both Mr. Bell and Mr. Saupin had given notice that they would not pay interest for the remainder of the purchase money. Thus, as they could not make Mr. Saupin subject to the jurisdiction, he would submit that the best way would be to let the sale remain without completing the conveyance, and give the purchasers an opportunity to come into court for their reinedy. All the parties, except the assignees, were in enviable situations. Mr. Saupin had paid one-half and got the whole, and, being a foreigner, might say "when you want the rest you may come to the Mofussil for it." As to Mr. Lingham, be the decision of the court what it may, he was quite comfortable, and might say,

"Come weel, come wo,
We'll gather and go."

He, (Mr. Lingham) had Mr. Greig's assistance to involve the assignees in litigation, which, after what had fallen from the court, they would do well to avoid. But, he presumed, if he had failed to convince the court that Mr. Saupin was not an agent for sale, it would be useless to continue. It was, however, intimated that the learned counsel had better proceed in his argument, which he did at great length, contending that the proceedings were instituted by Mr. Greig through malignant motives; that there was nothing to shew that he was ready to pay the money he offered for the factories, or that Mr. Saupin had acted with any other than good faith through the whole transaction.—Sir J. P. Grant mentioned, that it was in evidence that Mr. Saupin had paid Rs. 8,000, and a compliment of Rs. 800 for the renewal of the izara, whereas, he had stated to the assignees, that Rs. 10,000 would be required. Also, that Mr. Saupin, though he knew Mr. Greig was anxious to become a purchaser, had never mentioned that circumstance to the assignees.—Mr. Turton replied, that as to the first circumstance, Mr. Saupin knew how much was demanded, but it was not possible to say how little would be required; and as to the second, that the zemindar was urgent for the money, and there was no time for further delay.—Sir J. P. Grant wished to

know why the assignees had not enquired if there were others willing to purchase? —Mr. Turton replied, that they had the best authority as to the value of the factory, and their instructions were to sell whenever a fair price offered.—Mr. Turton closed at about three o'clock, when Mr. Cochrane followed on the same side. The great length to which the learned counsel's address extended will not permit us to give any report of it.—Mr. Advocate General, in reply, said, it seemed to him that this case might be considered in three different views, and if any one of them was made out, his client would be entitled to something like what he asked. If it should appear that the assignees might have sold the factories for more, but for their own negligence or improper conduct, they were answerable for the loss—if Mr. Saupin was the agent for the purposes of the sale, it was clear as light that he was not entitled to become the purchaser himself;—or, if Mr. Saupin had been guilty of any of those practices which the law considers fraudulent, it was quite sufficient to vitiate the sale. He apprehended the cases stood thus:—the assignees had received part of the purchase-money, but not made over the property by any conveyance or any other legal process, and the other party, if they had the inclination, might file a bill for the due performance of the contract, when they would have their remedy if they had an honest cause, to offer. The question was whether the court had the power of preventing or setting aside a sale made by an agent to himself, and as he had been a little surprised at some of the doctrines brought forward this day on that subject, he would refer to a text from which he had derived his own opinion. The learned counsel then referred to *Sugden's Law of Vendors and Purchasers*, in which it is stated, that it may be laid down as a general proposition, that trustees, unless they are nominally so, as trustee to preserve contingent remainders, agents, commissioners of bankrupts, assignees of bankrupts, solicitors to the commission, auctioneers, creditors who have been consulted as to the mode of sale, or any person who, by their connection with any other person, or by being employed or concerned in his affairs, have acquired a knowledge of his property, are incapable of purchasing such property themselves. For, if persons having a confidential character were permitted to avail themselves of any knowledge acquired in that capacity, they might be induced to conceal their information, and not to exercise it for the benefit of persons relying on their integrity. He presumed that it would not be disputed that whether agent to sell for himself or sell to others. Mr. Saupin had been many years manager of the factory said to have been purchased by himself. The learned counsel also referred to *exparte Hughes* 6, *Vesey* 617, wherein a new sale was directed, the assignee under a commission of bankruptcy, having sold by auction to one of the creditors previously consulted as to the mode of sale. It appeared that the creditor was not an agent for the sale, but had only been in the room where the parties had agreed to sell. But the Chancellor said it was impossible to permit him to hold his purchase. The Advocate General continued, he would not insult his own understanding to think, for a moment, that in whatever point of view he considered Mr. Saupin, as a partner, or as an agent, he stood in a much stronger light than did *Hughes* the creditor in the case just cited. In *exparte James* 8. *Vesey* 337, the purchase of a bankrupt's estate by the solicitor to the commission was set aside. The Lord Chancellor would not permit him to bid upon the re-sale, discharging himself from the character of solicitor, without the consent of the persons interested, freely given upon full information. Now he thought, he had read enough to satisfy the court, if it wanted any thing to satisfy itself on this point. that the sale must be set aside, for, if Mr. Saupin was neither agent nor partner, he was the manager of the property, and, therefore, better acquainted with its value than any other man. He would now draw the attention of the court to some parts of the evidence which it would, perhaps, be necessary to refer to. The learned counsel here proceeded to comment on the correspondence of Mr. Alexander and Mr. Burkinyoung with Mr. Storm, and on the evidence of the latter gentleman, who deposed that when he went to the assignees' office after seeing Mr. Rogers, Mr. Alexander had informed him, that the factories were not sold. Now, said the learned counsel, Mr. Alexander was present at the time when the authority was given to Mr. Saupin, "I asked," Mr. Storm swore, "Mr. Alexander to give me a slip of paper, and I would write out a tender for it at once, upon which, he said, there was no occasion to do so, as it would be time enough in the next morning." From this evidence, and what followed it, this conclusion must be drawn;—that he, (Storm) had learned from Mr. Saupin, that he, (Saupin) had au hority to sell to Mr. Rogers, and that the sale was not

completed, but that he (Saupin) had authority to make it so. He (Storm) again went on the same evening to the office of the assignees and saw Mr. Burkinyoung, who agreed to allow him to advance the price if any other person should bid higher than he had done for the factory, therefore, it was quite clear if Mr. Storm was not perjured, that Mr. Burkinyoung had some impression on his mind that he had only authorized the sale of the factory. The learned counsel continued to comment at great length on the documents regarding the sale, and contended, that from the letters and evidence it was quite clear, that the factories were not sold at the time of Mr. Storm's application,—that Mr. Saupin was authorised to sell if he could get Rs. 5,000 for the factory,—that he did get it—and sold it to himself. Mr. Cochrane had said, that they were not to take parts of Mr. Burkinyoung's evidence, but to take the whole; he (the Advocate General) said they were to do no such thing. But, whichever way they took it, the whole or in part, it was as clear as the light of day that Mr. Saupin was authorized to sell to anybody, and he might sit down with that impression. Mr. Turton had, however, introduced a different point, and he would go into it, as he thought the assignees were not patterns for assigneeships, and that Mr. Saupin had concealed some facts, and stated others which were untrue. The learned counsel then cited *Deacon's law of Bankruptcy*, in which it was stated, that the commissioner was to appoint a sale of the property between the hours of ten and twelve, but he was authorized to open the biddings, should a purchaser offer, at a later hour. Such appeared to be the law and general practice of the courts in England, and he saw no reason why those laws and practices should not extend to this country, yet here was Mr. Storm arriving a few hours after the alleged sale, and deriving no advantage from it. In the evidence of Mr. Alexander there appeared repeated instances of gross negligence on the part of the assignees. When Mr. Turton stated, that Mr. Hurry had fully exonerated himself from the charges brought against him, he (the Advocate General) made no remark. If he thought Mr. Hurry had exonerated himself he would have admitted it without delay. He did admit it now as far as the partnership with Mr. Bell was concerned, but not that he had exonerated himself from the general charge of negligence during the time he had been enormously paid for his services. He thought he was equally amenable with Mr. Burkinyoung for bringing the factories into a condition wherein they had been sold so ill. Mr. Alexander had deposed that from January to July no attempts were made to sell the factories. There were no advertisements informing purchasers that the property was on sale. Would any rational man have acted in this manner with reference to this property, or would these gentlemen have done so if the property had been their own? It may be said they obtained the price at which this factory was valued, but if instead of 5,000 rupees, they obtained 5,000 rupees more than it was worth, it was still immaterial. They had grossly neglected their duty in not offering it for sale. But he would come to Mr. Burkinyoung's evidence. That gentleman did recollect something about an offer of 70,000 rupees from the bank, but he had not condescended to return an answer, "I neither refused nor acquiesced"—"I was not in the habit of looking for purchasers," and this was the way men acted who were paid so enormously! He did not hesitate to declare that in these particulars the assignees had betrayed their trust. The learned counsel then referred to the affidavit of Mr. Burkinyoung, which, he said, was interlined in order to make it agree with what Mr. Burkinyoung had said in the witness box. It appeared that the affidavit was written on whole sheets of foolscap paper, each sheet having the mark of Mr. Caw, the judge's clerk, upon it, except the part which contained the interlinear writing, which was upon half a sheet of paper, and without the signature of Mr. Caw. He hoped Mr. Burkinyoung would give some explanation of this circumstance, for without making any accusation, they were of an extremely suspicious character. Again, why had not the assignees accepted the first offer of Mr. Saupin? The reason was clear, they had doubts of the value of the factory. His learned friend, Mr. Turton had spoken of the malicious motives of Mr. Greig, he saw no reason why the assignees should not have taken advantage of those motives for the benefit of the estate. If the factories had been their own they would have done so. While there was competition for the factories they of course ought to have advertised them for sale. The learned counsel concluded by urging that Mr. Saupin had been guilty of legal fraud in not communicating to his principal that there were other parties desirous of purchasing the factories, and in the statement he had made with reference to the price of the renewal of the izara. As for

Mr. Collier's opinion that there were no grounds to bring this matter before the court, and that the petitioner would have to pay the costs, though he had every respect for that gentleman, he thought the court having put the assignees on their defence, was a complete answer to his evidence.—Mr. Prinsep followed on the same side, but we are compelled to omit his address for the same reason which compelled us to omit Mr. Cochrane's. At 9 o'clock the court rose, and Sir J. P. Grant intimated that he would give his decision on a future day, of which notice would be given to both parties.

January 8.—Sir John Grant gave judgment in the case of the sale of certain Indigo Factories, which had been sold by the assignees of Messrs. Alexander and Co. to Mr. Saupin. Sir J. Grant set aside the sale of the two factories and directed that the property should be put up to sale at some convenient season by the assignees, and that the sums agreed to be paid by Mr. Saupin and the other unconfirmed purchasers should be considered as their respective bids. His lordship observed, that he had no power to award costs, but he should take particular care that no part of the costs should be borne by the estate of Alexander and Co. Sir J. Grant also expressed himself very strongly against private sales by the assignees, and said that the most proper and the only unobjectionable mode of disposing of the property was by public auction.

In the Matter of Mackintosh and Co. Insolvents. Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Mackintosh and Co. for Dec. 1834.

RECEIPTS.

Cash Balance on 30th Nov. 1834		72,637	14 3
Sale of landed property		3,586	0 0
Do. of bill on T. Graham		2,575	0 0
Remittances from J. Donald and J. O. Beckett for sales of Wines and liquors		1,261	11 0
Interest on govt. paper		210	0 0
Rents of landed property		1,769	0 0
Pachete colliery		3,551	9 0
Remittances on account of Dr. Constituents		135,637	4 4
	Sa. Rs.	221,228	6 7

MEMORANDUM.

Govt. securities		444,600	0 0
Unrealized Acceptances		457,109	5 0
Cash balances and in the Union Bank		189,776	11 5
	Sa. Rs.	1,091,486	0 5

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Govt. Securities		2,182	11 6
Advances for the Manufacture of Indigo		16,000	0 0
Pachete colliery		415	0 0
Steamer "Forbes"		1,164	10 8
Repairs, Assessments, &c. of landed property		666	10 9
Life insurance premiums		4,022	8 0
Law charges		3,080	4 0
Office establishment		2,166	4 0
Smith, Elder, and Co's bill for stationery		910	0 0
J. O. Beckett's order for boat hire and insurance charges on guns, &c., returned			
Do. for arrears of wages to indigo factory servants	425 1 6		
	292 0 0		
		717	1 6
Postages and petty charges		126	8 9
		31,151	11 2
Cash balance in hand	21,776 11 5		
Do. in the Union Bank at interest	168,000 0 0		
		189,776	11 5
	Sa. Rs.	221,228	6 7

SUMMARY.

Petition for Rescinding the Press Regulations and the Orders Restricting Public Meetings —To the Governor-General of India in Council.—The Petition of the Inhabitants of Calcutta.—Respectfully Sheweth,—That on the 14th day of March, 1833, a law, entitled a "Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, for the good order and Civil Government of Fort William in Bengal, was made and passed by the Hon. the Governor-General in Council of this Presidency," and registered in the Supreme Court, on the 4th of April, in the same year. That on the 5th April, 1823, the Governor-General in Council was pleased to issue a Government order or notification in their Gazette addressed to proprietors and editors of newspapers and periodical works specified in the aforesaid rule and ordinance, informing them that the publication in such newspaper or periodical publication of matter coming under any of the following heads would subject them to be deprived of their license, that is to say—"First. Defamatory or contumacious reflections against the King or any members of the royal family."—"Second. Observations or statements touching the character, constitution, measures or orders of the Court of Directors, or other public

authorities in England, connected with the Government of India, or the character, constitution, measures or orders of the Indian Governments impugning the motives and designs of such authorities or governments, or in any way tending to bring them into hatred or contempt, to excite resistance to their orders, or to weaken their authority."—" Third. Observations or statements of the above description relative to allied or friendly native powers, their ministers or representatives."—" Fourth. Defamatory or contumacious remarks or offensive insinuations levelled against the Governor-General, the Governors or Commanders-in-Chief, the Members of Council or the Judges of his Majesty's Courts at any of the Presidencies, or the Bishop of Calcutta; and publications of any description, tending to expose them to hatred, obloquy, or contempt, also libellous or abusive reflections and insinuations against the public officers of Government."—" Fifth. Discussions having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion amongst the native population of any intended official interference with their religious opinions and observances, and irritating and insulting remarks on their peculiar usages and modes of thinking on religious subjects."—" Sixth. The re-publication from English or other papers of passages coming under the foregoing heads."—" Seventh. Defamatory publications tending to disturb the peace, harmony, and good order of society."—" Eighth. Anonymous appeals to the public, relative to grievances of a professional or official nature alleged to have been sustained by public officers in the service of his Majesty or the Hon. Company."—That in the same paper the Governor-General in Council of the Presidency was pleased to make known to the said proprietors and editors his own judgment in the effect of the regulation as follows, that is to say—" The foregoing rules impose no irksome restraints on the publication and discussion of any matters of general interest, relating to European or Indian affairs, provided they are conducted with the temper, and the decorum which the Government has a right to expect from those living under its protection, neither do they preclude individuals from offering, in a temperate and decorous manner, through the channel of the public newspapers or other periodical works, their own views and sentiments relative to matters affecting the interests of the community."—" It will be the duty of the Chief Secretary to the Governments, and that officer is hereby enjoined to bring to the notice of the Government without delay, any infringement of the foregoing rules by the conductors of newspapers or other periodical works published in the English language, and the same duty is assigned to the Persian Secretary to the Government with relation to newspapers and other periodical publications, in the languages of the country."—That on the 5th April, 1823, the said Governor-General in Council also passed a regulation for the good Government of the interior of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, numbered regulation III., and entitled a regulation for preventing the establishment of printing presses without license, and for restraining under certain circumstances, the circulation of printed books and papers; which being intended to operate without the limits of Calcutta, was carried so far as to prohibit the printing of any books and papers whatsoever, unless previously licensed; and also the circulation of any printed books or other papers whatsoever, if prohibited by Government. That the preamble of the registered rule and regulation for the good order and civil government of Calcutta, recites that matters tending to bring the Government of this country, as by law established, into hatred and contempt, and to disturb the peace, harmony, and good order of society, having of late been frequently printed and circulated in the newspapers, it is expedient to prevent such supposed mischief by regulating by law, the publication of all printed books or papers published periodically; which expression, " to regulate by law," meant, as plainly appears by the enactments which follow it, the prohibiting all such publications without previous license, to be granted or withdrawn at the pleasure of Government, and without cause assigned. That the unregistered regulation for the rest of the Presidency simply recites that it is expedient to prohibit throughout its extent the future establishment of printing presses, and the use of any such presses or of types or other materials for printing, except with the previous sanction and license of Government, and under suitable provisions to guard against abuse. That your petitioners humbly conceive that these laws, made to restrain the free expression of the thoughts of men, are necessary to the support of power in any country which is subject to the Crown of England,—and ruled in any degree by the maxims which ought to guide the conduct of Englishmen; that they are contrary to sound policy and to true wis-

dom; that they are not calculated to preserve the power of that Government which has condescended to make use of them, but to impair it, and they are, in brief, not merely useless, but mischievous, and are degrading alike to those who imposed and those who have to obey them. That your petitioners deem it superfluous in addressing the Governor General of India in Council to enlarge upon the advantages that spring in free countries from the liberty of unlicensed printing. That your petitioners are fully aware of the arguments by which, in this country in which a large native population is ruled by foreigners few in number, but superior in knowledge, these restrictions have been and may again be defended. That these restrictions in respect to publications in the English language have been defended on the grounds that the number of Englishmen in this country is insignificant; that those who came hither not in the service of the East India Company, came hither by sufferance and under license, and had therefore no ground of complaint; to which your petitioners have to answer, that the restraint upon the resort of Englishmen to this country no longer exists; that while it did exist it could in no wise justify an abridgment of the rights possessed by them in England and under its laws, because even in this country, when they did come, those laws were guaranteed to them: that no question of right is insignificant nor can its importance in principle be measured by its application to numbers; and lastly, that every Englishman who comes to this country; although not in their service, is as strongly interested in the just maintenance and exercise of the national power and supremacy as the body of the Proprietors composing the East India Company, or their servants themselves. That it has never to the knowledge of your petitioners been pretended even, that any danger to the existence of the English power and national supremacy could arise from the use of the English language in periodical publications, unless the preamble of the registered regulation of the 4th April, 1823, be taken to have such meaning. That your petitioners on the contrary allege that the number of natives of India completely ignorant of the language of England is still deplorably numerous, for such knowledge has scarcely began to exist within the limits of Calcutta; that periodical literature is by far the readiest means of increasing the knowledge of the English language among those who already possess some, and of inspiring a more extensive taste and desire for its acquisition among the great body of natives; while in the present state of native education and knowledge in this Presidency, it is obvious that it never can for a very long period of time become generally enough understood to afford even a pretence for apprehending danger to the supremacy of England from its use in the periodical publications of India, even if danger can with reason be apprehended from such a source. That with whatever greater shew of reason, danger to the supremacy of England may be considered likely to arise from publications periodical or otherwise, in the vernacular languages of this Presidency, your petitioners cannot admit that such dangers justify a prohibition of all printing or publishing in such languages without license. That one of the dangers prominently brought forward by some of the ablest advocates for such restrictions, viz., the danger to be apprehended by the disseminating libels and false intelligence among the native soldiery, is likely to be diminished instead of increased by the liberty of unlicensed printing, inasmuch as the nature of the act implies that it must be done clandestinely; that it could be done as effectually if not more so by written than by printed libels or falsehoods; that its chief danger lies in the ignorance and consequent credulity of the parties addressed; that such dangers would decrease with the increase of knowledge among the native community whose better knowledge would tend to correct false impressions, and to diminish credulity; that finally, the danger if it exist can never by any contrivance be fully guarded against; that the prohibition of printing without previous license in no degree guards against it, for it is chimerical to suppose that in cases where a strong motive exists unlicensed and secret presses would not be procured, or that seditious and mischievous falsehood could not be clandestinely printed even at a licensed press, so as to elude detection. That arbitrary prohibitions against the open circulation of obnoxious native publications seem most peculiarly uncalled for in a country where the local Government has unlimited power in regard to the application of the existing revenues, where stamp duties may be applied to the publications in the interior at will, and where newspapers are still subjected to a heavy rate of postage. That for these reasons your petitioners humbly con-

ceive that the existing rules and regulations in restraint of periodical publication within Calcutta, and of all printing and publication whatsoever in the native languages out of Calcutta and within the limits of the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra, are useless, pernicious, and ought to be abolished, and they therefore pray that the Governor General of India in Council will be pleased to repeal the regulation of the 14th March 1823, the regulation III passed on the 5th of April, 1823, and to recal the Government notifications published in their Gazette on the 5th April 1823, respecting the press, and on the 9th April 1807, regarding public meetings, which last notification, being expressed as follow, that is to say —The following extract from a general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 23d June 1826, is published for general information:—"We direct on receipt of this despatch that public notice be issued, forbidding under pain of our high displeasure, any public assemblage either of our own servants or of private merchants, traders, or other inhabitants whatsoever without first obtaining the sanction of the Governor through the medium of the Sheriff for the time being; and further direct that with the application for holding such meetings the subjects intended to be taken into consideration be also submitted to your previous consideration, in order that you may have it in your power to judge of the propriety of allowing the question that may be proposed to be agitated, and on no consideration whatever is the Sheriff or the officer presiding at such meetings, to allow any subject to be considered that has not previously been submitted for your consideration. We have full confidence, however, that our Governments in India will not preclude our servants or other European inhabitants from meeting for the purpose of expressing their sentiments, whenever proper subjects are submitted for their deliberation. Published by order of the Honorable the Governor General in Council. (Signed) THOMAS BROWN, Chief Secy. to the Government."—it is not only unauthorized by law but violates law and therefore claims obedience and attention from no man, and which has sometimes been acted upon in the same spirit of illegality in which it was made, without the shadow of an excuse or even a pretence of necessity, but which nevertheless a public servant of Government in the situation of Sheriff may think binding upon him, and which experience has proved he cannot with safety to himself entirely overlook. And your petitioners further pray that your Lordship in Council will be pleased (in case of any legislative enactment becoming necessary for the repeal and recal of the regulation and notifications aforesaid) to promulgate any proposed new law or regulations regarding the press in print at such reasonable period before the passing thereof into law as may be necessary for those who are to obey such law or regulations to have an opportunity of respectfully objecting to the same if in their judgements need be; and your petitioners pray that your Lordship in Council will be pleased to authorize such previous and reasonable publicity, although the Court of Directors have framed, and the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India may have approved of rules framed under the 47th sect. of the 3d and 4th William IV., and 85, which have committed to prescribe a mode of promulgation by which knowledge of a proposed law can be imparted to the public before its enactment.—And your petitioners further pray that in case any such new law shall be enacted that the liberty to print in any language and any kind of matters whether periodically or otherwise, be left altogether unrestrained by the necessity to obtain a previous license, or by any restriction other than that general liability which must attach to all for words or writing which may be found injurious either to the Government or individuals, and of which the party may be judicially convicted, by which means the Government itself will be protected from the temptation to exercise an arbitrary power too freely, and he who is accused may know beforehand what is deemed his fault, and all may profit by the example.—And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Tea Plant.—Amongst the few letters from China, there is one from Mr. Gordon to a friend here. We hear it does not give any detailed account of his movements with regard to the employment of Chinese labourers to cultivate the plant in this country, but from the prolonged period he expects to remain in China six months, we imagine he has experienced more difficulty than was at first anticipated. However, a quantity of plants has been shipped for this country, and a number of labourers are under engagements. We hear, too, that it is expected Dr. Wallich will be sent at once to Assam to report upon the plant recently discovered in that quarter.

The Revenue Commissionerships.—

A correspondent in the Western provinces, observes incidentally, on the fact of two Revenue Commissionerships in those provinces, Allahabad and Bundlekund having been abolished, and the five districts comprised in them having been placed again under the superintendence of the Board of Revenue as they were until 1829. We were not aware of the fact. If we mistake not until 1829 there were three boards—the Sudder, the Central, and that of the Western provinces; in that year Lord William Bentinck, as one of his first measures of importance abolished the Central Board and that of the Western Provinces, and substituted Commissionerships. From all we can learn, it is the opinion of the most intelligent men in the service, that the new system has completely failed, but we are not aware that his Lordship has reverted to the former arrangement as our correspondent supposes, or that he intends to do so; if, however, his Lordship should become convinced that his intended improvement has not been productive of advantage, we have no doubt that he will not be wanting in the moral courage to acknowledge his error by retracing his steps.

Mortality—At the last meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, a paper was read from Dr. Stewart, of Howrah, containing notes of six cases treated in the Howrah Seamen's Hospital. These cases occurred among the crew of a ship lately from England, and arose from the men's having lived on *salt meat, stored in leaden tanks*. After the arrival of the vessel here, twenty of the men were suddenly taken ill simultaneously with cholic, nine of whom died under different practitioners; six of the cases were sent to Dr. Stewart, and he has been eminently successful in some of them.

Natural Phenomenon—A correspondent has sent us an extraordinary egg produced yesterday by one of his fowls. It is evidently an unusual production, and one which makes plain men stare. It contains within its shell another egg, detached and regularly formed. It appears that the fowl had produced many eggs previously, of a size as large as the present and similar in shape, and which were certainly beyond the description of eggs ordinarily found on a breakfast table. Although the fowl manifested no symptoms of disease before the egg was produced, it died, we hear, in a few minutes after laying it, to the great sorrow of a large circle of admirers.

Oude—Another atrocious massacre has been committed in Oude, the particulars of which we have copied from the Mofussil Akbar. Such a course must necessarily hasten the downfall of the royal house. This is the second instance within a twelvemonth of such outrageous violence for the realization of revenue. On Sunday, the 28th inst. the Chukladar of Sandi in Oude, visited the small village of Nurkuyra, with his displeasure. It appears that considerable balances had accumulated against the zumeendar, Laik Sing, and a large increase was demanded in the rent for the present season. The zumeendar had refused to attend to the summons of the Aumil, and an example was thought beneficial to surrounding neighbours, two guns and a detachment of sewars with foot soldiers started at night, and at day-light opened a fire upon the village. Precautions were taken to prevent the escape of the inhabitants, and it is said, the public officers of the British Government lent their aid. The cannonade was so ill directed that little damage was done. The gunners became tired of their work, when suddenly a promise of safety was offered to the besieged, if they would lay down their arms and surrender, and they did so, upon which the sewars and footmen entered the houses, and butchered the defenceless peasantry; ten or twelve persons were killed, only one by a gunshot; the proportion of the wounded was unknown; women and children suffered; houses were fired, and cattle burned in the stall. Not a single soldier or sewar was wounded. Several gentlemen visited the spot soon after the action, the troops had then withdrawn, and they accompanied the Chuckladars, and there witnessed the honorable reception of these heroes by their commander. A hundred lies were invented, and it was told the commander that the villagers had made the greatest resistance. Among other trophies, several women had been carried off by the victors. but on the intercession of the gentlemen who visited the Chuckladar, he promised to restore them to their houses. This affair occurred within a hundred yards of our boundary, and three coss of Futtehghur. None of the agreements made last year are abided by in this. Runjeet Sing paid Rs. 16,000 last year, having stood a three months' siege; this year Rs. 27,000 are demanded and preparations are in progress to enforce the demand.

The bank of Bengal has published another half-yearly abstract of their balance sheet, which shews the state of the concern at the close of the last year. The business of the last half year has not

been quite so productive as that of the preceding six months; the profit brought to account being Rs. 233,424 against 304,804 on the 30th June last (which included 50,000 rupees part of the accumulated amount of old notes unclaimed.) The amount of Bank notes outstanding is reduced about 25 lacs. The editor of the Courier, after stating the fears which upon the publication of the last account, were entertained by many, from the magnitude of certain heads of doubtful out-turn, says that the present balance sheet shews no deficit whatever. That portion of the "private bills discounted" account, which consisted of claims on the insolvent firms, has been reduced from 2,160,816 rupees to 823,782 rupees, which is covered by the joint responsibilities of four of the Insolvent Estates, besides collateral securities. The advances on Indigo account, 572,049 rupees have been extinguished by the return of all the money advanced by the Bank. The arrangement with the assignees of Alexander and Co. for the redemption of the factories of that estate, which were pledged to the Bank, having been sanctioned by the Insolvent Court, the entire amount of the head of account which now embraces them is absolutely good, whatever the factories may fetch in the market. The doubtful debt account has been reduced from 796,382 to 349,613 rupees. Such, says the editor is the satisfactory issue of the business done, and the liquidations effected by the Bank during the six months just expired.

Examination of Native Females.—The eleventh annual examination of the native females attached to the Ladies' Society School, took place at the Town Hall on 31st Dec.; the room being well crowded at the appointed hour, and the children being seated in rows with tracts before them, their examination began on the entrance of Lady William Bentinck, and it was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Reichardt, with the assistance of a European school mistress. There were five classes in all, and each having read a chapter of the gospel and the Acts of the Apostles, was asked several questions on scripture history, which were well and satisfactorily answered. The examination of the girls did not last half an hour as the language (Bengalee) they read and spoke was not understood except by very few of the audience. At the conclusion of the examination all who were present at it hastened to the sale below stairs, of the fancy articles of sorts, which were exposed on many tables, the charge of which was taken by many ladies of quality. We never before witnessed such a crowded assembly nor so extensive a sale of articles, worthy of attraction, consisting of toys, pictures, bonnets, boxes, and other things of sorts. Of the distinguished in the assembly we observed Lady William attended by the Governor of Serampore, Lady Grant, Sir Charles and Lady D'Oyly, Sir Jeremiah and Lady Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Grant, Revs. Dealtry, Sandys, Reichardt, and many other ladies and gentlemen.

Chronology of Important Events in or connected with India during the year 1834.—Jan. 3, Intelligence received of a mutiny on board the ship "Ann" from China to Bombay, in which the chief officer and several natives were murdered and others wounded—The Governor-General leaves Calcutta on the "Curaçoa" for Madras—7, Great Meeting of the subscribers to the Steam Fund—8, The Beef Steak Club entertain Sir Edward Barnes, previous to his departure for England—Raj Chunder Doss resolves on building a new Ghaut—10, Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co. apply for the benefit of the Insolvent Act—Annual meeting of the Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund—11, Meeting of the Creditors of Cruttenden and Co. and appointment of the Assignee, Mr. Donald M'Intyre—13, Examination of the native boys of the Church Mission Schools—Intelligence of the surrender of the Baiza Baee—14, Grand attempt at and signal failure of a grand display of 20,000 rupees worth of fire-works in celebration of the new Indian Act—15, First performance of an Italian Opera in Calcutta—17, Intelligence of an epidemic prevailing in Persia—Appointment of a committee to draw up a plan for a Life Assurance Society under the patronage of Govt.—18, Meeting of the Laudable Societies. Mr. Cullen appointed Secy.—News received of the loss of the "Lady Munro" off the island of Amsterdam—20, A daring robbery on the property of Lieut. Forster of Blair's local Horse committed between Neemuch and Agra—21, Departure of Captain Ross to survey the island of Socotra, in view to its becoming a depot for the coals of a Red Sea Steamer—Examination of the children of the European Female Orphan Asylum—26, Bad accounts received at Madras of the health of the troops employed against the Northern Sircars—28, Smart shocks of earthquake felt in Burdwan and Calcutta—29, The people at Ceylon establish a Temperance Society—30, Publication of the famous merit-fostering order in the Judicial Department—31, Intelligence

arrives of the death of Abbas Mirza, the heir to the Throne of Persia—Feb. 1, The war between the Scindeans and Shah Shujah progresses. The former defeated near Bukkor—Sir Colin Halkett resigns the command of the Bombay Army—A collision between the Union and the Bengal Bank on the subject of the reception of the notes of the former by the latter institution—Sir Edward Barnes resigns the command of the Bengal Army and proceeds to England—9, News received of the death of Rammohun Roy—Review of the Artillery at Dum-Dum—10, Mr. Ironside appointed member of Council at Bombay—13, The *Courier* publishes an account of the improving state of the Savings Banks—16, Mr. Bagshaw succeeds Mr. Cullen as a Director of the Bank of Bengal—The Governor-General arrives at Madras—17, Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Bank, and numerous Merchants and Tradesmen, in order to agree to measures for upholding the credit of the concern—Meeting at the Town Hall for the purpose of considering the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce—19, Meeting at the Town Hall to express disgust at the conduct of the Mauritius Government in respect to Captain Worthington—20, The Governor-General leaves Madras for Bangalore—23, Great Scarcity in Bundlecund—Account received at Bombay of the capture and sacking of "Mocha" 25, Great distress in Cutch from famine —26, Mrs. Goodall Atkinson's first appearance—A Horticultural Society instituted at Agra—Several Natives at Bombay appointed Justices of the Peace—The 63d Foot arrives at Madras from Van Dieman's Land—March 1, Eleventh Anniversary of the Parental Academic Institution—First appearance of the *Cawnpore Examiner*—6, Appointment of a Committee to inquire into the mode of growing tea, and to ascertain if the plant can be acclimated in India—7, Examination of the pupils of the Hindoo College—The postage on newspapers increased—15, Third annual examination of the children of the Free School—Sir John Franks retires from the Bench—19, Launch of the "Emily Jane"—20, A Parsee introduces gas-lights into Bombay—29, Consecration of the new Roman Catholic Church in Durrumtollah—31, Formation of the Chamber of Commerce —Earthquake at Behadurpore—April 4, Meeting at the Town Hall to determine on some tribute to the memory of Rammohun Roy—5, Murder of Mr. Richardson, of the Civil Service, in the jail at Alipore—Savings Banks established at Madras—7, Examination of the pupils of the Benevolent Institution—15, Departure of the Steamer "Forbes" on her first trip to Socotra—1, War proclaimed against the Rajah of Coorg—14, Launch of the "Lord William Bentinck," the first iron steamer—15, Meeting of the Shareholders of the Laudable Societies—16, Mr. Cockerell and Mr. Harding severally appointed President and Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce—21, Establishment of a Savings Bank at Meerut—23, Publication at Bombay of the new arrangements for the Government of that Presidency, consequent on the New Act —The new Indian Act comes into operation—The Steamer "Forbes" arrives at Madras with a cracked plate in her boiler —24, Intelligence received of the capture of the Coorg capital by the troops sent against it—Great fire in the Circular Road—26, Publication at Madras of the new arrangements for the Government of that Presidency consequent on the New Act—29, News received of the suspension of hostilities between Shujah Oolmoolk and the Scindeans—Close of the Kimedy campaign—May 1, Many fires now take place in Calcutta—Opening of the Savings Bank at Madras—The Servants' Registry Office abandoned for want of support—2, Meeting of the Creditors of Colvin and Co.—Twenty-third Anniversary of the Calcutta Bible Society—5, News received of the surrender of the Rajah of Coorg and his transportation to Bangalore—7, The "Forbes" Steamer returns to Calcutta to be repaired, the accident to her boiler rendering her unfit to proceed on her voyage to Socotra—About this time several natives proceed to England from different quarters and on different pretexts—14, Death of the Rajah of Kamptee —15, A furious hurricane at Khyouk Phyoo—29, Meeting of the creditors of Joseph Baretto and Co.—June 9, Death of Dr. Carey, the Serampore Missionary—14, Mr. Macaulay, the new Member of the Supreme Council arrives at Madras—18, Intelligence received of Archdeacon Corrie's appointment to the Bishopric of Bombay—July 4, Accounts of the plague in Bushire—6, The first iron steamer, the "Lord William Bentinck," put in motion for the first time on the Hooghly—9, The Regency of Cutch ceases, and the Rao is invested with sovereignty—16, the troops of Fort William parade at sun-rise, and a salute of nineteen guns is fired on the occasion of the reading of a proclamation, promulgating the provisions of the New Act—Aug. 6, Inundation at Kamptee occasioned by the extraordinary rise of the

Canon river, many lives lost—11, Hindu Holidays reduced from 34 to 16, at the Bank of Bengal.—13, Proclamation of the Governor of Ceylon relative to a "treasonable conspiracy in the Kandyan provinces." — 17, Trade suspended at Canton, on account of the collisions between Lord Napier, the superintendent and the local authorities.—Accounts of inundations in different parts of the country—25, The Lord Bishop leaves Calcutta to visit the Eastern settlements, Ceylon and Madras.—30, Preparations are now made by Government for marching troops against Joudpore, under the command of General Stevenson.—Sept. 3, Steamer "Forbes" having been repaired leaves Calcutta the second time for the Red Sea.—8, Arrival of the second cargo of Ice from Boston,—25, The Hon. T. B. Macaulay arrives at Calcutta from Madras.—27, The India Gazette sold by public auction and purchased by Dwarkanath Tagore.—29, The Joudpore Mission arrive at Ajmere to confer with Major Alves on the conditions on which peace may be continued between Maun Singh and the Company. The conference terminates in a reconciliation.—30, Earthquake at Moorshedabad; also at Rungpore.—Oct. 1, Postage on English and Native newspapers doubled from this date.—10, Account of the death of the favorite Queen of the King of Oude.—12, Inundation at Cuttack occasioned by the Maha Nuddee and Culjooree overflowing the banks.—15, Troops march about this time against the Shekhawattees.—Political Agency of Bhurtpore ceases.—Earthquake at Allahabad.—Nov. 3, Arrangements made for the commencement of an Infant School in Calcutta.—13, Arrival at Calcutta of the Governor General from Madras, together with Sir Frederick Adam, and Colonel Morison.—15, Marriage of the King of Oude celebrated with great splendor.—21, Earthquake at Khatmandoo.—28, Public dinner to Sir C. Metcalfe—29, Another earthquake at Khatmandoo—Dec. 1, News of the death of Lord Napier in Canton, on the 11th Oct. and accounts of the collisions between the English and Chinese.—2, Meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta to consider of the address to be presented to Sir Charles Metcalfe.—3, The Lord Bishop arrives at Ceylon Nov. 7.—4, Fancy Ball in the Town Hall in honor of Sir C. Metcalfe.—6, Public Meeting of the East Indians with a view of making a suitable acknowledgment to to Sir C. Metcalfe. It was voted to present him an address, and to open a subscription for his portrait.—10, The Lord Bishop arrives at Madras from Ceylon.—11, Bengal Club entertain Sir C. Metcalfe at a dinner.—16, Sir C. Metcalfe leaves Calcutta for Allahabad.—23, The Ambassador of Runjeet Singh arrives at Calcutta.—29, Accounts of a violent and destructive gale at Ceylon, which happened on the 28th and 29th of Nov.

Opium sale.—On Friday last 5,000 chests of the opium belonging to the Hon. Company were sold at the exchange: viz., 3,500 chests of Behar opium at an average of 989 14 4, and 1,500 chests of Benares opium at an average of 980 Rs. 4 as. 3 p. The entire sale exceeded half a crore of rupees.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society.—The meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society took place on the 13th January, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of electing office bearers for the present year, when it was resolved that Sir Edward Ryan, who has ever shown a warm interest in the Society and taken an active part in its proceeding so long as his health permitted, should continue president, and Lieut.-col. Dunlop, Dr. Wallich, C. K. Robison, Esq., his Highness Tewar Jung Bahadoor, and Radha Kant Deb, were elected vice-presidents. The secretary, Dr. Wallich, then informed the meeting that his other avocations and the remote situation of his dwelling house, rendered it inconvenient for him to continue to act as Secy., and he was therefore desirous to resign office, more particularly so, as Mr. Low, at this period, had kindly consented to accept the situation. The meeting received the secretary's communication with regret, and he was induced to remain in office, until the return of Sir Edward Ryan from the Cape, by a motion from Mr. Pattle, in effect that considering the great obligations the Society are under to Dr. Wallich and his services, it was important that he should continue in office until the president's return. This business being disposed of, the secretary communicated the resignation of the collector, Mr. Bagshaw, who had intimated he thought it desirable that the working officers of the Society ought not to continue permanently in office. Several gentlemen were desirous that Mr. Bagshaw should continue in office, but the majority acquiesced in the reasons which induced him to retire, and Baboo Ram Comul Sein undertook to attend to the collection for the present year. Dr. Wallich reported the final settlement of the question regarding the garden at Allipore. The Society had adjusted the matter by a payment of 2,000 rupees, to the assignees of Palmer

and Co. and the circumstance had been communicated to Government in the hope that the subscription for the purposes of the Society might be renewed. It was then moved by Dr. Strong, that it was of importance to the Society and to the community of India, that some measure should be adopted for petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the duties on colonial produce, and that a meeting should be held at an early date to take the matter into consideration. The 28th of January, was fixed on for the purpose.

Borrowing Boats by Civilians.—The following extract from a despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 27th Dec., 1833, has been just circulated by Government, for the information of its Civil servants. Mr. Parry, we observe, made the following assertion:—"Borrowing boats and elephants is a circumstance of daily occurrence and I may with safety assert, I believe, that there is not an officer in the service who has not done so."--If this representation be in any degree well founded, we desire that a practice which is not creditable to persons in public authority, and is in violation of the rules of our service, may be be effectually put down."—*Mof. Akh. Dec.* 20.

Native Executors.—Our readers are fully aware, that European executors to estates are permitted in this country to receive a commission of five per cent. on the estate. The Supreme Court of Bombay has recently made an odious distinction between Europeans and Natives in this respect. A case occurred recently at that Presidency in which a Native being called upon to administer to an estate, made the usual charge of five per cent. This, however, was not allowed by the Court, though European executors are still allowed to receive the usual per centage on the administration of estates. We do not see how this distinction can be kept up after the Charter has given an equality of rights to Natives and Europeans.

Discovery of the Tea Plant in Assam.—The genuine tea plant has been discovered by Capt. Jenkins and Lieut. Charlton in Assam, in the province of Sudden, the north eastern boundary of our territory on the western face of the range of hills that bounds the Chinese province of Yun-nan, which is the district most celebrated for the cultivation of the tea plant. It is reported to Government that the plant is cultivated, by a caste of people in the hilly tracts almost in the neighbourhood of snow, and that the leaves are prepared in a rude fashion for a beverage. The samples of leaves have been forwarded to Calcutta. No circumstance could have been more auspicious for Assam than this discovery. If tea can be raised in that country so as to bear any competition with Chinese tea, it will immediately give profitable employment to all its labourers, and become a resource of unexampled wealth to the province.

Delhi.—An insurrection would appear to have taken place among the Mahomedan population of Peshawur against the Sikhs, and it is said that 60,000 men were in arms to attack Nownehal Singh. We learn from General Stevenson's camp that the whole of the Force had united at Singanah, whence, after moving into Tuarawattee, it was expected finally to break up. Our correspondents, who formerly ridiculed the employment of so formidable an armament to "catch thieves" and destroy their dens, begin to think that without it, the negociations drawing to a close, might not have had the results which they now promise. The engineers and the sappers and miners, it is believed, will remain sometime in Shekhawattee after the dispersion of the troops. The irregular cavalry, under Lt. Foster, are also to continue stationed at the commercial town of Ramgur, to keep down the plunderers in that neighbourhood. We have hitherto been enabled to give the military news from Shekhawattee, with sufficient accuracy in the words of our valuable correspondent in General Stevenson's camp; but the measures in contemplation, the very object of assembling so large a force against a few gangs of robbers, have remained till now shrouded in that deep mystery in which political functionaries delight to involve all their proceedings. It happens however, that there are two parties concerned in the negociations conducted by these gentlemen, and one of them, which has just been enlightened, supplies the following important information to our emissaries. It may prove incorrect in some particulars, but like our former announcements regarding Joudpore, the material facts, which we proceed to lay before our readers, are beyond doubt. 1st. The British government has intimated to the Rajahs of Joudpore and Jyepore that it will retain the district and the Salt Lake of Sambur, under its own management until those chiefs liquidate all our pecuniary demands against them, and relinquish the infamous practice, recently detected to a horrid extent in both States, of deriving revenue from confederating with bands of thieves. Unless complete

satisfaction be given on these heads, by the 16th of January, which is known to be impossible, part of the troops at present on the spot will occupy the territory by force if necessary.—2nd. Another measure of considerable moment is resolved on by the Governor-General. Jota Ram, the virtual Sovereign or rather anarch of Jyepore, has been informed that Shekhawattee and Tuarawattee will not be restored to him until he manifests both inclination and power to establish order in a tract which has never yet known law and justice.—*Delhi Gazette. Jan.* 14.

Calcutta Bible Association.— The annual meeting of this society was held on January 2, at the Town Hall. The chair was taken by the Rev. T. Dealtry, the president, who commenced the proceedings by adverting to the influence of the many plans in operation for promoting education in this country; in creating a desire for the possession of the Bible; at the same time noticing with approbation the labours of the committee, which had enabled the society to make a steady progress. The report (the thirteenth) was read by the Rev. T. Sandys, one of the secretaries. It lamented the difficulty still experienced of finding persons disposed to forward the objects of the institution, in the several districts into which Calcutta has been divided, and called upon those who could spare a little time to lend their helping hand. The number of copies of the Scriptures, circulated last year amounted to 1,179, entire or in parts, these were in Bengali, Hindusthani, Hinduwi, Persian, French and English, and were entrusted to the disposal of missionaries and to individuals having native youth under their care for education. The funds collected amounted to Rs. 2,238, of which there remained a balance of Rs. 793.

Deaths from the bite of a Snake:—Two men of the kowra caste, named Modhoo and Seboo, came by their deaths from the bite of a cobra de capella, on the 19th December. They were snake catchers, and imagined they knew muntras, which had the virtue of taming snakes. Whenever they caught a new one, they were in the habit of making the most of it, by making a shew of it for presents. They caught one lately, of the species called gokra, and took it to the house of Baboo Kala-chand Bose, and while playing with it (being rather drunk at the time, and therefore unable to manage it properly,) they were both bitten by the venomous reptile. This was about two o'clock in the afternoon; they then went home, and one of them, Seboo, expired about the dusk of the evening. When the police was informed of the occurrence, Modhoo was conveyed to the Gurran Hutta dispensary for medical assistance, but to no purpose, as he survived only till eleven o'clock that night.

The Bishop of Calcutta remains at Madras until February it seems, when a vessel is to be sent for his Lordship. The "Enterprize" has been absent three months from this port, during which she might have earned a round sum for the Government, and greatly benefited the mercantile community, instead of entailing a heavy loss on the state and greatly inconveniencing the public. If, moreover, the "Enterprize" had been here, she might have been fitted for the second trip to the Red Sea instead of the "Hugh Lindsay." The Honorable Court protested in vain against the increase of Bishops in India, but at least we may hope, that the expense of an Indian hierarchy will not be augmented, by the system of employing costly steamers to wait upon its members and convey them about on their visitations.—*Hurkaru. Dec.* 23.

The Medical Retiring Fund.—At a quarterly general meeting of the subscribers to the Fund, held on 12th day of January 1835, Surg. F. Corbyn being called to the chair, the proceedings opened by reading the Report of the Committee of Managers for the past quarter, from which was learnt the following particulars;—The committee had much satisfaction in recording the sanction of the Honorable the Court of Directors to the establishment of the fund, as conveyed in the paragraphs of a letter to the Governor General of India, published in General Orders, under date the 10th ultimo. By those paragraphs, though it appeared, that the Court had not been pleased to allow to the Medical Service the full extent of the prayer of their Memorial of the 20th Feb. 1833, with reference to the number of annual retirements solicited, and to benefits being allowed to the fund similar to those granted to the Madras fund, yet the committee were satisfied that there was reason to congratulate the service upon the decision of the Honorable Court, so far as it had gone, and they accordingly submitted the resolutions passed by them on the occasion, as well as that with reference to the secretary's salary for the approval and confirmation of the meeting. The terms which the court had declared themselves prepared to sanction to the fund, were three annuities, each of £300, payable through the treasury of the company, with in-

terest at six per cent. per annum, on the balance of the funds, and exchange upon remittances at two shillings the sicca rupee. During the past quarter no returns had been made from the civil or military pay departments of the recoveries effected from subscribers on account of the fund, and by those that had come to hand, it appeared, that some subscribers had not as yet paid their contributions, and that others had not paid theirs agreeably to the rule on that head in the regulations of the funds. The entire payments, from the establishment of the fund, brought up in the Civil Department to the 3d quarter of the official year 1833-34, and in the military to the month of April 1834, exhibited the sum of sicca rupees 43,118-7-5. The disbursements for the last quarter was Sa. Rs. 120, and the total expenses for office establishment printing, &c. from the commencement of the Institution, up to the 1st of Jan. 1835 was Sa. Rs. 1,246-12-8. According to the regulations of the fund, two gentlemen, Messrs. Egerton and Pearson, the senior and junior in the management, went out by rotation, (but were eligible to be re-elected) whose places, as well as that of Dr. A. R. Jackson, who was temporarily elected a manager, were to be filled up by the subscribers at large. Messrs. Corbyn and Bramley were re-elected last year to the management and the others Messrs. Garden, Grant, and Spens were elected during the course of the year. The following gentlemen, Messrs. G. Baillie, J. Hall, J. Allan, P. Carruthers, and W. Cameron, Surgeons, and Mr. T. Oxley, Assistant Surgeon had been added ty the list of subscribers, and Mr. E. T. Harpur, Surgeon, and J. M'Gaveston, Asst. Surgeon, had withdrawn from it. At present the subscribers to the fund were, 1 Member of the Medical Board, 8 Superintending Surgeons, 61 Surgeons, and 121 Asst. Surgeons—total 191. Upon the report being read it was moved and carried.—1st. "That the report read be adopted and confirmed by the meeting."—The following letter received from Col. W. Casement, C. B., Secy. to the Govt. of India Military department, was then read. No. 101.—To SURGEON H. S. MERCER, Secretary to the Medical Retiring Fund.—Military Department.—Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, observing with reference to certain paragraphs of a military letter, No. 19, dated the 11th July last, and published in General Orders of the 10th ultimo, that the Committee of Managers of the Medical Retiring Fund, request information on some points which they consider of essential moment to the interests and prosperity of the institution.—2. I am instructed to acquaint you in reply, that the Honorable the Court of Directors having expressed themselves prepared to sanction the institution of a separate Medical Retiring Fund, leaves no doubt of their final decision in its favour, provided the rules and regulations framed for the guidance of its members are found to be unobjectionable.—3. The Governor General of India in Council has no reason to doubt, that the Hon. Court will sanction a clause, making it obligatory on all Assistant Surgeons entering the service after the establishment of the institution to become subscribers to it; and his Lordship in Council does not contemplate that any objections will be made by the home authority to the Committee, being allowed to possess an unlimited controul over their surplus funds.—4. The Committee of Management is recommended to submit as early as practicable a draft of the regulations of the institution for transmission to the honorable the Court of Directors, under whose consideration the Government will at the same time bring the points adverted to in the 3d paragraph of your letter.—I am, &c. (Signed) Wm. CASEMENT, Col. Council Chamber, 7th January, 1835.—It was here stated that copies of the regulations of the Fund had been transmitted to the Honorable the Court of Directors, along with the memorial on the subject of the Fund. After some discussion on the question, as to the propriety of offering, at present for acceptance, Annuities from the Fund, which some were willing should be declared, it was proposed by Mr. Bramley, seconded by Dr. Jackson, and carried unanimously.—2d "That the payment of Annuities be postponed until the final sanction of the Honorable the Court of Directors be received, authorising the establishment of the Fund, with the conditions referred to, in the letter just read." The disbursements of the society for the quarter were next submitted and passed. and the meeting then broke up with a vote of thanks to the chairman.—H. S. MERCER, Secy. Calcutta, Jan. 13, 1835.—P. S. It may be observed here, that it is the intention of the committee to solicit, through Government, that the Hon. the Court of Directors will be pleased to sanction the annuities to be granted from the fund, to have retros-

pective effect from the date of its formation, *i. e.*, the 1st of January, 1833; and that with reference to a member of the Medical Board, the value of his annuity, after two years service, shall progressively increase yearly, till in the last year, he shall be only entitled to it on paying up its full value according to the fund table—conditionally that such a rule is approved of by the department at large.—H. S. MERCER, Secy.

New Table of Rates of Commission and Mercantile Agency at Calcutta.

Per Cent.

1. On the sale or purchase of ships factories, houses, lands, and all property of the like description - - - 2½
2. On the sale, purchase, or shipment of bullion, gold dust, coin, (formerly ½ per cent.) jewellery, pearls, and precious stones - - - - - 1
— Indigo, silk, opium, cochineal, coral, and copper - - - - - - 2½
— All other goods and articles of merchandize - - - - - - - 5
3. On goods and treasure consigned, *and all other property of any description referred to agency for sale*, which shall be afterwards withdrawn, or sent to auction; and on goods consigned for conditional delivery to others and so delivered; on invoice amount at the exchange of 2s per rupee - - - - - *Half Com.*
4. On granting or procuring loans of money for commercial purposes, when the aggregate commission does not exceed 5 per cent. - - - - 2½
5. On ordering goods, or superintending the fulfilment of contracts, where no other commission except that of account is derived - - - - 2½
6. On guaranteeing bills, bonds, or other engagements, and on becoming security for administration of estates, for contracts, agreements, &c. and to government for the disbursements of public money, where the funds of the individuals are insufficient to cover the risk - - - - 2½
7. On Delcredere, or guaranteeing the due realization of sales - - - 2½
8. On executorship, or administration to Estates of deceased persons - 5
9. On the management of Estates for executors or administrators - - 2½
10. On chartering ships, *or engaging tonnage* - - - - - - 2½
11. On advertising as the agents of owners or commanders of ships for passengers; on the amount of passage money, whether the same shall pass through the agent's hands or not - 2½
12. On procuring freight, or advertising as the agent of the owners or commanders; the commission to be calculated on the gross amount of the entire freight - - - - - - - 5
13. On effecting insurance, or writing orders for the same, whether on lives or property - - - - - - ½
14. On settling insurance losses and averages, and on procuring returns of premium - - - - - - 2
15. On purchasing, selling, or negociating bills of exchange - - - 1
16. On debts (formerly, when a process of law or arbitration is incurred in claiming them) or other claims, and on recovering dividends from insolvent estates - - - - - - 2½
— On debts recovered by a process at law or by arbitration - - - - 5
17. On returned bills of exchange 1
18. On collecting House rent - - 2½
19. On ships' disbursements - - 2½
20. On negotiating loans on respondentia - - - - - - - - 1
21. On granting letters of credit - 1
22. On sale or purchase of government securities and bank shares, and on every exchange or transfer, not by purchase, from one class to another ½
23. On delivering up government securities and bank shares, or depositing them in the treasury - - - ½
24. On all advances not punctually liquidated, a second commission may be charged, as on a new advance provided it do not recur within the same year.
25. At the option of the agent, on the amount debited or credited within the year less the balance brought forward, and excepting interest and all items on which a commission of 5 per cent. has been charged - - - 1

Dec. 6, 1834. Revised by General Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; and recommended for general approval and adoption.

R. H. COCKERELL, Chairman.

Indigo.—A mercantile house in Calcutta, we learn, has received an order for indigo seed from a retired indigo planter living in France, whose object is to establish an indigo factory at Algiers in Africa.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William, Political Department, January 7, 1835.—Resolution.—It being necessary for the entire suppression of the horrible system of assassination called Thuggee, which has recently been ascertained to prevail to a most lamentable extent over the greatest part of India, that additional means should be

employed in tracing and apprehending individuals charged with these crimes; and it being essentially requisite also for the protection of innocent persons to add to the number of European superintendents employed in directing the operations of informers, so as to obviate the practices of oppression or extortion by the subordinate agents employed in this department, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following arrangements:—Mr. F. C. Smith, the agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, will exercise as heretofore, a general control over the officers employed in the suppression of Thuggee, and he will conduct the trials of all individuals charged with having committed this crime, excepting where the offence is charged to have been committed within the Company's provinces, or in the Kingdom of Oude. In the former case, the individuals accused will be made over to the constituted authorities, and in the latter the trials will be conducted by the Resident at Lucknow. Trials which may be conducted in the Regulation provinces will be referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, or otherwise disposed of, as the regulations may direct. All other trials will be referred through the Secretary in the Political Department, for the final orders of the Governor General of India in Council.—Mr. D. F. Macleod to be personal Assistant to Mr. F. C. Smith in this Department.—Captain Sleeman to be Superintendent under ditto ditto, stationed at Jubbulpore.—Lieutenant Briggs, 74th regt. N. I., to be Assistant under ditto ditto in Rajpootana.—Mr. J. C. Wilson to be Assistant to ditto ditto, in the Lower and Upper Dooab, and in Rohilcund, and to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate in the districts to which he may be deputed.—Captain Reynolds to be Superintendent under Mr. F. C. Smith in the Dekhan, in communication with the Resident at Hydrabad.—Lieut. Elwall, 49th regiment N. I., to be Asst. to Captain Reynolds in the above capacity.—Captain Paton, Assistant to the Resident of Lucknow, will also officiate as Assistant to that officer, in superintending the apprehension and commitment of individuals charged with Thuggee in the Oude dominions.—Lieutenant J. D. Shakespear, of the Artillery, is appointed an Extra-Asst. to the Resident at Lucknow, in the general duties of his office. 'Officers will be hereafter appointed for the suppression of Thuggee in the provinces of Behar and Malwa.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 4, 1834. —At a General Court-martial, held at Agra on the 25th day of Feb. 1834, Lieut. William Meadows Brownrigg, Adjt. of his Majesty's 13th or first Somerset Light Infantry, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st Charge. "For having obtained the sum of 800 sicca rupees from me, in the month of June last, under the following false pretences—viz., stating 'that he, Lieut. Brownrigg, was indebted to Messrs. Fergusson and Co. of Calcutta, in whose hands the canteen fund of the regiment was lodged, and that they had refused to place the same in government funds, if an order to that amount were given to him, they would transfer his debt, and thereby such money be recovered to the regiment;' whereas, on the contrary, he negotiated the said order on the 27th June last, and converted the cash to his own purposes."—2d Charge. "For having forfeited his faith and promise solemnly pledged to me, at the same time, to re-pay such sum on the issues of pay in Aug., Sept., and Oct. last." —3d Charge. "For having been guilty of two equivocations of truth, in the following instances, namely, 1st, stating to me, that Major Debnam, acting Paymaster of the regiment, had guaranteed the above-mentioned payments. 2dly, telling me, in the month of Aug. last, in answer to my enquiry as to his not having paid any part of the money so advanced to him, 'that he had not received a line from Fergusson and Co.' or words to that effect, thereby deceiving me, he knowing, at the time, that he had actually obtained the money from Capt. Wilson, acting district Pay-master, on the 27th June last, and that, therefore, he had no such communication to expect."—5th Charge. "For having borrowed, or obtained money from, and contracted debts to several non-commissioned officers of the regiment, which were unpaid by him in the years 1832 and 1833, viz., from Quarter-master Sergeant William Davis, 86, 20, 50, and 50 rupees, lent by the said Sergeant, at different periods between the months of January and June, 1832, which were not re-paid by him, until after he was placed in arrest by me on these charges. 2dly, for having obtained the sum of 600 rupees from Hospital Sergeant Robert Snook, in or about the month of March, 1833, and which was not finally re-paid, until after he was placed in arrest by me on these charges." —6th Charge. "For obtaining a buggy, horse, and harness, from Mr. Robt. Yates, the Band-master of the regiment, for a journey from Dinapore to Calcutta, in or

about the month of January, 1831, and not having paid for, or returned the same, up to the period of his being placed in arrest by me on these charges."—"Such conduct being disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman.—(Signed) W. H. DENNIE. Lieut.-col. Comg. H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry."—Agra, Oct. 24, 1833.

Additional Charges.—1st additional Charge. "For not having, until placed in arrest by me, paid or made adequate or just remuneration to the soldiers of the regiment, employed as clerks in this office during the years 1831, 1832. and 1833, viz., private Michael Kelly and private William Scott; and for not having paid the children for work done in the regimental school, although he had been receiving the price of such work as far back as November 1831."—2d. additional Charge. "For having, on the 17th September 1833, given a bill to Messrs. Munro and Co. merchants at Agra, drawn by him on General Sir Robert Brownrigg, for £100, he knowing, that his former bills on that officer had been returned dishonored; and for having. when the said bill was returned from Calcutta as worthless, proffered a bill for the same sum to the same persons, drawn by him on T. S. Brownrigg, Esq., Manchester Square, he knowing, that his former bills on that gentleman had also been dishonored."—3d additional Charge. "For having drawn from the regimental Canteen Fund the sum of 100 rupees on the 15th October 1832, for the purpose of purchasing batts and balls for the soldiers of the regiment, the which were never procured by him, and failing to afford satisfactory explanation of the appropriation of such money, when called upon by me so to do, in the months of November and December 1833."—All such conduct being scandalous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman. (Signed) W. H. DENNIE, Lieut.-col. Commanding H. M's. 13th Lt. Infantry. Agra. the 15th Dec. 1833. Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision: Finding.—"The Court having maturely deliberated on the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he, Lieutenant William Meadows Brownrigg, Adjutant of his Majesty's 13th or first Somerset Light Infantry regiment, is—'On the 1st Charge, guilty—On the 2d Charge, guilty—On the 3d Charge, guilty—On the 5th Charge, guilty—On the 6th Charge, guilty of not having finally or fully paid for the same.' Such conduct being disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman. 'On the 1st additional Charge, not guilty of the first part, but guilty of the second part, and for not having paid the children for work done in the regimental school, although he had been receiving the price of such work as far back as November 1831—On the 2d additional Charge, not guilty—On the 3d additional Charge, guilty.'" All such conduct being scandalous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman. Sentence.—"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the Charges as above set forth, does sentence him, Lieutenant and Adjutant William Meadows Brownrigg, his Majesty's 13th or first Somerset Light Infantry regiment, to be Cashiered." Approved and confirmed, (Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, Commander-in-chief. Calcutta, Dec. 2d 1834. By order of his Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander-in-chief, (Signed) R. TORRENS, Colonel, Adjt. Genl. H. M.'s Forces in India.

Fort William, January 7th, 1835.—No. 6 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council having resolved to unite the forces now stationed at Agra and Muttra, the latter place will cease to be a military cantonment, and the troops will be removed thence to Agra, agreeably to instructions which will be communicated to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief. The appointments of Brigadier and Major of Brigade at Muttra are abolished, and Brigadier Cartwright is removed to Agra, of which fortress and garrison he is appointed Commandant.

Fort William, January 7, 1835.—No. 7 of 1835.—Instances having been brought to the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, of the serious inconvenience which has been experienced from Paymasters reviving demands against officers after having certified that none existed against them; it is hereby notified, that any Paymaster who may in future certify to the non-existence of demands which may really exist in his office, shall be held responsible for the same. It is however to be understood, that all retrenchments received subsequently to the date of such certificates, or any demands forwarded to the several Paymasters for recovery which may not have reached their destinations prior to the granting of certificates of no demand, will remain in full force, and be reco-

verable from the parties against whom they were issued.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.—Nov. 29, St. George, Thomson, Bristol—30, Lord Hungerford, Farquharson, London—London, Wimble, London—Duke of Bedford, Bowen, London—La Belle Poule, Gerodroux, Bordeaux—Indien, Morin, Havre—Dec. 4, Bland, Callan, Liverpool—6. Fairy Queen, Snipe, Liverpool—7, Duke of Northumberland, Pope, London—8, Asia Biddle, London—Golden Fleece, Baker, Liverpool—9, Albion, M'Leod, Liverpool—29, Irma, Bernard, Havre—Jan. 2, Euphrates, Hannay, Liverpool—16, Frank, Seawright, Liverpool—25, Childe Harold, Lancaster, London—27, Malcolm, Eyles, London.

DEPARTURES OF SHIPS.—Nov. 27, Tapley, Tapley, Liverpool—29, Juliana, Tarbutt, London—Dec. 15, Irt, Hoodless, Liverpool—Neptune, Broadhurst, London—James Pattison, Middleton, London—Guiana, Tait, Liverpool—19, Duke of Buccleugh, Henning, London, —26, St. Leonard, Gurr, Liverpool—Jan. 3, Coromandel, Boyes, London—Hibernia, Gillies, London—6, Elphinstone, Domett, London—7, London, Maclean, Liverpool—Duke of Bedford, Bowen, London—Cornwall. Bell, London—9, Lord Hungerford, Farquharson, London—Macqueen. Thompson. London—Jessie, Bell, Liverpool—15, London, Wimble, London—17, Orontes, Currie, London—St. George, Thomson, Bristol—Fairy Queen, Snipe, Liverpool —17, Albion, M'Leod Liverpool—26, Broxbornebury, Chapman, London—28, Bland, Callan, Liverpool—Fergusson, Young, London.

MARRIAGES.—Dec. 29, Mr. James Campbell to Mrs. A. Mayer—Jan. 24, Mr. T. Brown to Mrs. A. Moran—W. H. Twentyman, Esq., to Miss E. Black.

BIRTHS.—Dec 9, at Neemuch, the lady of Major J. Herring of a son stillborn—Jan. 10, at Cawnpore, Mrs. J. Walker of a son—11, at Comillah, the lady of H. Brownlow, Esq., C. S., of a son who died on the 12th—12, at Tirhoot, the lady of J. Thomson, Esq., of a son—13, at Lucknow, the lady of Capt. Grant, Brigade Major, of a son—16, at Tirhoot, the lady of T. Sherman, Esq., of a daughter—17, at Futtyghur, the lady of J. T. Mellis, Esq., C. S., of a daughter—22, Mrs. G. H. Stapleton of a daughter—24, Mrs. J. Hanlon of a son.

DEATHS.—Jan. 8, Mr. E. Wescott—10, at Meerut, Mr. R. Sidley—20, at Comillah, Amelia, wife of H. Brownlow, Esq., C. S.—25, Samuel, son of Mr. F. Harvey—Captain J. Harfield of ship "Hashmy"

Madras.

The Court-martial which assembled in the Fort for the trial of Major Haleman is over. The charge was for "scandalous infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at sea, on board the ship "Ganges," on the 19th Feb. 1834, when in command of a detachment of the 15th regt. N. I., entered into a disgraceful altercation of a personal nature with Capt. John Martin Ardlie, commander of the same ship, giving and receiving blows, thereby setting a bad example to the men and officers of the said detachment and occasioning himself to be placed in arrest by a junior officer." The Court, we understand, found Major Haleman guilty of giving and receiving a blow—but acquitted him of conduct scandalous and infamous and unbecoming the character of a gentleman—and sentenced him to seven months' suspension from rank, pay, and allowances.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Jan 27. Mr. J. Sullivan to be senior Member of the Board of Revenue—Mr. S. D. Birch to be an Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore—Mr. C. H. Woodgate to be an Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of the N. division of Arcot—Mr. A. Purvis to be an Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Nellore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 1st Jan. to 8th Feb. 1835—Capt. H. S. Foord of Art. to be Dept. Comm. of Ordnance at Cannanore, from Jan. 1, vice Miller removed under the G. O. G. of Dec. 9, 1834—Capt. M. Joseph to continue to act as Paymaster at Trichinopoly on his own responsibility until further orders.—Capt. R. J. H. Vivian, 18th regt., to be Asst. Adjt. Genl. with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Coxe removed under the G. O. G. of Dec. 9, 1834—Capt. R. Alexander to be Asst. Quartermast. Genl. with Nagpore Subsidiary Force, vice Cunningham removed under G. O. G. of Dec, 9, 1834, and to act as Asst. Quartermast. Genl. with Hyderabad Subsidiary Force during the absence of Capt. Bell on furlough—Capt. W. Cunningham to act as Asst. Quartermaster Genl. with the Nagpore Subsidiary Force during the absence of Capt. Alexander—Capt. W. B. Coxe to be Dep. Asst. Quartermast. Genl. of the N. div. of the Army vice Bonette promoted to a majority—Ens. W. M. Wahab of 44th is appointed

to act as Quartermast. and Interp to 32d regt. N. I. till further orders.—Capt. R. L. Highmoor to be Paymaster at Trichinopoly, vice Justice to Europe—28th regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. Bower to be Quartermast. and Interp. vice, Craigie prom. —Capt. F. Minchin will act as Paymas. in Malabar and Canara on the responsibility of Capt. Macdowall during his absence at Bombay—Capt. J. D. Forbes to act as Aide-de-camp to Brig. Genl. P. Lindesay, C. B., commanding the southern div. of the Army—Surg. D. Boyd to be Garrison Surgeon of Bangalore, vice Cruickshank resigned. — Lieut. Woodfall, 47th regt. to act as Paymaster at Masulipatam during the absence and on the responsibility of Capt. Duff.—Asst. Surgeon J. T. Maule is appointed to the Medical charge of the Judicial Estab. at Tellicherry—Lieut. E. W. Y. Simpson of the 2d batt. Art. is appointed to act as Adjt. to that corps, vice Lloyd—Lieut. W. K. Lloyd is removed to the effective strength of the Horse Brig., vice Burgoyne to Europe.—Lieut. C. Gordon to act as Quartermast. and Interp. to 13th regt. N. I., during the absence of Ens. Slack, sick. The services of Capt. J. Cameron are placed at the disposal of the Supreme Govt. with a view to his being employed under the Resident at Hydrabad—Surg. G. Knox is directed to proceed to Wallahjahbad and resume Med. charge of 2d N. V. batt. and all details at that station.

FURLOUGHS.—Capt. W. Justice.—Lieut. F. Burgoyne—Lieut. C. A. Kerr (prep.) — Lieut. C. J. Farran — Asst. Surg. T. H. Cannan—Asst. Surg. J.O.H. Andrews—Lieut. A. Barker—Lieut. G. L. Childers (prep.)

FURLOUGHS CANCELLED.—Capt. S. Stuart.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieut. W. C. Onslow—Ens. W. M. Wahab.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS—Col. C. Macaulay from 52d to 27th regt. N. I.—Col. G. L. Wahab from 27th regt to 52d regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. W. Williamson from 39th to 27th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col H. Kyd from 27th to 39th regt N. I.—Capt. F. Bond from 2d to 3d batt. and Capt. T. Biddle from 3d to 2d batt. Art. —Asst. Surg. J. Glen from 2d batt. Art. to do duty with H. M.'s 54th foot—Surg. W. Bannister from 17th to 19th regt. N. I.—Surg. D. Falconer to 17th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. J. Richmond to 49th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. J. Hichens to 35th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. J. Dorward to 7th regt. L. C.—Lieut.-col. T. Marlott from 26th to 16th regt. N. I.—Lieut. col. J. F. Gibson from 46th to 26th regt. N. I.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Surg. J. Cruickshank.

Fort St. George, Jan. 20, 1835.—No. 34 of 1835.—The following extracts from Military Letters from the Hon. the Court of Directors to Bengal, dated the 24th Oct. and 21st Nov. 1832, Nos. 97, 105, and 106, and 2d Oct. 1833, No. 90, are published for the information of the Army. Letter dated 24th Oct. 1834, No. 97. Letter dated 6th Dec. 1834, No. 97. — Transmitting papers relative to complaints from certain officers of the Bombay European regiment, of the irregularity of their promotion and of their supercession, in consequence of the officers of the two wings of that regiment being promoted as belonging to two distinct regiments.—5. We concur in opinion with the Governor General (as expressed in his minute of the 7th Nov. 1831) that no supercession, properly so called, has been the result of the new form given to our European regiments by the orders of your government of the 2d Nov. 1829, and that no argument can be founded on a fortuitous irregularity of promotion among the officers attached to the two wings of those regiments for setting aside an arrangement which has reduced the expense and improved the efficiency of those corps. Letter dated 21st Nov. 1832, No. 105.—24. On the occasion of Asst. Surg. Jacob's trial, we think it proper to remark, that no Medical Officer in our Service has any claim to a fee for attendance upon any officer, civil or military attached to our service. Our medical servants are amply remunerated by their public salaries, which are given to them for the express purpose of affording medical aid to all such persons in our service as our several governments shall see fit to direct. Letter dated 21st Nov. 1832. No. 106.—10. In reference to the request of the Clothing Board, that "whenever a share of off-reckonings shall fall below 400 rupees a month the difference be made good to such Colonels, as being in actual command of regiments are prohibited from drawing "command money," we authorise you to accede to that request. 11. With respect to the application of the Clothing Board that we should fix a minimum of the shares of off-reckonings, we desire that you will inform the Board that we cannot comply with their request. Letter dated 2d October, 1833, No. 90. Letter from, dated 20th October, 1832, No. 115.—Solicit Court's instructions on the subject

of the additional allowances claimed by Superintending Surgeons in consequence of Court's orders of 20th December, 1831, authorising them to rank as Lieut.-colonels. Pending this reference, Government have declined sanctioning any alteration in the allowance: 7.—When by our orders of 26th August, 1818, we permitted the senior member of the Medical Board to take rank as Colonel, and conferred advanced rank on other medical officers, we expressly directed that "the rank so granted was to be considered as purely official and was not to give any claim either to military command or to increased allowances of any kind except in cases of distribution of prize money in which the officers of the medical establishment would hereafter be allowed to share according to the scale of rank then established."—8. When by our orders of 20th December, 1831, we granted still more advanced rank to the junior members of our several Medical Boards and to the Superintending Surgeons of our several establishments, we did not intend to confer any rights, or claims, to advanced allowances of any kind, except in cases of distribution of prize money as specified in the orders of 1818.—9. We therefore approve of your having rejected the claims brought to our notice in your letter under reply.

Fort St. George, 20th Jan. 1835.—Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 11th July, 1834. An arrangement suggested by the Commander-in-chief for altering the present objectionable mode of supplying horse equipments to mounted corps, by placing the saddle contracts to the same footing, in future, as that of the Army clothing. Paragraph 1. "We are disposed to sanction, as an experiment, this alteration in the mode of executing the contracts for saddlery and line articles. We desire, however, that the Quartermasters of corps, who are to be charged with all duties appertaining to the saddlery and harness shall make their reports and receive all their instructions, through their respective Commanding Officers."

Fort St. George, 23d Jan. 1835.—No. 47, of 1835.—The Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that on all future occasions of a superior being detached on duty, or called away under circumstances to entitle the party to a continuance of full allowances, the Deputy or Officer next in rank in the office shall be required to perform the duty of the superior grade without any additional allowance, which cancels the G. O. G. No. 112, May 4, 1832.

Military Department.—Fort St. George, 23d Jan. 1835.—Extract of a letter from the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 5th Dec. 1821, is published for the information of the Army. Paragraph 6. Memorials of Major John Nixon of the Artillery and Lieut. James Clemons of the 1st Native Vet. batt., praying each that a son may be appointed a cadet in the Company's service, forwarded. The Government have, however, informed these officers that such applications cannot be complied with consistently with the Company's regulations. 76. The communication made by you to Major John Nixon and Lieut. Clemons was very proper, and we desire that no application of this nature may be forwarded to us.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.—20, Dec. Asia, Stead, London—Jan. 11, Duke of Argyle, Bristow, London—12, Wellington, Liddell, London—14th, Larkins, Ingram, London—Mary Ann, Hornblow, London—15, Lady Flora, Ford, London—28, Baretto, Jr. Saunders, London—Feb. 3, Abberton, Shuttleworth, London—4, Hindostan, Redman, London.

DEPARTURES OF SHIPS.—Jan. 4, Duke of Buccleugh, Henning, London—12, Juliana, Tarbutt, London—22, Coromandel, Boyes, London—25, Jas. Pattison, Middleton, London—31, Elphinstone, Domett, London—Feb. 7, Wellington, Liddell, London.

MARRIAGES.—Jan. 14, Sub Conductor J. T. Gibson to Susan, daughter of the late Conductor Morris.

BIRTHS.—Jan. 4, at Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. C. Coffin of a daughter—5, at Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. R. Alexander of a son—7, at Chingleput, the wife of Mr. C. J. Hoffman of a son—14, the lady of Maj A. Rose of a daughter

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Oct. 29, Mr. T. H. Baber to be principal Collector and political Agent in the Southern Marhatta country—Mr. R. Mills to be principal Collector of Poona—Nov. 12, Mr. C. Norris, Chief Secy. to Govt. to have charge of the judicial in lieu of the Military department—Mr. W. H. Wathen Secy. to Govt. in the general and pension departments—Mr. A. N. Shaw, officiating deputy Persian Secy. to Govt.—Lt.-col. E. M. Wood, Secy. to Govt. in the Military and Naval departments—15, Mr. H. A. Harrison to be Collector of Ahmed-

nuggur—26, Mr. W. C. Andrews to be acting Collector of Tanna—Dec. 3, Mr. A. N. Shaw to be Sub Collector of Bagulcottah—Mr. R. C. Money to be acting Sub Collector of Sholapoor—Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft to be acting 1st Asst. to the principal Collector of Dharwar—17, Mr. J. Macleod to be Asst. to the Collector of Sea Customs in succession to Mr. Little—Mr. J. Little is appointed to the office of Sheriff for the ensuing year—24, Messrs. J. Erskine L. Wilkinson, G. H. Pitt, and T. H. Talbot to be Senior Merchants from Oct. 27, 1834—Mr. A. Spens to be factor from July 3, 1834—Mr. W. Richardson is appointed acting Asst. Judge and Session Judge of Surat for the detached station of Broach—Mr. E. Chamier acting Asst. Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad—The following appointments to take effect from the date of Mr. R. G. Chambers's departure for England—Mr. R. C. Chambers to be 1st Asst. to the principal Collector of Surat—Mr. H. Liddell to be 2d Asst. to ditto—Mr. J. S. Law to be 3d Asst. to ditto—Mr. R. Keays to be 4th Asst. to ditto—The following appointments to have effect from the date of Mr. Prescott's departure for England—Mr. P. Bacon to be 1st Asst. to the Collector of Kaira—Mr. W. Escombe to be 2d Asst. to the principal Collector of Poona—Mr. G. Malcolm to be 3d Asst. to ditto—Mr. H. P. Malet to be 4th Asst. to ditto—Mr. W. C. Bruce's appointment as Sub Treasurer General Paymaster and Superintendent of Stamps is cancelled—Mr. J. Williams to be Sub Treasurer General Paymaster and Superintendent of Stamps—29, Mr. D. A. Blane is permitted to resign his situation of resident in the Persian Gulf, from Jan. 1—Jan. 2, 1835, Mr. P. Scott to be Asst. to the principal Collector of Poona, and to be placed in charge of Police of the City and of the post office at that Station—Mr. R. Spooner to be 2d Asst. to the Collector of Tanna—Mr. A. Remington to be 3d Asst. to ditto—Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft acting 1st Asst. to the principal Collector at Dharwar to be placed in permanent charge of the talooks of Padshapoor, Beedee, and Sumpgaom—Mr. G. L. Farrant to be acting 2d Asst. to the principal Collector at Dharwar—Mr. A. Campbell to be acting 3d Asst. to ditto, and to be placed in permanent charge of the talooks of Ranee-bednore, Kode and Gootul—Mr. A. Bettington to be acting 4th Asst. to ditto, and to have charge of the Post-office runners and bungalows between Belgaom and Vingorla and of the post-office and police at Belgaom—Mr. J. H. Pelly jun. to be placed in charge of the post office, the police duties, the stamps and treasury at the hoozoor station at Dharwar—7, Mr. C. M. Harrison to act as 3d Asst. to the Collector of Rutnageeree—19, Mr. H. B. E. Freere to be Asst. to the principal Collector of Poona—Mr. S. Mansfield to be Asst. to the principal Collector in the Southern Mahratta country—Mr. R. C. Chambers, acting 1st Asst. to the principal Collector of Surat, is placed in permament charge of the pergunnahs of Oolpar and Khoorsud—Mr. R. Keays, acting 4th Asst. to the principal Asst. Collector of Surat, is placed in permanent charge of the pergunnahs of Balsar, Parnera, and Bugwara—Mr. H. Hebbert to be deputy Secy. to Govt. in the Persian department—20, Mr. E. Burton, Asst, to the principal Collector of Poona is attached to the Sub Collectorate of Sholapoor—Mr. H. Hebbert is appointed acting Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions during the absence of Mr. Goodwin, sick—Mr. W. Birdwood, Asst. Judge and Session Judge of the Conkan is appointed acting Asst. Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, and Mr. E. Chamier is appointed acting Asst. Judge and Session Judge of the Conkan—21, Mr. J. A. Shaw is appointed acting Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad; and Mr. B. Hutt is appointed acting Asst. Judge and Session Judge of the Conkan, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 17th to 31st Jan., 1835.—Major Genl. Sir S. Whittingham, K. C. B., is appointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-chief in succession to Major Genl. Sleigh—Capt. R. Fitzgibbon 5th Madras L. C. is appointed Private Secretary, and Maj. Havelock, H. M.'s 4th L. D. Military Secretary to the Rt. Hon. the Governor, on the departure of Major Powell for Europe—Cornet. W. F. Curtis, 1st L. C., to act as Staff Officer to the left wing of that regt., vice Poole promoted, is confirmed as a temp. arrangement.—Mr. J. G. Moyle to be 2nd Member of the Med. Board, vice Trash to Europe—Sup. Surg. J. Orton to be 3d Member of the Medical Board—Surg. J. M'Adam to be a Super. Surgeon—Asst. Surg. A. Mackell to be Surgeon—Asst. Surg. J. Scott is appointed Secretary to the Medical Board in succession to Surg. M'Adam and Asst. Surg. A. Montgomery is confirmed in the situation of Civil Surgeon at Dharwar—The division order appointing Ens. T. Fostans, line Adjt. at Bhooj, to act as 3d Asst. Comm. Genl. at that station is confirmed—Lieut.-col. T. Dickinson to be chief Engineer, vice Goodfellow to

Europe—Captain C. Waddington to be Super. Engineer at the Presidency—The following temp. arrangements are made: Super. Surg. G. Smyttan to act as 3d Member of Medical Board during the absence of Surg. Moyle—Surg. A. Henderson to act as Super. Surgeon vice Smyttan—Surg. R. Pinhey to act as Surg of the Eur. Genl. Hospital, vice Henderson—Surg. C. Downey to be Acting Garrison Surgeon, vice Pinhey.—Lieut. W. J. Morris, 9th regt. N. I., to act as Interp., and Ens. W. Browne to act as Quartermast. to 12th N. I. from the date of the departure of the late Lieut. Laurie from the presidency are confirmed as temp. arrangements—Captain H. Corsellis, 18th regt. N. I. is appointed Commissariat Agent at Kulladghee—15th regt. N. I. Ensign F. C. Wells to be Lieut., vice Annesley *dec.*—Unposted Ensign T. W. W. Whitard to take rank from Jan. 6, and to be posted to 15th regt. N. I.—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed: Lieut. R. St. John, Eur. regt., to act as Brigade Major at Poona, during the absence of Captain Urquhart—Lieut. H. Macan, 17th regt., to act as Interp. in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to the left wing of 3d regiment, L. C.—Lieut. F. Wemyss is appointed to act as Adjt. and Quartermast. to the Engineer corps at Seroor during the period Lieut. Goodfellow may be in charge of it.—Lieut. H. B. Turner is appointed Asst. to the Mint Engineer, superintendent of repairs, and surveyor of buildings without the limits of the town of Bombay—Capt. J. M. Shortt, Superintendent of Police, is appointed to be Collector and Assessor of House Tax without the limits of the town of Bombay and Assessor of Wheel Tax.—Lieut.-col. Gibbon is appointed to the command of the Fortress of Asseerghur—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed—Lieut. H. Rudd, 5th regt. N. I., to act as Interp. to the right wing of that regt.—Lieut. D. C. F. Scott, to act as Adjt. and Quartermast. to the left wing, and Lieut. G. O. Reeves, to act as Quartermast. to 3d regt. L. C.—Lieut. G. H. Bellasis 24th regt. N. I., to act as Adjt. to a detachment of that regt., consisting of 300 rank and file—Capt. C. H. Delamain to continue to perform the duty of Interp. to that regt. until further orders—Ensign Jaavrin H. M's. 20th regt., to act as Interp. in the Hindoostanee language to 10th regt. N. I.—Lieut. P. C. N. Amiel, to act as Staff Officer and Interp. to the left wing of 1st regt. N. I., during the period it was separated from the head quarters of the regt.—Lieut. C. A. Echalaz to act as Quartermast. to 10th regt. N. I., from Oct. 14. until further orders—The Brig. Order directing Lieut.-col. Stevenson of the Horse Brigade to assume command of the Poona Brigade, is confirmed.

FURLOUGHS.—Capt. R. O. Meriton to the Cape—Capt. C. W. Grant to sea—Lieut.-col. A. Manson, C. B.—Lieut. T. Tapp—Lieut. G. C. Stockley—Lieut. J. Tyndall—Asst.-Surg. A. Mackell—Lieut. J. B. M. Gillanders—Lieut. W. J. Eastwick—Lieut. W. G. Duncan—Capt. H. Sandwith—Major J. Campbell—Major T. Leighton—Rev. R. Y. Keys—Lieut. T. E. Cotgrave—Surgeon W. Erskine—Lieut. W. E. Rawlinson—Capt. R. Meldrum—Surgeon R. Wallace—Lieut. G. A. Prnen—Asst. Surgeon W. R. Deacon to Cape and N. S. Wales—Capt. J. Fraser, 2d Bengal L. C.—Capt. H. Cracklow—Col. S. Goodfellow—Surgeon J. G. Moyle to Cape—Capt. T. Roe.

MARRIAGES.—Dec. 12, Ensign J. Lighton, H. M.'s 2d foot, to Mrs. C. Fullerton, widow of the late W. Fullerton, Esq., C. S.—23, at Belgaum, Capt. C. J. Deshon, H. M.'s 20th foot, to Charlotte Jane, daughter of E. H. Adams, Esq., of Exeter—Jan. 24, Lt. B. Turner, of Engineers, to Herbertina, daughter of Sir H. Compton, Chief Justice.

BIRTHS.—Dec. 26, the lady of Lieut. A. A. Drummond of a daughter—Jan. 18, at Ahmednuggur, the Lady of J. Brydon, Esq., of a son—22, at Ahmedabad, the lady of J. M. Davies, Esq., C. S. of a son.

DEATHS.—Nov. 23, at Colaba, Capt. W. Williams, H. M.'s 40th foot—Helen, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Thomas Brown, Aide-de-camp to Brig. General Kennett—24, at Mahabuleshwar, Hannah Maria, wife of Lieut. T. Candy—Dec. 3, Lucy, wife of Major J. H. Dunsterville—8, Mary Constance, daughter of Col. L. C. Russell—9, at Malligaum, the infant daughter of H. R. Elliott, Esq.—13, at Poona, Mr. John Wagner—19, Capt. G. Lloyd, 7th regt. N. I.—Off Bomus, W. M. J. Parry, Esq., Asst. Surg.—25, at Colaba, Mr. A. D. Campbell—29, at Colaba, Mr. P. Tombet—30, Lieut. C. Laurie, 12th regt. N. I.—Jan. 1, Catherine, wife of Conductor Dilley—5, at Bhooj, Lieut. W. R. Annesley, 15th regt. N. I.—6, Mr. F. Rowland—9, Mr. R. A. Tudor—11, Mr. Thomas Brooks—12, at Colaba, James, infant son of Lieut. G. S. Brown—23, at Ahmednuggur, Martin, eldest son of James Brydon, Esq., M. D.—24, on board ship "Hero of Malown," on his passage home Major Hunt of Queen's Royals.

Home Intelligence.

St. James's Palace.—June 10, 1835. The King was this day pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood on Dr. Whitelaw Ainslie, late of the Medical Staff of Southern India.

India House.—June 10. At a Court held this day, H. Shakespear, Esq., was appointed an Ordinary Member of the Supreme Council in India.—16, At a Court held this day, T.C.Robertson, Esq. was appointed ditto, ditto.

Downing-street.—June 10. The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Gosford, Sir Charles E. Grey, Knight, and G. Gipps. Esq., to be H.M.'s Commissioners for the investigation of all grievances affecting H. M.'s subjects in Lower Canada, in what relates to the Administration of the Government of the said province, and T. F. Elliot, Esq., to be Secretary to the said Commissioners.

London, May 20, 1835.—The buyers of tea are requested to take notice, that the upset prices of the East India Company's Teas, at the sale in September next, will be fixed at 20 to 25 per cent. lower than the average sale prices which may be obtained at the ensuing sale in June;—the upset prices being, for this purpose, considered the sale prices, in case of teas not rejected. (Not signed.)

India House.—June 24, A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, which was made special for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee of by-laws, was held this day. The Chairman acquainted the Court that a half-yearly dividend, on account of the Company's stock, was now declared, in conformity with the 11th section of the 3d and 4th William IV. The warrants would be ready for delivery on the 6th of July next. Mr. Laurie wished to know whether, in coming to a decision with reference to certain votes which were refused at the late election of a Director; the Court of Directors had acted on the authority of the Company's legal adviser; and if such were the case, whether there would be any objection to produce the questions which were submitted to the Company's legal adviser for his opinion; and also his answers to those questions? The Chairman said, the act alluded to was not that of the Court of Directors. If the hon. proprietor had any distinct object in view, he had better give a formal notice on the subject. At a late hour in the day, Mr. Laurie gave notice of his intention to introduce the subject at the General Court to be held on the 15th of July.

Haileybury College.—Mr. Fielder, after some preliminary observations, moved —"that it is most desirable that the College establishment at Haileybury should with all convenient despatch be wholly discontinued." After a protracted discussion the motion was negatived on a show of hands. After some remarks relative to the cancelling of Lord Heytesbury's appointment, the court adjourned to 15th July.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c., in the King's Army serving in India and the Colonies—War Office.—May 29, 4th regt. L. D., A. Scudamore, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Trollope, who retires—16, regt. L. D. Cornet W. P. Waugh to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Sweetman who retires—J. C. R. Weguelin, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Waugh—2d regt. foot, Capt. R. W. Brough to be Major without purchase, vice Hunt, *dec.*—Lieut. J. Carney to be Capt., vice Brough—Ens. J. E. Simmons to be Lieut., vice Carney—Ens. R. B. Walton from h. p. of 90th foot to be Ens., vice Simmons—13th foot, Ens. E. King from 39th foot to be Ens. vice Whish whose appointment has not taken place—16th foot, Asst. Surg. W. Steele, from 1st regt. Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Shean appointed to 89th foot—17th foot, J. D. Barnes, M. D., to be Asst. Surg. vice Stewart who resigns—39th foot, Ens. T. White to be Lt., by purchase, vice Maule promoted—Ens. R. F. Orde, from 79th foot, to be Ens., vice King appointed to 13th foot—Cadet H. W. Humphreys, from Royal Military College, to be Ens. by purchase, vice White—40th foot, H. Halkett, gent. to be Ens. by purchase, vice Hinde who retires—63d foot, Capt. H. B. S. Seymour from h. p. of 23d L. D., to be Capt., vice John Gibbons who exchanges, receiving the difference—72d foot, Lieut. R. Baillie to be Captain by purchase, vice Henry who retires—Ens. C. Moylan to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Baillie—J. A. Harding, gent. to be Ens. by purchase, vice Moylan—June 5, 2d foot, W. Reed, gent. to be Ens. by purchase, vice Walton, who retires—9th foot, Ens. D. W. Bethune from 99th regt. foot, to be Ens., vice Rooke who exchanges—16th foot, Lieut. C. Murray to be Capt. without purchase, vice A. P. Browne, *dec.*—Ens. G. H. Wallace to be Lieut. vice Murray—Ens. G. M. Ross, from 91st foot, to be

Ens., vice Wallace—17th foot, J. G. De Burgh, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, vice Furneaux who retires—55th foot, James Walker, gent. to be Ens. by purchase, vice Bell appointed to 59th foot—63d foot, Lieut. D. M.C. Stubberman, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Seymour, who retires—Ens. J. Thorp to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Stubberman—G. N. Harrison, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, vice Thorp—98th foot, Lieut. G. D. Paterson, from h. p. unattached, to be Lieut., vice H. S. Maxwell who exchanges, receiving the difference—Cadet T. H. Lovett, from Royal Military College to be Ens. by purchase, vice Paterson promoted—9th foot. Ens. C. H. Rooke, from 9th regt. foot, to be Ensign, vice Bethune who exchanges—J. Garland, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, vice Mitchell who retires—June 12, 3d regt. foot. Capt. H. F. Lockyer to be Major by purchase, vice Maclean who retires—Ens. P. Browne, from 2d W. I. regt to be Ens., vice Cameron who exchanges—40th foot, E. Lee, gent. to be Ens. by purchase, vice Byrne, who retires.—Hospital Staff.—To be Asst. Surg. to the Forces, Asst. Surg. T. C. Gaulter, M. D., from 48th foot, vice Fryer, whose appointment has not taken place—June 19, Lieut.-col. J. M'Caskill, from 98th foot, to be Lieut.-col., vice Campbell who exchanges—13th foot, Gent. Cadet G. Mien, from Royal Military College, to be Ens. without purchase, vice Brotherton whose appointment has not taken place—98th foot, Lieut.-col. C. Campbell, from 9th foot, to be Lieut.-col., vice M'Caskill who exchanges.

ARRIVAL OF SHIPS.—March 2, Margate, Lady Feversham, Webster, Bombay Oct. 13—Downs, Lord Lyndock, Johnston, Bengal—Downs, Charles Kerr, Brodie, Bombay—Plym., Genl. Palmer, Thomas, Bengal, Sept. 8—Dover, Schelde, Scut, Batavia—5, Stangate Creek, Bengal, Lee, Bengal, Sept. 30—Leith, Mary, Thomson, Mauritius, Nov. 16—4, Downs, Tam O'Shanter, Coyde, Mauritius, —Downs, Favorite, Haan, Batavia—Dover, Wulcharen, ——, Batavia—5, Liverpool, Tyrer, Ellis, Bengal, Oct. 11—7, Plymouth, Earl Bathurst, Smith, Mauritius, Nov. 26—Downs, Royal Sovereign, Green, South Seas, Sept. 30—9, Liverpool, Ann, Penrice, China, Oct. 26—Cowes, Cygnet, Sparin, Padang, Nov. 18—Milford, Janet, Leitch, Mauritius—10, Portsmouth, Patina, Wilson, Singapore, June 18—11, Milford, Justinian, Reay, Mauritius, Nov. 21—12, Portsmouth, H. M. S. Magicienne, Plumridge, Madras, Dec. 16—Downs, Eliza Stewart, Miller, China, Nov. 10—13. Dover, Henrietta, Klasina, Batavia, Nov. 16—14, Downs, Augustus Cæsar, Wiseman, Singapore, Nov. 10—Dover, Claudine, Keen, Cape, Jan. 10—16, Gravesend, Warbilington, Crosby, Cape, Jan. 10—Cowes, Royal Sovereign, Henderson, China, Nov. 1—Falmouth, Osmond, Menfing, Singapore—Margate, Sylph, Haslip, Mauritius, Nov. 29—Deal, Sterling, Burnett, Mauritius, Dec. 18—Margate, Chieftain, Howie, South Seas, Oct. 26—Downs Sea Nymph, ——, South Seas—Holyhead, Imogene, Riley, Mauritius, Dec. 30—Holyhead, Bahamian, Pearce, Mauritius, Dec. 1—17, Downs, Symmetry, Riley, Singapore, Nov. 26—Downs, Yare, Fawcett, Mauritius, Dec. 5—Liverpool, Fatima, Feathers. Bengal, Nov. 20—York, William Thompson, Wight, Mauritius Nov. 26—29, Downs, Catherine Ann, Norie, Cape, Jan. 1—20, Portsmouth, Albion, Sutherland, Mauritius, Nov. 8—23, Liverpool, Gipsey, Highat, China, Dec. 2.—Brighton, Bdellium, Rogers, Mauritius, Dec. 13,—23, Downs, Drie Marias, Glazenar, Batavia—24, I. O, W., Giraffe, Sanderson, Cape, Jan. 24—Dartmouth, Augustus Carr, Mauritius, Jan. 2—27, Wight, Zeeman's Hoop, Wetzer, Penang, Dec. 3—April 2, Wight, Henry Wellesley, Johnstone, Ceylon, Nov. 24—Clyde, Elora, Blair, Bombay,—3, Margate, Hythe, Drayner, China, Dec.—Downs, Alexander Baring, St. Croix, China, Dec. 1—6, Lymington, Berwickshire, Thomas, China, Nov. 25—Lymington, Exmouth, Warren, Bengal—Portsmouth, Prince George, Shaw, Bengal, Nov. 23—Southampton, Gilmore, Lindsay, Bombay, Dec. 16—Lymington. Heroine, M'Carthy, Madras, Nov. 26—7, Downs, Helena, Blom, Batavia, Dec. 13—8, Dartmouth, Atlas, Hurstwick, Mauritius, Dec. 30—Lpool, Calcutta, Grundy, Bengal, Nov. 13—Holyhead, Cervantes. Hughes, Mauritius, Dec. 25—9, Liverpool, Dauntless, Pinder, Bombay, Dec. 15—Cork, Kirkman Finlay, Russell, Canton, Nov. 30—10, Wight, Charles Grant, Hyde, China, Dec. 15—Wight, Boyne, Stockley, Bombay, Dec. 14—Lpool, Tapley, Tapley, Bengal—Liverpool, Princess Charlotte, Kirby, Bombay, Nov. 27—Clyde, Annandale, Hill, Bombay, Dec. 8—11, Downs Bengal, Ritchie, China, Nov.—Downs, Arabian, Gildarway, Mauritius, Jan. 8—Portland, Jean Graham, Warren, Singapore, Nov. 28—Falmouth, Hereford, Perier, Mauritius, Jan. 8—13, Portsmouth, Caroline, Parker, N. S. Wales, Oct. 19—Dover, Mary Young, Mather, Cape, Feb. 5—Liverpool, Helen, Raphael, Mauritius, Dec. 13

—Gravesend, Ada, Faulkner, Mauritius —14, Falmouth, Hamilton, Johnstone, Singapore, Nov. 5—21, Cowes, Rowley, Carr, Singapore, Nov. 10—22, Lizard, Nyverhead, Bowman, Batavia—Dartm. Parmei. Harris, Mauritius, Dec. 29—24, Plymouth, Barrossa, Reeves, China,—25, Liverpool, General Gascoyne, Fisher, China, Dec. 2—27, Portsmouth, Malabar, Tucker, Bombay, Jan. 3—Lymington, Duke of Bedford, Bowen, Bengal, 2—Portsmouth, Theodosia, Ryan, Mauritius, —28, Bristol, William Rodger, Crawford, China, Dec. 14—Wight, Minerva, Robertson. Singapore — Clyde, Isabella, Robertson, China — Start, Batavia, Bruhn, Batavia Jan. 1—Start, Indian, —— Batavia—May 2, Land's End Cornwall, Bell, Bengal, Jan. 8—5, Holyhead, Helvellyn, Boadle, China—Portsmouth, Maria Theresa, Taffroy, Batavia—Dartmouth. Duke of Buccleugh, Henning, Bengal, Dec. 15—7, Plymouth, Morley, Douglas, Bombay, Nov. 29—Falmouth, Dryade, Heard, China, Dec. 9—Falmouth, British Sovereign, Browne, N. S. Wales — Liverpool, Irt, Hoodless, Bengal — 8, Downs, Clyde, Kerr, China—Downs, Java, Todd, Mauritius, Jan. 15—Downs, Rochester, Price, South Seas—Liverpool, Morgiana, Rickett, China, Dec. 12—Cork, Standard, Piele, China — Cowes, Indian, Cook, Manilla— 9, Downs, Richard Reynolds, Dixon, N. S. Wales, Nov. 28—Liverpool, Amity, —— Mauritius,—Bristol, St. George, Thomson, Bengal—11, Downs, Bombay, Kellaway, China, Jan. 6—Downs, Minerva, Templer, China, Jan. 18—Downs, Marquis Camden, Larkins, China — Downs, Carnatic, Biles, China—Downs, La Belle Alliance, Arckcoll, China, Jan. 10—Downs, Louisa Campbell, Macqueen, China, December 29—Downs, Hive, Luscombe, China,—Downs, London, Wimble, Calcutta, Jan. 23—Downs, Juliana, Tarbutt, Calcutta, Nov. 29—Downs, Marquis of Hastings, Clarkson, Bombay, Jan. 14—Downs, Hero of Malown, Smith, Bombay, Dec. 11—Downs, Fairy Queen, Snipe, Calcutta, Jan. 17—Downs, Briton, Parker, Ceylon, Jan. 6—Liverpool, Brian Boru, Harrison, Manilla, Nov. 18—Liverpool, Cordelia, Creighton, Canton, Jan. 8—Falmouth, Fairy Queen, Douthwaite, Ceylon—Bristol, Courier, Sinclair, Mauritius, —12, Downs, Numa, Baker, China, Dec. 20—Downs, Adelaide, Guthrie, China, —Downs, Lord Hungerford, Farquharson, Bengal, Jan. 17—Downs, Lord W. Bentinck, Thompson, Manilla, Nov. 14—Downs, Sir Edward Paget, Martin, Bengal, Jan. 21, Downs, Orissa, Rodgers, Singapore, Dec. 23—Downs, Eagle, Patterson, Mauritius Feb. 5—Downs, Henry Belt, Wesley, Mauritius, Feb. 5—Downs, Margate, Jean Goldie, ——, Singapore, Jan. 4—Cowes, Arab, Binnie, Sourabaya, Dec. 10—Liverpool, Albion, M'Leod, Bengal, Jan. 23—Liverpool, Zeno, Lawson, Singapore—Holyhead, Zoe, Holmes, Mauritius—Downs, Elizabeth, Hammond, South Seas—Margate, Sarah, Russell, South Seas—Falmouth, Byker, Bruce, Mauritius—Bristol, Arabian, Boult, Mauritius—Holyhead, Lawrence, Gill, Mauritius —Downs, Kingsdown, Simmons, S. Seas —Downs, Perseverance, Mall, S. Seas—13, Gravesend, Eliza, Harris, Mauritius, Feb. 6—14, Downs, Lady Raffles, Pollock, Bombay, Jan. 27—Downs, Singapore, Cargill, Singapore, Jan. 20—Downs, Favorite, Young, Algoa Bay—Gravesend, Anthony, Headly, Mauritius, Jan. 16—River, Malvina, Thornton, Mauritius, Jan. 13—16, Downs, Elphinstone, Domett, Bengal — Downs, Coromandel, Boyes, Bengal — Portsm.. Asia, Stead, Madras — Portsmouth, Wellington, Liddell, Madras, Feb. 7—Portsm.. City of Aberdeen, Munro, China—18, Wight, Asia, Wolf, China, Jan. 22—Wight, Broxbornebury, Chapman, Bengal — Liverpool, Isabella, Brown, China—19, Bristol. Victoria, Wilson, Mauritius, Feb. 21—Liverpool, St. Leonard, Gurr, Bengal, Dec. 29—Liverpool, Emerald. Crawford, Mauritius, Feb. 10—20, Dover, Diligence, Bos, Batavia — 22, Lymington, North Briton, Morrison, Singapore, — Portsmouth, Orontes, Currie, Bengal—23, Dartmouth, Stakesby, Doutty, Manilla, Dec. 27—Hastings, Olympus, Cowl, Ceylon, Jan. 7—Downs, Fox, Cleverty, China, Feb. 1—Scilly, James Pattison, Middleton, Bengal, Jan. 25—25, Liverpool, Bland, Callan, Bengal, Feb. 2—Liverpool, Jessie, Bell. Bengal, Jan. 28—Liverpool, Elizabeth, Blenkinsop, Bombay — Downs, Protector, Bragg, V. D. Land—Weymouth, Thomas Laurie, ——, V. D. Land, Dec. 27—Liverpool, Cleveland, Morley, Bombay, Jan. 11—Plymouth, Coromandel, Boyes, Bengal, —Downs, Borneo, Nicholas, Manilla, —26, Margate, Admiral Cockburn, Kingston, South Seas—Downs, Briton, Munro, South Seas, Jan. 29—27, Downs, Layton, Wade, China, Jan. 18.

MARRIAGES.—March 5, at St. Helena. Lieut.-col. John Chaape Bengal Engineers, to Amelia Frances Chichely, eldest daughter of T. Plowden, Esq., and relict of the late G. M. Batten, Esq., C. S. —21, at Inverness. C. Lyall, Esq., of Calcutta, to Harriet, youngest daughter

of the late J. Matheson, Esq., of Alladale—April 2, at Mitcham, R. Ranking Esq, of Hastings, to Isabella E. Hannah, daughter of the late A. Spiers, Esq., Madras Medical Estab.—6, at St. Mary-le-bone church, J. C. Chaplin, Esq., of Birmingham, to Matilda, only daughter of the late T. Ayrton, Esq., of Bombay—9, at St.George's, Hanover Square, Capt. G. R. Johnston, Madras Army, youngest son of the late Sir G. Richardson, Bart., to Clara Maria, youngest daughter of R. T. Blunt. Esq., Dorset Place—at ditto, Capt. J. H. Plumridge, R. N., to Harriet Agnes, daughter of the late Rt. Hon. H. Elliot—11, at Croydon, G. A. Harrison, Esq., Madras Army, to Sarah Elizabeth, second daughter of G. M. Shield, Esq. of Stroud—24, at St. John's church, R. E. Smith, Esq., E. I. Co's. Service, to Rose, daughter of T. B. Stanbridge Esq. —29, Samuel Briggs, Esq., formerly H. M's. Consul at Alexandria, to Camilla, third daughter of J. Larking, Esq., of Clare House, Kent—30, at St. Pancras New Church, T. J. Amos, Esq., eldest son of T. S. Amos, Esq., Solicitor General of New South Wales, to Anne, eldest daughter of B. Hinton of Kensington—May 7, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Capt. H. L. Thomas, H. C's. Service, to Sophia Boydell, youngest daughter of H. L. Thomas, Esq.. Leicester Place—17, at the Isle of Wight, Lieut. H. W. Hadfield, Madras Army, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late J. Donaldson, Esq., of Brighton—20, at Reading, J. M. Bond, Esq., of Mortimer, to Clementina Willis, daughter of Brig. General C. Browne, C. B. Bengal Art.—at St. George's, Bloomsbury, R. Y. B. Bush, Esq., Bengal Army, to Grizelle, third daughter of R. Bush, Esq. of the Mall, Hammersmith—21, at Lewisham, Lieut. H. Maynard, Bengal Army, to Miss Jane Consett Bell, grand-daughter of the late M. Consett, Esq., of Guildford Street—26, at Sittingbourne, W. H. Walker, Esq., E. I. Co's. Service, to Frances, daughter of the late R. Bathurst, Esq., of Sittingbourne—June 3, at Frome, Lieut.-col. J. W. Aitchison, E. I. Co's. Service, to Eliza Vincent, eldest daughter of the late Capt. R. J. L. O'Connor, R. N., of Frome—10, at St. Botolph's church, W. J. Ferrar, Esq., Bombay Med. Estab., to Sarah, youngest daughter of D. Grant, Esq., of Finsbury—16, at Richmond, H. Brown, Esq. Bombay Civil Service, to Eliza Anne, youngest daughter of the late Sir H. V. Darell, Bart.—at Ryde, the Hon. and Rev. M. A. Hartis, youngest son of the late Lord Harris, to Georgina, daughter of the late W. Fosbery, Esq., of Limerick —17, at Paddington Church, G. A. W. Trotter, Esq., late of E. I. Co's. Civil Service, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of T. B. Mallam, Esq., of Woodfield Lodge —18, at St. Mary-le-bone church, R. W. Von Glehn, Esq., to Agnes, only daughter of the late T. Duncan, Esq., and Mrs. Reirson, of Upper Harley Street—at Croydon, G. L. Jacob, Esq., Bombay Army, to Emily, third daughter of Lieut.-col. Utterton of Heath Lodge—at Bath, Capt. G. Boyd, Bombay Army, to Amelia Lamont, second daughter of the late W. Robertson Esq. of Demerara.

BIRTHS.—May 25, at Durris House, the lady of A. Mactier, Esq., of a daughter —June 4, at Ramsgate, the lady of Lieut.-col. S. S. Gummer, Madras Army, of a daughter—8, in York Street, the lady of Major Tronson, 13th foot, of a son.

DEATHS.—March 31, at Tooting, Mathew Lumsden, Esq., late Professor of Persian and Arabic in the College of Fort William—April 3, in Berkeley Square, Lady Julia Hobhouse, wife of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart.—7, at Edinburgh, Laura, wife of A. Graham Esq., Surgeon, Bombay Army—8, in Tavistock Square, Mrs. Gascoyne, widow of the late Lieut.-col. Gascoyne, E. I. Co's. Service—16. in Bryanstone Square, John Elphinston, Esq., formerly member of Council at Bombay—19, at Kempsey, Worcestershire, Elizabeth daughter of the late Capt. T. Warner, E. I. Co's. Service—20, at Jersey, Janet Thomson, widow of Mr. T. Uplam. late officer of E. I. Co's. Service—23. at Worthing, Hanson, infant son of G. R. B. Berney, Esq., Bengal Civil Service—26, at Regent's Park, Capt. H. Kater, F. R. S.—May 6, at Loughton, Sarah, widow of the late John Davison, Esq., of the India House—18, at Dixfield, Exeter, John, second son of the late Sir R. Neave, Bart. of Daynam Park, Essex, brother of the present Bart., and many years Chief Judge at Benares—24, at Hackney, Miss J. R. Harrison, only daughter of E. C. Harrison, Esq., Garrison Surgeon, and grand-daughter of Capt. N. Tucker, E. I. Co's Service, Bombay—June 2, at Addlestone, Lieut.-col. Hearsey, E. I. Co's. Service—in London Street, Sarah, widow of the late Capt. W. Story, E. I. Co's. Service—8. at the house of J. Crawfurd, Esq., Helen, second daughter of the late J. Perry, Esq.—9, at Cornwall Terrace, D. Carruthers, Esq., M. P.—18, W. Cobbett, Esq., M. P.

ALEXANDER'S

East India and Colonial

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CONDUCTED BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN FROM INDIA.

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INDEX TO VOLUME THE NINTH.

ORIGINAL AND SELECT.

Page

Abominable (The) System of Purveyance in Travancore 448
Application of British Capital to India 311
Army of India (Evidence in relation to the) before the East India Military Committee--*Irregular Corps—Invalids--General Staff—Medical Department* 17
Baron (The) Von Judenberg 213-319
Bench (The) of Directors . . . 477
Bombay, The Town and Fort of . 243
Bragge's Grievances from the East India Company 117
British (The) Resident at the Courts of the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin 464
Calmuck Tea 561
Canada, The Situation of . . . 307
———, (Upper) Random Sketches of 107
Canton, Important Proceedings at 211
Carey, Rev. Wm. D. D. 40
Change of Ministers—Earl of Aberdeen—Lord Ellenborough . . 8
Change (On) of Climate in Disease in India 469
Chinese Botanical Account of the Tea Shrub 522
Commerce of the Caspian Sea . . 435
Committees (The) of the Court of Directors 31
Condition (The) of Weavers at Madura 523
Conway, (Lt.-col. T. H. S.) Defence of 71
Courts-Martial in the Madras Army 111
Cultivation (The) of English Literature among the Natives of India 270
Darling (Genl.) and Capt. Robison 59
Diary of a State Prisoner—A Tale of Mr. Lushington's Government 62-121
East Indians (The) and the India Act 421
East India (The) Company's false returns to the orders of Parliament 359
East India (The) Company's Despatches, as they are called . . 115
East India (The) Company's Army Retrenchments 209
East India (The) Company's Abominable Monopolies at Madras . . 553
East India (The) Company's last Struggle for the China Trade and for London Agency and Warehousing 573
East India (The) Company as described in a French Work . . 219
East India (The) Company and the India Act 166
Education (The) of Females in Asia 139
Elections (The) 3
———— (The late) as applied to India 425

Page

Ellenborough's (Lord) fine sense of justice 130
Empire (Our) in the East . . . 48
Expulsion (Cause of the) of Mr. P. Gordon from Madura 266
Female Education in Eastern Asia 524
Fishes of Ceylon 237
Flogging in the Army 423
Glorious Manifestation of Public Spirit in India 511
Gold Mines in the United States of America 335
Governor General of India . . . 509
Gutzlaff's Five Visits to China . . 533
Hints to Invalids on proceeding to the Neilgherries 539
Holidays (The) of the Chinese . 72
Home (The Double) Government of British India 221
Home (The) Estab. of the E. I. Co. 410
How to employ a Furlough . . . 74
Idolatry in Ceylon 118
Imperial (The) Monopoly of Salt in Russia 558
India (The) Bill of 1833 . . . 416
—— (The) Warehouses . . . 183
Infanticide in Western India . . 474
Intercourse (On the) between the English and the Natives of India 360
Joudpore, The Fortress and Town of 283
Leaden-Hall (The) 465
Letters (Circular) addressed to Officers of the Indian Army by the India Board 168-228
Louisiana 260
Madras Custom House System . . 141
Mal-administration of Inland Customs in India 562
Management of the Salt Revenue at Bombay 151
Manufacture (The) of fine Muslins at Dacca 432
Marsden's Cabinet of Oriental Coins 278
Military Courts-Martial in India . 10
———— Tour on the Continent of Europe 255
———— Prowess of Russia and policy of Europe 314
———— Efficiency of the Bombay Army 373-412-536
———— Tyranny at Madras . . 556
Mint (The) of the United States . 525
Morrison, Dr. (The late) of China . 263
Native Education Society at Bombay 520
Nefarious Policy of the E. I. Co. . 517
New (The) Commons 205
Norfolk Island 57
Notice to the Public 1
On the best Means of introducing the superior knowledge of Europe into India 451

	Page
Oriental Numismatics	371
Oriental (The) Library of Tippoo Sultan of Mysore	430
Palmas Bay	14
Press (the Native) of Bengal	476
Prospects of Indian Officers settling in Van Dieman's Land	338
Purveyance (The) System at Madras	281
Reductions in the Indian Army	268
Rent of Lands	177
Result of the Elections	105
Retrenchments in the Indian Army	180
Rich's (Mr.) Collection of Antiquities	563
Ricketts (Mr. M.) The Case of	572
Roman Catholic Missions in the East	270
Runjeet Singh, The character, policy, financial and Military resources of	155
Russia, The Territory of	567
Salmond's (Lieut.-col. J.) Replies to the Circular Letter from the India Board	168-228
Salt Trade in England and in India	323
Salt (The) Tax in the United States	445
Sayings and Doings at Madras	53-162 568
Seizure (The) of Madame Vanspall's Poultry, for the Table of Colonel Cadogan	377
Settlement (The) of Europeans in India	550
South (The) Sea Bubble Company	15
Spinning (The) and Weaving of Cotton in India	137
Statistics of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain	349
Steam Communication with Egypt and India	264
System (The) of Taxation	44
Tories (The) and the Liberals	407
Torture (The Use of) in the Prisons of Madras	351
Tory Economy—or the Dismissal of Mr. Pennington	348
Trade (The Forced) with China,	132-245 426
Van Dieman's Land, Population of	579

Proceedings of the Indian Courts of Law.

Insolvent Court 81-185-296-379-479-484-581-589

Public Meetings.

Civil Service Annuity Fund . . 590
Meeting to Petition for a Revision of the New Charter 583
Meeting of East Indians . . . 591
Military Bank Proprietors . . . 595
Union Bank Proprietors . . 190-593

Miscellaneous Intelligence from India and the Colonies.

Australasia 406
Bombay.—Summary of News . . 303
——— Civil and Military Appointments, Promotions, Changes, Removals, Postings, Retirements, Courts-Martial, Furloughs, &c. 303-404 507-612
——— General Orders . . . 305
——— Ecclesiastical Appointments 405
——— Arrivals and Departures of Ships 506
——— Marriages, Births, and Deaths 305-405-506
Calcutta.—Summary of News, 87-187 285-380-482-583
——— Civil and Military Appointments, Promotions, Changes, Removals, Postings, Retirements, Courts-Martial, Furloughs, &c. 99-196 385-487-597
——— General Orders, 196-198-386 389-488-496-597-603
——— Arrivals and Departures of Ships 398-499
Calcutta.—Ecclesiastical Appointments 197
——— Marriages, Births, and Deaths . 100-199-297-399-499-603
Cape of Good Hope 406
Ceylon ib.
China 306
Madras.—Summary of News, 102-200 297-401-501-606
——— Civil and Military Appointments, Promotions, Changes, Retirements, Removals, and Postings Courts-Martial, Furloughs, &c. 102-298 401-501-606
——— Ecclesiastical Appointments 104
——— General Orders, 202-300-402 503-607
——— Movements of Regiments, 203 300-503
——— Arrivals and Departures of Ships 203-302-506
——— Marriages, Births, and Deaths, . . 204-302-403-506-612

Home Intelligence.

Arrivals and Departures of Ships and Passengers ii-iv
Colonial Appointments x
Digest of European News . . i-iii-ix
East India House Debates . . . v
Marriages, Births, and Deaths, iv-viii-x
Military Appointments, Promotions, &c. in the King's Army serving in India and the Colonies . ii-iii-viii-ix
Parliamentary Debates . . . viii
Parliamentary Agent—Appointment of Mr. Alexander i

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VOLUME I.

CONTAINING 180 ORIGINAL ARTICLES, AMONG WHICH ARE

Sketches of Anglo-Indian Society—Claims of His Majesty's Army on the East India Company—The Indian Army and Half Batta—Disputes between Lord Bentinck and Earl Dalhousie—Life and Administration of Lord William Bentinck—Bhurtpoor Prize Money—Bonded Debt of the Company—British Skill and Capital applied to the Island of Ceylon—China Trade—Cholera Morbus—Importance of the Colonies to the Mother Country—On Colonies returning Members to Parliament—Colonization—Company's Export Trade—Constitution of the Home Government of the East India Company—Corporal Punishment in India—Population, &c. of China—Memoir of the late Sir James Dewar—Diamond Mines in Bundlekund—East India Finance—East India Question—Emigration to New Holland—Established Church and the Missionaries in India—Free Trade and Monopoly, compared—Governor of Madras and Mr. Hill, and Mr. Cockburn—Heeramon or Diamond of the World—Hindoo Theism—Employment of the Hindoos; their degraded state, &c.—Human Sacrifices in India—Inattention of the British Public to the affairs of India—Sketches of the Indian Community—Indian Navy—Present State of the Indian Press; its shackled state, &c.—Indian Trade extension—Indigo Cultivation and Trade—Condition, &c. of the Indo-Britons—India under the Control of the Crown—Company's Taxes on the Idolatrous rites of the Hindoos—Literati of British India—English Law in India—Memoir of Sir John Macdonald—Gross despotism at the Mauritius—Character of Bishop Middleton—Native Debating Societies—Opium Monopoly—Cholera Morbus in Persia—Political Attitude of India—Population of India—Life and Writings of Rammohun Roy, the Hindoo Philosopher—Reform Bill and the East India Company—Saugor Post Bag—Slavery carried on by the East India Company—Steam Packet Communication with India—Abolition of Suttees—Syrian Christians in Travancore—English and French Silk Trade—Consumption of Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa—Thermometrical Table—Threatened transmission of one of His Majesty's Judges from India—My Uncle in India—Whale Fishery—Gambling in the Army—Pay of the Civil and Military Service—Prospects of a Young Man entering the Company's Service—Cruel Death of the Queen of Kittoor—Frequent Changes in the Military Dress—Purveyance of the Company's Officers—Sugar Cultivation in India—Government Trips—Indian Revenues—Pay of Officers on Furlough—

Civil Service Pensions—East India Agents—Affairs of the late Firm of Palmer and Co., &c., &c.

Proceedings in India of the Asiatic Society—Chowringhee Theatre—Horticultural Society—Medical and Physical Society—Steam Navigation Meeting—Trade Association—Insolvent and Supreme Courts—Police, &c.—*Miscellaneous, Domestic,* and *Commercial Intelligence,* from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, China, Penang, Singapore, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Egypt, Persia, New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, Swan River, the Canadas, West Indies, &c.—*Home News,* Summary of News for the Month—Law Reports—Arrivals and Departures of Ships and Passengers—Lists of Ships—Proceedings at East India House; and at the Royal Asiatic Society—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, and a variety of information particularly useful to the Merchants and Traders of this Country.

East India Magazine Office, 18, *Cornhill.*

Critical Notices, from the British Press of the above Work.

" The Fourth Number of 'Alexander's East India Magazine' is most creditable to the enterprising spirit of the Publishers, and to the talent and energy of its conductors, who seem alike emulously resolved, by the most indefatigable exertions, to realize all the expectations that the appearance of this valuable publication excited. Amongst the many very able articles which it this month presents to the attention of all who justly appreciate the importance of every discussion tending to elucidate our present position with regard to that mighty empire, the highest praise is due to the comprehensive and intelligent view of 'the political attitude of India.' But the whole work possesses the strongest claims to liberal support in the honourable independence and fearlessness with which the best and truest interests of this country are advocated, whilst the candour and impartiality with which every question is debated and considered, entitle its pages to the confidence and approbation of all men. There is scarcely one class of the community for which this Magazine may not be said to possess an interest. To the politician it affords a subject of profound speculation; to the commercial man it opens a wide field of useful inquiry; to the soldier it presents the noblest and almost chivalrous vindication of a glorious profession from the arbitrary invasion of a vested right; and to all men who cherish the love of freedom, it speaks in the language of incorruptible integrity, proudly maintaining those principles and rights, the possession of which can alone give a charm to country, or happiness to the human race."

Cheltenham Journal, March, 1831.

" Irksome and painful as the duty of criticism is, when in the discharge of that duty we are occasionally called upon to pronounce opinions unfavourable to the pretensions of Literary Candidates for fame, it is more than compensated by the pleasure we derive from witnessing the progressive success of a Publication, which a sense of justice to its merits has induced us to cheer and encourage in its first struggle with the stormy world of politics and literature. In no one instance have we derived more satisfaction from the fulfilment of all our anticipations of future excellence in a periodical Work, than we experience in contemplating the im-

proved appearance of Alexander's East India Magazine, which even in its Vth Number proudly emulates the most successful efforts of its long established, but no longer formidable competitors. The mechanical and typographical arrangements are excellent, and the spirit and ability of its liberal advocacies may challenge comparison with the most popular political writings of the day. So admirable are the articles that this month claim the attention of all who are interested in the great question, to the discussion of which the Magazine is devoted, that we would fain select passages from each did our limits permit."—*Cheltenham Journal, April*, 1831.

"This Magazine possesses the strongest claims to public favour and support,—from the liberal spirit which is invariably found to characterise our countrymen both in and from the East, the most liberal and extended support we hope will be given to a work SO EMINENTLY *calculated to benefit India and the Colonies.* The present Number abounds with interesting matter; but the state of our columns forbids us to enter into any detail on the subject. The following extract, however, containing the best account which we have hitherto seen of the extraordinary individual (Rammohun Roy) who has visited this country is too interesting to be omitted. It is accompanied with a lithographic portrait of its subject, which we have no hesitation in pronouncing to be a striking likeness."—*Morning Advertiser, May* 7, 1830.

"The East India Magazine—one of the very cleverest periodicals of the day, has now reached its VIth Number, and when we consider the difficulties with which its high-minded and independent conductors have had to contend, in their exposure of long tolerated abuses, and the fearful odds against which their strength was tried, when unbounded wealth, patronage and influence were arrayed against them, and they without other means than those which personal sacrifices placed within their reach and their own incorruptible integrity enabled them to wield,—We scarcely know whether most to admire the splendid example they have set of pure devotedness to the public cause, or to the varied talent, the uncompromising spirit and devotedness with which they have hitherto fulfilled that duty to which they were impelled by the most patriotic feelings, and, as we firmly believe, by the mere desire of promoting the welfare of their countrymen, and exalting the national character in that vast Empire, which may be said to form the only valuable portion of our colonial possessions. That the success of a design so eminently qualified to attain the great object which Englishmen have so long desired—*an accurate knowledge of the state of affairs in our Eastern territories*—should be for one moment doubtful, is to us a matter as well of surprise as of deep concern, since it would imply a want of generous sympathy in those who have deep interests at stake in India, and of liberality in quarters where the dissemination of general knowledge and the spread of intelligence, together with the support of all works established upon fair, enlightened, and independent principles, such as have hitherto characterised the East India Magazine, have never before failed of meeting with encouragement and support. But we will hope for better things, and that so far from abandoning a publication "admitted on all sides to be productive of immense advantage to India, in a moral, political and commercial point of view;" its conductors may be stimulated to renewed exertions in the common cause, and reap, as they deserve,

golden opinions from all sorts of people. The portrait of Rajah Rammohun Roy, prefixed to the VIth Number, presents us with as fine a head as ever philosopher boasted."—*Cheltenham Journal, May* 9, 1831.

"The fifth Number of this Periodical contains much valuable matter on the affairs of India, with a view to correct the mal-administration of public affairs, and to open the trade of that vast empire to our British merchants. As we are zealous advocates for a free trade to that important part of the British dominions, we wish well to the efforts of the spirited Proprietors, and talented Editor, of this Magazine; their object is a national one; the free interchange of commodities must be highly advantageous to the people of England and not less beneficial to India.—When the impediments and obstructions now placed in the way of commerce by the monopoly of the East India Company are removed—for removed we have no doubt they will be—a market, in a very few years will be created, for our manufactures, probably greater than even the most sanguine of our merchants at present anticipate; and our consumption of the natural productions of this fruitful climate will greatly add to the comforts of our artizans and their families; thus giving profitable employment to British skill and capital, providing employment for our increasing population, and affording them substantial benefits in return for their labour"—*Derby and Chesterfield Reporter, May* 19, 1831.

"By the time of publishing *The United Kingdom*, this interesting Periodical will be in the hands of many of our readers; from the information and entertainment afforded, great will be the gratification of those who deserve not the censure of the writer of the first article in the Number before us, the subject of which is, 'the lamentable inattention of the British public to the affairs of India.' Our attention is particularly struck with a scheme for the appointment of a line of Post-office steam-packets to India. An article on the Indian navy, and a sketch of the great Hindoo philosopher, Rajah Ram-Mohun Roy, as well as many other subjects treated of in the East India Magazine, will be read with great interest. We ought not to omit the especial mention of remarks on the colonies returning members to parliament, as amongst those which will forcibly strike the reader's attention.—*United Kingdom, April* 30, 1831.

"It contains much information, particularly useful at this period, when the renewal, modification, or annihilation of the Charter is at hand. Many of the facts are startling, infamous if true, and libellous if false. The days of monopoly are numbered, and the East India Company must be, at no distant period, included in the general reform for which this Magazine is an able advocate."—*Globe and Traveller.*

"A new periodical work has started in the literary world, entitled, *The East India Magazine*, abounding with information of our Eastern possessions. It contains many well-written articles. Those entitled 'Human Sacrifices in India,' 'Slavery in the Eastern Hemisphere,' 'Sketches of Anglo-Indian Society,' are valuable for their historical facts and sound argument. This work, no doubt, will rank with the leading periodicals of the day."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

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Annexed are the prices of current Sizes of Plate-glasses, for sashes, &c. :—

Inches.	Inches. 15			Inches. 18			Inches. 20			Inches. 22			Inches. 25			Inches. 28			Inches. 30		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
10	0	7	5	0	9	3	0	10	6	0	11	9	0	13	8	0	15	6	0	16	11
11	0	8	4	0	10	5	0	11	10	0	13	2	0	15	3	0	17	6	0	19	2
12	0	9	3	0	11	6	0	13	0	0	14	6	0	16	11	0	19	8	1	1	6
13	0	10	2	0	12	7	0	14	4	0	15	11	0	18	10	1	1	10	1	3	9
14	0	11	2	0	13	9	0	15	6	0	17	6	1	0	9	1	3	11	1	6	1
15	0	12	1	0	14	11	0	16	11	0	19	2	1	2	8	1	6	1	1	8	2
16	0	13	0	0	16	0	0	18	6	1	0	10	1	4	7	1	8	0	1	10	6
17	0	13	11	0	17	4	1	0	0	1	2	7	1	6	6	1	9	9	1	11	10
18	0	14	11	0	18	9	1	1	6	1	4	3	1	8	2	1	11	6	1	13	9
19	0	15	10	1	0	2	1	3	2	1	5	11	1	9	8	1	13	2	1	15	7
20	0	16	11	1	1	6	1	4	6	1	7	6	1	11	5	1	15	0	1	17	6
22	0	19	2	1	4	3	1	7	6	1	10	3	1	14	5	1	18	6	2	1	3
25	1	2	8	1	8	2	1	11	3	1	14	5	1	19	1	2	3	9	2	6	11
28	1	6	1	1	11	6	1	15	0	1	18	6	2	3	9	2	9	0	2	12	6
30	1	8	2	1	13	9	1	17	6	2	1	3	2	6	11	2	12	6	2	16	3
32	1	10	0	1	16	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	10	0	2	16	0	3	0	0
34	1	11	10	1	18	3	2	2	6	2	6	9	2	13	2	2	10	6	3	3	9
36	1	13	9	2	0	6	2	5	0	2	9	6	2	16	3	3	3	0	3	7	6
38	1	15	7	2	2	9	2	7	6	2	12	3	2	19	4	3	6	6	3	11	3
40	1	17	6	2	5	0	2	9	1	2	15	0	3	2	6	3	10	0	3	14	5

Or any size containing from 3 feet to 8 feet; at 9s. per foot; thus a plate being 30 inches by 18 inches contains 3 feet 9 inches superficial measure,and costs £1 13s 9d,, as per above tariff. All under 3 feet superficial at a reduction.

SECOND-HAND LOOKING-GLASSES.—Several superb glasses, varying in size 8 feet, 9 feet, 10 feet, and upwards in length, by 5 feet and 5 feet 6 inches in width, at a considerable reduction from the present tariff prices. Or LENT on HIRE by the month or season.

CARVING and GILDING, in all its branches, with an assortment of SPLENDID FRAMES for CHIMNEY, PIER, CHEVAL, and TOILET GLASSES; PAINTINGS and PRINTS mounted, framed, and re-gilt.

PAPER HANGING in every decorative department, and in the first style of neatness and elegance, with a rich variety of new patterns.

CABINET and CHAIR WORK manufactured of the most seasoned materials, and for exportation, of a solidity to suit the warmest climate, and comprises in this general stock every novelty lately introduced. STEAM and SAILING VESSELS, promptly fitted up with CABIN FURNITURE and PASSENGERS' Requisites.

In the UPHOLSTERY Arrangement the greatest attention is paid to unite elegance with economy in character for the Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Library, and Bed-chambers, from the most quiet to the most costly styles, with a handsome assortment of silks, tabarets, figured damasks, chintz, &c., always on show.—CARPETING of the fabric, especially made for the first upholstery houses, viz., Brussels, Kidderminster, and Venetian; also a few of the much admired Velvet Pile Carpet, Hearthrugs, Druggets, Baize, Floor-cloth, &c.—BEDDING BLANKETS, &c., wellseasoned, real Dantzic Feathers, also equally prepared light downy Feathers for second and third rate Beds, Elastic Spring Hair and Wool Mattrasses; real Witneys, fine Bath and York Blankets, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes. In the articles of Bedding, Blankets, &c., so essentially important to all, C. L. C. is determined that no trader shall supply them on better terms. [*Turn over.*

HOUSE-AGENCY. A register kept at both establishments for the disposal or procuring of every description of Houses, Furnished or Unfurnished, Estates, &c. Properties surveyed, and fixtures appraised.

FUNERALS furnished and conducted with the greatest propriety, and with every consistent regard to economy.

Families in the Country may command the most approved TASTE, by being waited on at Home with Patterns—and Designs made on the Spot, calculated to harmonize with the plans, proportions, and decorations of the rooms; and their orders delivered and fixed on terms forming a very small addition to the first cost by the system adopted by this concern.

With this short enumeration of the leading articles of his trade, and the very favourable terms on which he undertakes to supply them, Henry L. Cooper Appeals to all Classes for a continuation of that flattering preference hitherto afforded his house, 93, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN; WESTERN BRANCH, 57, CONDUIT-STRRET, REGENT-STREET.

SAMUEL HICKSON,

72, WELBECK STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE.

FAMILIES, OFFICERS, and PERSONS residing in, or going to the EAST INDIES,

Furnished with Superior Bottled Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Dried Fruits, Cherry Brandy, Honey put up to keep good, Muscatel Raisins, Figs, Imperial Plums, Pears, Normandy Pippins, Dried Cherries, Orange and Lemon Chips and Peels, Citron, Mince Meat, Sauces, Pickles, Mustard, Salad Oil, Vinegars, Hams, Tongue, Stilton and Parmasan Cheese, Chedder Cheese, Essence of Celery and Herbs, Anchovies and Anchovy Paste, &c. &c., all of the best quality, and put up in a superior manner, suitable to the climate: also, families supplied for Home consumption.

THE LATE JOHN ABERNETHY, Esq., Surgeon, F.R.S., &c.

The mere announcement of a Medicine at all sanctioned by the late John Abernethy, Esq., F.R.S., &c., would, in the estimation of every person possessing the slightest knowledge of that truly great man, be a sufficient guarantee to them for its use. The astonishing success of the Antibilious and stomachic Digestive Pills, also Family Aperient Mixture of the above eminent Surgeon, in London and its vicinity, has induced the Proprietor to extend their benefits to all parts of the United Kingdom. All persons suffering from pains in the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, flatulency, dizziness of the head, acidity of the stomach, costiveness, head-ache, fits, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, jaundice, bad legs, corpulency, lumbago, St. Anthony's fire, boils, &c. will, in a short time, by their use, find their health wonderfully improved. To literary and studious gentlemen, and others of sedentary habits, and especially to those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, will also find their digestion improved, their ideas brightened, their strength invigorated, and their sedentary habits no longer injurious. They are also most admirably adapted for females at a certain period of life. The proprietor wishes to impress upon the minds of those suffering from any old standing complaints, the necessity, according to the urgency of the case, of taking the Digestive Pills once or twice daily and the Antibilious Pills twice or thrice a week, agreeably to the Directions enclosed with each box, so as to promote a healthy and regular action of the bowels. Sold wholesale and retail (by Dr. Uson's appointment), at J. Fleming's, 8, Holborn Bars—N. B. Where also may be had Fleming's Indelible Ink for writing on Linen, &c. at 1s. 6d. per case, and the Abernethian Medicines at the following agents:—Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; Johnson, 68 Cornhill; Prout, 226, Temple Bar; Emerson, 19, Bath-place, New Road; Norton and Lowe, Blackfriars' Road; Fisher and Wagstaff, 76, New Bond-street; Lewis, 116, Tottenham Court Road; Wilmot, 83, St. Margaret's Hill, Borough, and at all the wholesale and most retail houses in Town, its Vicinity and throughout the United Kingdom. N. B. None are genuine unless signed by both Dr. Uson and John Fleming on the outer wrapper, also in the direction paper which is enclosed with each medicine. Ask for Abernethy's Pills, and Mixture, as prepared by Dr. Uson.

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Detailed Lists, Shipping Information, & Estimates for Outfits of every description may be had on application at the Warehouse.

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Going to the EAST or WEST INDIES, AUSTRALIA, or any of the New Settlements, SUPPLIED with their ENTIRE OUTFITS at S. UNWIN'S, Nos. 57 and 58, Lombard-street; linen or calico shirts, towels, table linen, sheets, hosiery, jean jackets and trowsers, every description of woollen clothing, sea bedding, single and double couches, cabin furniture, trunks, &c. Ladies and families preparing their equipments will find a large stock of ready-made linen, &c, for their immediate selection.—Captains supplied with linen for ships' use.

CUBEBS, with SARSAPARILLA, &c.

STIRLING REES' ESSENCE—The vast and increasing sale, from the recommendation of the highest medical characters, as well as those who have experienced its salubrious and beneficial effects, proves its great success, and superiority over every other preparation, in being the most effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of gonorrhœa, gleets, spasmodic strictures, weakness, gravel, pains in the loins and kidneys, heat, irritation, and other disorders of the urinary organs, frequently removing every symptom of disease in three or four days. It contains, in a concentrated state, all the efficacious part of the Cubeb, chemically combined with Sarsaparilla, and other choice ingredients, which render it invaluable to those afflicted with syphilitic symptoms, ulcers, pimples, blotches, rheumatism, scorbutic eruptions, and all diseases arising from a tainted or impure state of the blood. In cases of debility, tabes, or wasting, impotence, and nervous depression of spirits, it has been taken with the most decided benefit. A regular perseverance in its use has invariably been found to improve digestion, and give muscular strength, energy, and vigorous health to the whole frame. The most delicate female may take it with perfect safety. Prepared only by J. W. Stirling, 86, High-Street, Whitechapel; from whom it can be sent to any part of the world, upon enclosing the amount, in bottles, at 4*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.*, 20*s.*, and 30*s.* each. The Proprietor being apprised of several unprincipled medicine venders, who when applied to for this remedy, substitute, under the name of Sarsaparilla Cubebs, &c., an inferior article of their own make, feels it his duty to say, that it is absolutely necessary before purchasing, to see the name of "J. W. STIRLING" is engraved on the Government Stamp, by which it may be distinguished from the various spurious imitations. Agents—Hannay, 63, Oxford-street, corner of Wells-street; Sanger, 150 Oxford street; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Prout, 226, Strand; Johnstone, 68, Cornhill; Heudebourck, 326, High Holborn; Stradling, Royal Exchange; Harvey, 63 Great Surrey-road; Sabine, Old Bailey; Mr. Brew, Medical-hall, Brighton; Tunday, Bailey, Wolverhampton; Wimble, Week-street, Maidstone; Cawhood, St. John's street Liverpool; and can be had of all the principal medicine venders in town and country.

"We have much pleasure in bearing testimony to this safe and efficacious medicine; we do this on grounds of strict impartiality, knowing several friends who have been relieved by it."—*Public Communicator.*

Be particular to ask for "Stirling Rees" Essence.

MORNING. **OUTFITS TO INDIA.** EVENING.



VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, AMERICA, &c.—J. CARPENTER invites Captains, Merchants, and Families wanting large quantities of **CLOTHING** and **READY-MADE LINEN**, to apply at this establishment, where every article is charged at the wholesale price for prompt payment. J. C. begs to remind ladies they can be supplied with every article of ready-made linen:—Calico shirts, 1s. each; India Long Cloth, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; DRESS. fashionable full fronts 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; curiously DRESS. fine linen fronts, linen collars and wrists, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; linen shirts from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; curiously fine, from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; boy's shirts of all sizes, girl's chemises and night gowns; ladies' chemises, 10s. 6d. per dozen, or 1s. each, ditto 1s. 6d. and 2s.; real India long cloth ditto, 2s. 6d. and 3s.; long night ditto, from 2s. to 3s. 6d.; slips, from 2s. to 3s. 6d.; ladies' caps, from 9d. to 1s. 6d.; gentlemen's dress collars, 4s. 6d. per dozen; cotton half hose 4s., per dozen; cotton handkerchiefs 4s. per dozen; silk ditto, 9s. per dozen; night caps, 2s. 6d. per dozen; white jean jackets and trowsers, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; waistcoats, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; a Madras suite, from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; duck or drill trousers and banyans from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. camlet suits, Ladies' morning wrappers, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; gentlemen's cotton or coating dressing gowns, from, 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; cots, bedding, and blankets, hammocks, sheets, &c.—*Elegant Dress and Great Coats* cut and made upon scientific principles, at the following low prices for cash; Fashionable cloth cloaks from 30s each; camlet ditto, from 25s to 35s; great coats or frock coats, from 42s to 50s; very best superfine, faced with silk, velvet collar, 63s.; dress coats, of any colours, from 42s. to 55s. A suit of mourning made at six hours' notice. Waistcoats, from 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; cloth trowsers, from 18s. to 28s.—At CARPENTER'S, 14, King William-street, Near New London Bridge.

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Universally recommended and acknowledged to be the most accurate and cheap principle on which a Watch can be made, to be had, capped, jewelled; hard dial, hand to mark the seconds, going fusee, to continue going whilst being wound up, in strong double-bottom silver cases, warranted at 6*l.* 16s. 6d.; gentlemen's lever watches, similar to the above, in strong gold cases, 18*l.* 18.; ladies' watches, very fine jewelled movements, gold dial, gold cases, 10*l.* 10s.; vertical watches, fine jewelled movements, in strong silver cases, 3*l.* 10s.; Massey's patent royal seconds watches, (on the lever principle,) particularly adapted for nautical men, and strongly recommended to the medical profession, 12*l.* 12s. Watches of every description repaired by practical and experienced workmen.

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Where may be had MASSEY'S PATENT PERPETUAL LOG and SOUNDING MACHINE. for the preservation of Shipping.

Jarvis's India Rubber Waterproof Polish.

FOR BOOTS, SHOES. HARNESS, CAB HEADS, &c. Sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d, and 4s. 6d. each, Manufactory 142, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, Near the New Road, London. The India Rubber Polish is now generally preferred instead of Blacking for its very great convenience; it polishes without any brushing having only to sponge the Liquid on, and preserves the Leather from cracking or getting Mouldy; it is a most desirable preparation for private individuals as it occasions no trouble, and to Sportsmen, Travellers, Invalids, and the Public generally for their walking Boots and Shoes, as it resists wet. A set of Harness can be polished in a few minutes to look equal to Patent Leather. "We particularly recommend Jarvis's polish as peculiarly suitable to our Sporting friends who are desirous of preserving their feet dry and their bones from Rheumatism."—*Bell's Life in London.* "We are not in the habit of recommending any articles which are advertised in our Paper, but we have felt so much benefit during the recent wet weather from the use of Jarvis's Polish that it would be ungrateful in us not to recommend it to all our connection."—*Bell's Old Weekly Messenger.* "We recommend our readers to use Jarvis's Polish as it saves time and trouble, and when exposed to wet, does not wash off to soil the clothes."—*Weekly True Sun.* Wholesale Agents, Barclay & Son, 95, Farringdon Street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow-church-Yard; Hulse and Co. 37, Leadenhall-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-church-yard; Baldwin and Elliot, 4, Martin's-lane; Kent and Co. Falcon-square; Wilkinson and Suggett. 62, Barbican; Williams and Haydon, 50, Aldermanbury; S. Groom and Co, Spanish Town, Jamaica.

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LADIES or GENTLEMEN proceeding to either of the three Presidencies of India, may obtain their OUTFITS on the most economical terms, at J. ROBERTSHAW'S India Outfitting Warehouses, Nos. 100 and 101, Oxford-street. N. B. The corner of John-street, leading to Great Portland-street. Portable brass and iron bed-steads, bullock trunks, mattress cots, &c.

To Officers And Gentlemen.

LANDON and Co. (late Foreman to Mr. Vernon,) Military Tailors, beg to inform Officers and Gentlemen that they have opened the premises, 17, Jermyn-street, (four doors from Regent-street,) where they intend carrying on the Military and Naval trade in all its branches.

Officers requiring Regimentals and Appointments, especially young Gentlemen about to join their Regiments, will find the terms of L. and Co. most advantageous, as they are determined to supply the best articles at such prices as may ensure success, at the same time guaranteeing the accuracy of the Equipment.

T. L. having had the entire management of Mr. Vernon's business, (when he acted as Foreman for several years,) has thereby acquired a complete knowledge of the Military Trade.

17, Jermyn-street, May, 1835.

N. B. Officers about to proceed to India, can be thoroughly and expeditiously equipped.

READ'S NEW PATENT.

J. READ begs most respectfully to inform the Profession and the Public, that, after 14 years' experience of manufacturing and fitting up Instruments by his own hands, he has succeeded, after a series of experiments, in effecting certain improvements in his STOMACH and ENEMA SYRINGES, by which they are rendered more simple, portable, and durable than any instruments of the kind ever offered to the Public. These improvements especially facilitate the administration of Enemas and injections, so that invalids may now avail themselves of this very efficient mode of relief, either sitting, standing, or even in bed, and without any assistance. These instruments are fitted with auxiliaries applicable to cases of Piles, Strictures, Hemorrhoids, Prolapsi Ani, and other diseases of the alimentary canal; and are particularly suited to the more delicate complaint of females, by whom they may be used with the most perfect ease and privacy, no assistance being required. These Instruments, &c. &c. continue to be manufactured by the Patentee, 35, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, where they may be seen and inspected.

N. B. Spurious imitations of J. Read's inventions being daily palmed on the Public, it is necessary to observe, that no instruments are genuine unless stamped with the Patentee's name.

DR. KITCHINER'S ZEST.

Dr. KITCHINER'S ZEST is prepared by JAMES BUTLER, Herbalist, in Covent-garden Market, from the Doctor's Original Recipe. In consequence of spurious imitations being sold, J. Butler solicits the public most respectfully to observe, that none are genuine unless his name is written in full on the printed label, and directions for its use, and sealed with red wax, and bearing the impression of "K." The delicate flavour produced by the Zest is highly esteemed in soups gravies, made dishes, and sauce for fish. It is a valuable auxiliary to the traveller, and will retain its quality in any climate. Sold by him in bottles 2s 6d; also by Messrs. Knight and Sons, 83, Gracechurch-street; Mr. Hickson, 72, Welbeck-street; and Mr. Clarkson, Italian Warehouse, corner of Surrey-street, Strand. N. B. At this establishment may be had a variety of the most choice flower seeds, with every kind of kitchen garden seeds, together with an assortment of plants both foreign and English. Also, the celebrated Mushroom Ketchup, as recommended by Dr. Kitchiner, and all kinds of fresh articles for pickling, &c., "now in season."

Mr. Butler's Warehouse on the Strand side of Covent-garden Market.

Old Furnival's Inn Coffee House.

These spacious Premises having been thoroughly repaired and newly Furnished with Bedding of the best description, BATHS, and every practicable accomodation, are at length OPENED as BRETT'S HOTEL; every department of which the Proprietor pledges himself to conduct on those principles of respectability best calculated to merit a renewal of the extensive patronage by which this Establishment has, for nearly half a century, been distinguished.

No. 139, HOLBORN BARS.

MINERAL MARMORATUM FOR FILLING DECAYED TEETH,

AND INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL TEETH FITTED WITHOUT WIRES OR OTHER LIGATURES.

MONSIEUR LE BRAY & CO., SURGEON-DENTISTS, No. 60, *NEWMAN-STREET, OXFORD STREET*, CONTINUE to Restore DECAYED TEETH with their Celebrated MINERAL MARMORATUM, so universally recommended by the Faculty of England, France, and throughout the Continent. It fills up the cavity, however large or small, *WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN, HEAT,* or *PRESSURE*; it is placed there in an almost liquid state, and in a few seconds HARDENS INTO ENAMEL, forming *A WHOLE TOOTH* out of a *STUMP*, arresting all further progress of decay, allaying in one minute the most excruciating pain, and rendering THE OPERATION OF EXTRACTION UNNECESSARY. They also FASTEN LOOSE TEETH, particularly of aged persons; whether arising from neglect, the use of calomel, disease of the Gums, or any other cause; the whole or partial sets of Teeth formed of the above Incorrodible Mineral.

ARTIFICIAL or NATURAL TEETH of SURPASSING BEAUTY, to match equal in colour and shape those left in the mouth, FIXED FROM ONE TO A COMPLETE SET, without Extracting the Roots or giving any Pain, the incumbrance of Wires or other Ligatures, on a principle yet unrivalled, rendering it impossible to distinguish the Artificial Teeth from the Natural ones, answering most satisfactorily all the purposes of the original Teeth in MASTICATION and ARTICULATION, IMPARTING TO THE COUNTENANCE a YOUNGER and IMPROVED APPEARANCE, and remaining perfectly secure in their places; they may also be taken out and replaced by the Wearer with the greatest facility.—Charges as in Paris.—At home from 10 to 6. No. 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

SIGHT RESTORED, NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE CURED, AND CHOLERA PREVENTED.

Under the Patronage of his late Majesty and the Lords of the Treasury.—Dr. ABERNETHY used it, and by that gentleman it was termed the Faculty's Friend and Nurse's Vade-Mecum. Dr. ANDREWS also recommends its use as a preventive.

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Miss Mary Roades, Market-place, Winslow, Bucks; cured of Ophthalmia. Witnesses to her cure, Mr. John Roades, father, and R. Walker, Esq. a magistrate.

Mr. A. MacIntyre, aged 65, No. 3, Silver-street, Golden-square; cured of Gutta Serena.

H. Liston, Esq. Marine Library, Ramsgate, Kent; cured of Cataract.

Mrs. Burberow; cured while at Jamaica of Gutta Serena, No. 37, Mary-street, Regent's Park, London.

Mr. P. Saunderson, No. 10, Harper-street, Leeds; cured of Cataract.

Mr. H. Pluckwell, Tottenham-house, Tottenham, Middlesex; cured of Ophthalmia.

Miss E. Englefield, Park-street, Windsor; cured of Nervous Head Ache.

Numerous original testimonials from Medical Gentlemen and Families of the first respectability, proving the above, may be seen at 39, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, and 24, King-street, Long-acre, London.

The high patronage GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF has attained is a testimonial, beyond suspicion.

This delightful herbaceous compound is the most wholesome snuff taken, and is highly recommended for its benign influence on all who use it.

A list of the Editors who have recommended its frequent use to prevent Cholera or any other contagion entering the system, are:—The Times, Evening Mail, Chronicle, Morning Herald, Sunday Herald, Old England, United Service Gazette, Morning News, Cheltenham Journal, Public Ledger, British Traveller, Weekly Times, Albion and Star, Liverpool Chronicle, Sun, Weekly Dispatch, Merthyr Tydvil Guardian, True Sun, Carmarthen Journal, Mr. Buckingham in his Parliamentary Reports, the Legal Examiner and Law Chronicle, Lady's Magazine, Evangelical Magazine, &c., &c.

It is sold in canisters, at 1s 3d, 2s 4d, 4s 4d, and 8s each. Look to the signature of the Inventor, with the above patronage, and may be obtained in every town in the world. Some old snuff and cigars as imported. Letters post paid with cash orders on London Agents.

MESSRS. FLETCHER,

MILITARY TAILORS & GENERAL CLOTHIERS,

No. 128, NEW BOND STREET.

Messrs. F. having removed from 33, NEW BOND STREET, to more extensive Premises, 128, NEW BOND STREET, (Late *Mollot's Hotel* one door north of Grosvenor-street) have the honor to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they continue to supply the very best articles of Clothing at the same moderate prices, for Cash, which has gained them such distinction, viz,

	£	s.	d.
Dress Coats, Blue or Black	3	16	6
Ditto, any other Colour	3	6	0
Frock ditto, Blue or Black, skirt lined with Silk	4	18	0
Ditto any other Colour	4	5	0
Trowsers, Blue or Black	1	14	0
Ditto, any other Colour	1	10	6
Waistcoats	0	15	6
Great Coats	4	5	0

VERY BEST LIVERIES.

A Footman's Suit complete, with Sleeves to Waistcoat and Velveteen Breeches	4	5	0
A Suit, with Kerseymere Breeches	4	10	6
Ditto, with Hair Plush Breeches	4	15	6
A Stable or Working Dress	1	4	6
A Footman's Extra Double-Milled Drab Great Coat with large Cape	3	13	6

Gold and Silver Lace and Crested Buttons charged the Wholesale Prices.

Cloaks, Shooting Jackets, Ladies' Riding Habits, &c., of the best Qualitie upon a similar Scale of Prices.

Under the sanction of many General Officers, they continue to supply Regimental Coatees, Epaulettes, Chaco Caps, Swords, and every necessary appointment, upon much lower terms than any other House; Officers joining or exchanging Regiments, will thus ensure a very considerable reduction in the expenses, besides the great convenience of obtaining the Outfit at one establishmen·.

Deputy Lord Lieutenant's Outfit, complete for 30 Guineas.
Court Suit complete - - - - - 20 ditto.

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THE

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1835.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Progress of the Popular Principle	97
The Governor-Generalship of India	100
English Fashionables in India	103
New South Wales	109
The Town of Callabaugh, on the River Indus	112
The Province of Arracan	113
Military Efficiency of the Bombay Army	119
The Patronage of the Court of Directors	122
The Case of Ramia, the Head Sheristadar of Coimbatoor	126
The Oriental Repository at the India House	130
Account of the Totiars	142
The Machinery used in Patna and Tirhoot	148
The Salt Mines of Lahore	155
History of the Marawars	158
Steam Communication with India	162
The Rajah of Palapee	164
Critical Notices.—*Dr. Graham on India*	165

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE. Page

Calcutta.—Insolvent Court. Fergusson and Co.—Alexander and Co.—Palmer and Co.—M'Kintosh and Co.—Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. 169

Summary of News.—Dividends from Fergusson and Co., and Barretto and sons—Mr. M'Naghten—Military Bank dividend—Meeting of creditors of Palmer and Co—Mr. Adam's appointment to a commission to enquire into the state of Education—Meeting of Subscribers to the Statue of Lord W. Bentinck, and his Lordship's reply—Return of Sir Edward Ryan—Estate of Alexander and Co.—Address to Lord W. Bentinck—Bengal Mariners' and Widows' Fund—King's military fund—The anti-Persian circular—Important decision of the Insolvent court, relative to Indigo Planters—Recovery by Gol. Hunter of his command allowance—Abolition of military cantonments—Dividend of the Agra bank—Passage money, &c., granted to the Pilot Service—Universal Life Assurance Society—Loaf sugar—Transfer of the Government of Agra to Mr. Blunt—Confirmation and Ordination by the Lord Bishop—Serious disturbances at Ajmere—Begum Sumroo's large investment in the 4 per cent. loan—Indigo imports—dividend from M'Kintosh and Co.—demands of the British Government on the Rajpoot States—meeting of the creditors of Alexander and Co.—Important decision in the Supreme Court, relative to the discharge of insolvents—Meeting of creditors of Joseph Barretto and sons—Seventh Landable society—Valuation of land and houses belonging to Mackintosh and Co. 169-182

Civil Appointments 182

——General Orders—Establishment of a Government life Insurance Office 185

Military Appointments, Promotions, &c. 185

Removals and Postings, Furloughs, Retirements, &c. 188

Movements of Troops and Regiments 189

General Orders—Court-martial of Cornet M. Lushington—Establishment of a new Native medical college—Courts-martial of Lieutenants P. Dick and J. P. Walker—Disapprobation of Col. Alexander's conduct—Disapprobation of certain proceedings at Loodianah—Abolition of, the practice of flogging in the Native Army 189

Government Securities 193

Marriages, Births, and Deaths 193

CONTENTS.

	Page
Madras.—Meeting to erect a Break-water	194
Civil Appointments	194
Military Appointments, Promotions, &c.	195
Removals and Postings, Retirements, Furloughs, &c.	195
General Orders—Courts-martial of Vet.-surgeon W. H. Wormsley—Lieuts. E. A. Humffreys and R. Prescott	196
Marriages, Births, and Deaths	196
Bombay.—Retired from the Service	197
Invalided	197
Colonel Valiant's Court-martial	197
Arrivals and Departures of Ships	198
Marriages, Births, and Deaths	198
Eastern Archipelago.—Marriages and Deaths	198
Home Intelligence.—The Company's Warehouse Establishment	vi
Military Appointments	vi
Marriages, Births, and Deaths	vi
Arrivals of Ships	vi

THE EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

PROGRESS OF THE POPULAR PRINCIPLE.

The march of the Popular Power nothing can resist, and yet is there a party—a miserable hermaphrodite sort of clique dull enough to inquire, "What will the Lords do?" We reply, by demanding what has Despotism ever done when confronted by superior power? What has it ever done but lower the arrogance of its pretension to servility, but lick the dust of Liberty like its slave? "What will the Lords do?" The question is *too* good—too broad; nay, it is not satire, but sarcasm—it is not the light wit of Juvenal, but the scorching irony of Persius—"What will the Lords do? Nay, it is *too* much—too cutting! oh, barbarous interlocutor, do you not tremble before the righteous indignation of the Gods?

"What will the Lords do!", at this great, this important crisis? is a question, nevertheless, which returns with sufficient force upon the mind. We can tell what millions in the country wish they would do—why, *reject* the Bills—the Bills *par excellence*—the Corporation and Church Bills—altogether! After that, the question might, indeed, be asked, "What will the Lords do?" And we, too; we are among those who wish the Lords would reject these Bills altogether! It would bring things sooner to a reasonable footing; it would bring society sooner to what all its powers are straining to arrive—a just and natural balance. Then "What will the Lords do?" we say, rather What *would* they do? or, again, *Where would they be?* The Lords, if by this be meant, our Chamber of hereditary Legislators, would not exist. It would be an artifice, worthy only of puerility, to assert, that it would exist. The Lords would be annihilate—swept utterly away in that great deluge of the waters of Freedom, which would be let loose to cleanse and purify the Land.

"What will the Lords do?" how soon does the question resolve itself into the answer—"that which they *must* do; that, which alone is left for them to do, signify their assent to these two great measures of national regeneration! Now, is a test

given to the true spirit of our constitution—now, would we say, is its *true* theory proved. Its true theory consists in its inherent capacity to expand—to expand with the times, the intelligence, the exigencies, and the interests of the times. Gradually it has incorporated into it, those popular elements which, necessary to its stability, are at once the source and the symbol of its splendid and unique genius. They misrepresent its genius who describe it as Monarchical. The British Constitution is *not* Monarchical, above and before all things not Monarchical, but strictly that which the necessities, the wants, the wisdom of the successive ages it has endured at its several epochs called for. The First William was a despot, the people were serfs too benighted for self-legislation, consequently possessed no House of Commons. Under the Second William, the people were scarce better, consequently possessed scarce better laws. So, till the miscreant John, when in the dawn of the people's power, came the treaty of Runymede—its fruit, the Magna Charta! Then A. D. 1264, when, for the first time, were the Commons summoned to Parliament—that immortal 1264, when the first wave of the Popular tide broke in. Of its progress since that period superfluous here would it be for us to trace. Every one must be familiar with the great land marks in our history; every one must know, that gigantic as was the despotism of Elizabeth for instance, yet was it nothing to the *Absolutism* of the Conqueror; that enormous as was the prerogative of the former Sovereigns of the present dynasty, yet were they nothing to the tremendous supremacy attempted to be practised by the Stuarts. Every one must know that once, as in the annals of our Constitution, there was no House of Commons, that equally once was there a King with a power as extensive as that of the Grand Seigneor or Dey of Algiers; that once there was authority vested in the Ruler to tax the people to what extreme his avarice or rapacity combined to dictate; that once there was such a tribunal as the Star Chamber; that once the Sovereign ventured to appear in the House of Commons to impeach five of its members! that once, and to bring the subject to more modern times, once there was such an abomination as the borough of Gatton, and that train of boroughs so recently lopped away in schedule A. of our *second* Magna Charta, the Reform Bill! Certainly, the popular power must have progressed, or the rooting out of these foul stigmas on our liberty could not have been. Throughout our history, as must be evident to the understanding of a babe, the Monarchical stamp of

our institutions has become gradually obliterate, while that of the Popular has grown into more vigorous relief. Precisely as the enlightenment of the age flowed on, precisely has the Kingly (and with this we couple Aristocratic) tide receded. It is this fact which reveals the true character of our Constitution. By this is illustrated that elastic quality which rendering it the most secure, renders it of all the most compatible with illimitable freedom. In this consists its perfection; in this consists its wondrous congeniality with the several phases of a nation in perpetual progress to the development of its powers. The grand characteristic of the British system is, that it accommodates itself to the circumstances of the age—that it seeks not the accommodating of circumstances to theory. But it is this grand characteristic, the fools to theory—the pedants—the slaves to an opinion, a prejudice, a superstition, misinterpret. These men, these dolts, these idiots, speak of the British system as a fixed body; assimilating it to the sun, stationary in the boundless limits of space, around which revolve all the forms and particles of possible matter. These fanatics, and of whom, the foremost, is no other than the so-lauded Burke, pretend that it is lost the moment it loses its tripartite equilibrium. These fools would persuade us that a system constantly undergoing change is demolished the moment it exchanges one of its attributes. We may laugh aloud at such follies, and it is a laugh, perhaps, which is the soundest argument which can meet them, more especially while the query "What will the Lords do?" returns as an echo to bid defiance to gravity. However, whatever "the Lords may do," it is clear the people have but one course open to their pursuit. Whatever "the Lords do" the principle of liberty, that sole essence of our Constitution—must be upheld, and if "the Lords do," in their sapiency reject those Bills, let the penalty follow the crime—if it be so, perish all, as perish not the Constitution be saved! In this sense we are Conservatives in the farthest meaning of the term, and they are spurious in their Conservatism indeed, who would use it in any other. So long as the Lords are essential to the Progress of the Popular Principle, we admit it is Conservatism—the true, the Catholic Conservatism, to aid in their support, but from the moment they impede that Progress, it is but a base and apochryphal love of the Constitution which would advocate their existence. Is there any really so besotted as to dream, the people now want a House of Lords to inform them what measure of freedom is salutary or injurious? that the people now

require the voice of an Aristocracy to dictate what Reform is called for by their own popular Institutions? The Corporation Bill is peculiarly one affecting these popular Institutions. Far from demanding "What will the Lords do?" With it the question ought surely to be what SHOULD they do with it—what have they to do with it at all? A breath of time, however, may serve to expound more faithfully than we do interrogatories of this nature. For, let the "Lords" know even as it is, they are tolerated rather than permitted, that the nation has already begun to enquire, what is their utility, determined should it find them of none, to disencumber the system of a branch which circumstances had rendered extraneous. Our past annals show, that the progress of the Popular Principle nothing has resisted. and it is scarcely reasoning analogically to assert, nothing will resist. Not a period but its waves have rolled further in. "What will the Lords do?" when the whole ocean of popular liberty flow over till it shall have overwhelmed all?

THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF INDIA.

Among the acts of the Melbourne Ministry none is more splendid than the revocation of the appointment of Lord Heytesbury. Sir John Hobhouse made a speech on the occasion which, as long as the affairs of India remain to be discussed in a British Parliament, will be remembered. Mr. Praed's foolish motion for the papers of correspondence between the Board and Court of Directors met with a flat opposition—was defeated by a majority of seventy-four. After this, why do the Directors for a moment persevere in their absurd hope of seeing them produced? Besides, what is to be gained by their production? Did not Sir John Hobhouse, in his reply, give them sufficient to understand, that *their* cause *not his*, would suffer by their production? Will Lord Heytesbury be the better pleased at his supercession by knowing the *real* grounds on which his services, as head of the Government in India, are declined. Is there no reason to fear his delicacy may be offended, or is there any reason to hope his pride could be soothed by an insight into the motives in detail by which his Majesty's present Cabinet have thought fit to cancel his appointment? Not on Lord Heytesbury's account therefore, is it to be presumed, the Directors are solicitous for the production of the papers. What end have they in view but the petty, paltry gratification of their own mean and miserable

machinations. But production or non-production of the papers, what will it signify? The re-appointment of Lord Heytesbury will not ensue from it. The bold position taken by the President of the Control Board may serve to convince them of this. Why do the Directors pretend to a prerogative the law distinctly denies them? In the King alone is vested the power of deciding who *is* or who *is not* fit to govern India. And by the King we mean the nation, for it creates a laugh to suppose (after the recent ejectment of this Ministry, and restoration of that) that the nation is to be governed at the beck of a King. No production of papers will serve to the success of their schemes. Why persevere then in an attempt which must make them to all the world ridiculous? The positions of Sir John Hobhouse were each and all unanswerable. We reiterate, let the people of India know that the fiat, not of twenty-four Cotton and Tea Legislators, but that of the British nation is decisive of their destiny. Let the people of India, we repeat, know this new and important truth. What if it do lessen their respect to the Directors? Will it lessen their happiness? Will it lessen, we ask, the happiness of India to know, that their destinies are no longer at the mercy of two thousand rapacious, all-devouring stock jobbers, but by the noble intrepidity displayed by one member at least of this country are at length placed under the benign ægis of the first nation in civilization on the earth. No, no, the people of India have nothing to repine where with at this. Oh, that the influence of such a body as the Directors over India were but cut short altogether! Is it desirable, the prosperity, the hopes, the happiness of India should be immolated at the altar of a handful of sordid oligarchists and pseudo Statesmen? Is it desirable the respect of the people of India to the Directors should cease, or the rights, the interests, the prosperity of such an immense portion of the human race perish?' To say that Lord Heytesbury, under the new circumstances to which this country is arrived, is a fit person for our Indian Government is a monstrous prevarication of fact. At the same time, it is equally undeniable, that the act of Ministers which vacates the appointment was no act of recal, but simply of cancelling the enactment of a hostile faction. Lord Heytesbury had not proceeded to, how could he be *recalled* from an Indian Presidency? Such are the frauds to which Tory treachery resorts! Sir John Hobhouse acted with manly independence in attesting he would not be responsible for the acts of any other Government than his own; conse-

quently, that he did not choose to make himself responsible for the Indian rule of Lord Heytesbury. The Peel faction take credit to them for preserving in office Mr. Macaulay and Sir R. Grant. But let it be enquired, was this a *voluntary* proceeding on the part of the Peel faction, or was it possible for them to act otherwise, when the deeds of their whole life, hateful as they were to the country, required all that their base prostration of principle could do to give them a hue of popularity? It was more, we exclaim, than the temerity even of Toryism would have dared to suspend at such period the functions of the above named personages. Sir R. Grant and Mr. Macaulay were safe from the clutches of those corruptionists, because the eye of English liberty was upon them, and because such a proceeding would have been so monstrous, that not even their most shameless partisans could have subscribed to it. It is ludicrous then indeed, to hear the Tories be-praise themselves for, in these respects, the moderation of their policy. But at other times—at other seasons, has their policy partaken of the same moderation? Is it not a fact so notorious, that one might be burlesqued for re-asserting it, that the first measure of a Tory Government, is to fill every office of trust, nay *create* offices of trust to fill with their own creatures? Has this not been the case in every Tory Government that has ever had place for a moment? On the contrary, the great fault of other Governments has been, that they have not adhered to this maxim, that they have conceded to the solicitations of Tories, and placed those about them who, influenced by the dictates of opposite principles, have betrayed the trust reposed in them, and used their power for other objects than that for which it had been meted to them. But the justness of the argument lies not in what the Tories would do, but in what the present Ministry *ought* to do. To argue that, in politics, India ought to be considered by the British Statesman, neutral territory, is to argue to a very wide purpose on a very flimsy one. To assert that the presiding principle of this country's Government is not, or ought not to affect India, is a mere monstrous sophism to serve an ephemeral device of Toryism. Were the Tories indeed in power, such an argument would not find breath; but it is a sword which cuts two ways, and they may be careful how they use it. One thing in this confused conglomeration of conflicting opinions, however, is certain, India is no longer the arena for the pranks of Toryism. Suffice it, Lord Heytesbury would not do for India because he is a Tory, and this, though no other con-

sideration interfered, would be enough in justifying the Melbourne Ministry in cancelling the appointment. The old nonsense two, that India should not be exposed to the fluctuations of party ascendancy in the mother-country, is not worthy of a reply. The man that India wants as the head of her Government, is not one versed in the microscopic details that any tallow-chandler in the Company's warehouses might become acquainted with, but a man of enlarged and comprehensive powers of understanding. To be acquainted with the items of Indian information is not the thing; the only one fit to sway an Empire like Hindostan, is he who can grasp *principles*; and such a man, there is no necessity for adding, need not be skilled in mere drivelling technicalities—such as that the Hindoos are enjoined by their Shastres to eat rice, and forbidden to tread on cow-dung. Such puny arguments are not worthy, however, of a reply. The Devil alone tempts the Tories to make use of them, as they are blacker, more stupid, and lugubrious, than any their own invention would find out. That Lord Heytesbury is not a fit personage to represent British Majesty in the East, is proved by a host of concurrent evidence, not necessary here to adduce; and that the Government are justified, therefore, in the course they have pursued, is beyond all doubt. One thing India has to glean from the aspect circumstances have taken, that at length has arrived that desirable era, when the collusions formerly in action between those branches of the Home Executive which should have stood most apart from, and independent of one another, is now at an end. The present President of the Board of Control, has invested the office, whose functions he fulfils, with the dignity befitting a Minister of the British Nation.

ENGLISH FASHIONABLES IN INDIA.

(*Concluded from page* 10.)

Every one who has taken the trouble to read the former portion of our narrative very likely supposes, Miss Emma Arlington disposed of in matrimony to that great luminary of Calcutta—so prodigious for his vast and unfathomable knowledge in Sanscrit; Miss Matilda to some young, dashing, brilliant, heir-apparent in the Company's Artillery; and beautiful ravishing Delphine to the Honorable *Superbus Magnificio* of ten years rank in the Civil Service, having passed through the several ordeals of writer, junior merchant, factory-

man, and at length elevated to the enviable and all-puissant station of member of the Legislative Council. At all events, not a moment will any one surmise, that Emma has slunk into a blue, yea, a blue deeper dyed than the Brenta; that Matilda is tearing the hair of her Ayah in a rage, finding fault, grumbling, and growling at every thing, and that Delphine—even Delphine is in tears. Yet is it not less true. Oh, for the follies and infatuations of manœuvring mothers! Ball after ball, dinner after dinner, would not do—the Arlingtons have been a twelvemonth in Calcutta, and all the world know, in Calcutta a twelvemonth and not knocked down to the best bidder is to find scarcely a bidder for the marketable article at all. What will Mrs. Arlington's amiable wits do now? More she cannot do. Will she be content to lounge on her splendid ottoman of crimson, fan herself with a punkah and do less? We fear not. Mrs. Arlington is a manœuvring mother. Active means, however, in one way or another must be resorted to, for General Duncan is on the eve of shipping for England—a country his eyes have never beheld since at sixteen, a Director, in accumulation of the half million *patronage* fund, sold his father a cadet ship, when, to the great joy of aunts, uncles, and cousins, off he was baggaged to India to fight the Mahrattas. General Duncan, we repeat, is on the eve of shipping for England, and Mrs. Arlington has just only to look out some other source of replenishment to her treasury. Banquetting, festivity, splendour, is not to be kept up even in India without resources. All Calcutta—that is,—all European Calcutta,—is over head and ears in debt to the Native portion of it: the assertion is incontrovertible, and what a blessed thing, as in the case of Commodore * * * * * for instance, to be compelled to sign one-self prisoner of the Presidency, or allowed to quit it only at the pleasure of a Native! Mrs. Arlington had not done as all the world around her were doing, contracted debts with a whole string of Sirkars and Baboos, because General Duncan, in consideration of their old standing friendship, family associations, &c. &c., had supplied her with very ample contributions, levied, the General best knew how, on poor wretches of Ryots, at the high command of some wealthy Zemindar. The General, however, never discussed these things, he only fought them; and, as to Mrs. Arlington—to imagine Mrs. Arlington—the phidian lips of Mrs. Arlington, capable of articulating such uncultivable, savage sounds, was absurd, monstrous, heterodoxical. Besides, never was there such a thing heard as ladies in Calcutta

causerie-ing about politics. Of course, they know there is such a post as Governor General, and, of course, the Arlingtons knew the post, at that moment, was filled by Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, and they knew it, because the balls, parties, dinners, &c at Government House, were the most stupid, dull, and unendurable of any given at the Presidency, because Lady William wanted to pass for a very obliging, affable, condescending, sedate, and fastidiously moral sort of personage, and gave conversationes at which nothing was talked but Latin and Greek classics, Klopstock, Bossuet, and Andrew Agnew. Hence the Arlingtons had a particular abhorrence of Government House. They declared the interior was only like a conventicle, and Lady W. (who, unfortunately to establish the truth of the observation has a very long face) put such a long face on matters of amusement, besides chasing away the whole corps of juvenile militaries, by supporting among other eccentric strokes of policy, the Half Batta measure, that it was a place to be beheld rather than entered—to be sighed for rather than enjoyed. Neither Lord nor Lady Bentinck had enough of dash for English Fashionables in Calcutta—their equipage on the course was as plain as any private gentleman's; and when they went to the theatre—that little amateur theatre at Chowringhee—their appearance was so unostentatious, that His Excellency was only to be distinguished by his brevity of stature, and Lady William, by her eternal black hat and white feathers. If they honored, by their attentions, one part of the Calcutta community in preference to another, it was the Bishop, and, as some good-natured people said—the Natives; but, in what actually the Natives benefitted by their Governor Generalship, perhaps, they will themselves be kind enough to announce—for surely the grinding taxation they, the Natives, are victims to, they did not ameliorate, although, as rumour says, shawls, gems, and Attar—all such superb trinketry, in short as the East boasts of, even to its Barbaric gold was profusely lavished at the feet of the Lady Governor by Rajahs, who would have wept to kiss but the very hem of her garment. Be this, however, as it may; the Arlingtons did not like Lady Bentinck, and Lady Bentinck, in spite of Aristocratic endowments, not much their manœuvring Mamma. So as a clique they were very well split; for, moreover, the Arlingtons loved the Radical Press, because the young scions of the Dalhousie stock liked it, and were patrons, too, of that excessively pretty—that is, in its binding—little Eastern production, "The Bengal Annual,"

which Lady Bentinck, in spite of a warm recommendation of its merits from its inspired and very modest Editor, threw rather haughtily behind her. However, if Lady Bentinck liked any of the Arlingtons, it was Emma, who could manage a little German and quote Tasso, which pleased Lady Bentinck beyond anything, as will appear not the less probable from her having enlisted in her service—to the unutterable mortification of the Sylphs, who would have died to play the *rôle* of "Maid of Honour" to *her* in Calcutta—two *filles de chambre*, the one Teutonic, the other from the vales of the fair Florence, to keep up her vocabulary of the hard syllabic gutturals of the former, and the melting labial utterances peculiar to the latter. If, we repeat, Lady Bentinck evinced the least *penchant* for any of the Arlingtons, it was for Emma; but not too much either for Emma, as Emma liked morning concerts on Sunday to going to Church, and Lady Bentinck went there every Sunday. Besides, no order of women on the earth like to be outshone, and Government House was more than fifty times outshone by the more than regal sumptuousness of Mrs. Arlington's. Lady Bentinck, paradoxical to say, was envious; at least, people who loved scandal ascribed this feeling to her, although, taking her countenance as an index of her mind, only a phrenologist would discover that, amid the frequent wrinkles of a low, narrow forehead, lay concealed the indications of such a passion. Lady Bentinck has no beauty of face, but her coldest admirer will admit—a fine carriage. Now, Mrs. Arlington had consummate beauty, and it was rumoured, Lady Bentinck, like a sensitive plant, shrunk at the contrast, and on pretext of setting her face, against the boundless extravagance Mrs. Arlington indulged in, proscribed her, at length, from those *deliciously* exclusive coteries over which it was known her Ladyship had such a mania for presiding. For Lady Bentinck was considered a great cant, although the opinion, we suppose, was wafted from, rather than to her ear, as it was abundantly understood, that with all her Ladyship's suavity of smile and condescension of manner, she would nearly poinard the person who would inflict upon her the insult of viewing her own faults. The Arlingtons, then, who, of all people in the world, had a natural horror of cant, had no extraordinary predilection for Lady Bentinck, and Mrs. Arlington, who could swear downright when nobody heard her, declared that "By God! she would rather turn Mahomedan, sell sweetmeats in the *Laul Bazaar*, or pass an existence in the *Durromtollah*, than converse with her for five minutes.

To lose sight of Lady Bentinck, however,—Mrs. Arlington's funds were now incredibly low, and General Duncan having sailed, and remittances falling from England, and not one of her daughters—nor a prospect of it—"got off," what in the name of Mammon was Mrs. Arlington to do? Serious discussions were at length the vogue in her dressing-room, till it was proposed by Matilda, and ultimately carried by unanimous vote, that application through their good friend, old Dr. * * *, should be made to a Native banker, and hence, by these means, contrive to prop up appearances, that long before this ought to have carried all Calcutta before them, or to have served to bring at least one worshipper each to their feet. It was at the commencement of that season—in India, the most delightful of any—corresponding with our May rather than October, when the N. W. monsoon having chased before it the too scorching radiancy of a Bengal summer, that the Asiatic Capital becomes most the seat of festive splendours and hilarity.—The great feast of the Musselmauns occurs about this period, and all Calcutta rings with the tocsin of the Nautch—an entertainment in which the wealth of an Eastern Prince seeks to exhaust itself in all that magnificence can picture, and voluptuousness dream. Lakhs of rupees have been known to expend themselves in one night of this imperial banquetting; and even Europeans deign to participate the gorgeous revelry, and enhance the triumphs of the scene by conferring on it their haughty presence. It was at the season thus described, that, in common with troops, alas! that we should say it, of drooping, despairing, disappointed virgins, the Arlingtons returned once more to the affray, and now indeed, in the true spirit of the warriors of Wallace, "to do, or die," interpreted, to *splice* themselves to whoever, or whatever less than Centaur might offer. All kinds of expensiveness had been permitted, if not authorized, by their matrimony *making*, or rather *spoiling* mamma—and Delphine at least, determined to avail herself of the *carte blanche*, to array herself in what of sumptuous and variety, the correctness and caprice of her taste chose. On the occasion to which we allude, she went attired in the costume of a Persian. There was something surpassing in her air of loveliness that night. Her mother determined on taking her the whole round of Nautches. It was evident her appearance every where produced the greatest sensation. Delphine felt of course the brilliancy of her triumph, and it gave an aeriality to her step, a radiance to her brow, that was irresistible. Host

of admirers pursued, as with her mother she traced her footsteps through those long corridors which, characteristic of a palace in the East, opened into saloons which revealed that accumulation of splendours it was the object of the moment to bring into display. Here, were lights, and music, and decoration—perfume—the choicest attar exhaled from censors, all of emerald and gold; and among the objects not least courting the attention, perhaps, a Circassian slave in the act of performing the evolutions of that dance, which, almost forbidden to the gaze of the European, is at once so languishing, appealing in itself, and indefinable on the mind of the beholder, in its effects. Numerous were the whispers of admiration, as the light of these saloons streamed full upon the face and figure of Delphine. She was at once surrounded, escorted, and regaled with flatteries, till her imagination might sicken. A Major-General was at her elbow, here a Colonel of the M. N. C. (or Madras Native Cavalry, considered the finest in the world) there, she was wafted on the very wings of admiration; and if happiness be the offspring of admiration, indubitably Delphine that night was happy.

But the dream changed, when, as the pageant of the hour passed, the charm dissolved, and weeks—months after the event of the Nautches, only a solitary Lieutenant was found retaining a sufficient recollection of the magic exercised by her beauty that night, to pay more than an adoration expressed in words—an adoration of the heart!

"Who is the Lieutenant?" asked Mrs. Arlington in a tone difficult to interpret, whether of pride mortified or soothed. "The *youngest* son of the Talbots;" answered Delphine, "certainly not very handsome, and as certainly very poor; but who, you know, I had better take, Mamma, as—" Delphine did not finish, for she had burst into tears, but would have said had the sentence been concluded "as it is not over-likely I shall get another offer."

Mrs. Arlington, to the surprise of every one, was wise enough to give her sanction to the nuptials. When these were consummated, Delphine accompanied her husband to the military station—nine hundred miles above Calcutta—of Cawnpore. Emma who was now wedded to books and single life, stayed with her mother; but Matilda, who thought she had yet a chance, followed her sister to the Mofussil. There, the novelty of things pleased her for a while, and after some reminiscences crowded with many repinings, consented to bestow her hand on an—Indigo Planter!

When Mrs. Arlington heard it, she pressed her hand to her temple which was on fire, and burying her head in her daughter's bosom, avowed through her agony of sobs, such was the natural recompense of a—manœuvering mother!

So much for our English Fashionables in India. At a future moment, the task perhaps, were not altogether uninstructive to track out their footsteps once again, although the result might be only to shew—the accomplished Matilda surrounded by difficulties too strong for her to cope with, and the beautiful Delphine disconsolate. It would, however, convey us through the scenes of Mofussil life.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Petition presented by Mr. Bulwer, M. P.—"Col. Napier on Colonization."

It cannot for a moment be questioned, that the promotion of the interests of our Colonies, is one of the most important objects which can engross the mind of a British Statesman. Never was there such an immense Colonial empire as that of England—never was the power so immense, growing out of it, applied to purposes of such deep-rooted and monstrous corruption. Every where, a British Colony is but an instrument in the grasp of Ministers of patronage—every where, a British Colony is but a victim to the oppressions, violence, and misrule, of the Home Government. Why are not our Colonies permitted to govern themselves? Why are they subjected to taxation without enjoying that imprescriptible right of Englishmen—a representative Government? What sophism can colour with the faintest hue of pretension to justice, our present Colonial *regime?* We illustrate the justnesss of these questions by referring to the instance of New South Wales. The recent Petition, presented by Mr. Bulwer to Parliament, from that (hourly rising in importance) British settlement, states, that with a population of upwards of *sixty thousand* persons, and a revenue of upwards £135,000 per annum, it is at the mercy of a Governor exercising an almost unlimited authority—an authority only limited by the Executive Council, the greater number of the members of which small body are named by the Executive Government, and the remainder by the Governor himself! Let Englishmen at-home picture to themselves such a destiny. Yet, on what pretext shall it be urged, that while one portion of the nation is to be protected in, the other is to be abandoned to the most flagitious violation of natural rights? The Colonists

of that distant region long since implored the Imperial Legislature for redress. What they long since demanded, and what they demand now, as the only means of redress is, a House of Assembly; in other words, a participation, simply, in the great right which their countrymen at home exercise, of framing their own laws. It is impossible, resolutely we urge, that this right can longer be withheld from them, and as the present Act of Parliament, by which this Colony is governed, will expire in the next Session, there can be no doubt the prayer of their petition will be granted. To suppose the contrary would be to picture a state of things not very consonant with the hope of tranquillity to the mother-country, for the Colonists of New South Wales, participating the love of liberty of their American com-patriots, will exhibit as stern a determination in the assertion of their independence; and we only assure any Minister of the Crown, who would attempt to continue the present umbrages offered to that independence, that it would be a dangerous course to pursue—dangerous to the Colonial dominion of Great Britain, for, indubitably, it would end in the perfect emancipation of the Colony from its intolerable yoke. The subterfuge that the Colony is not ripe for such a measure of political freedom as the power of enacting its own laws, is quite incapable of being supported now. A Colony, boasting a population of 60,000 free, besides a convict body of 25,000 human beings—a Colony of such increasing prosperity as to exhibit an advance in one year of its revenue from £132,000 to £135,000, and whose aggregate of taxation, if taken in proportion to the population, is no less than at the rate of £3 per head, a Colony, we say, with these arguments in its favor will not be defeated in its efforts to rise to a station of independence by any Minister of the Crown, backed by whatever amount of Court power or influence.

So notorious has become the bad government of our Colonies, that even the Tories are driven to acknowledge this truth. Col. Napier, in a work fresh from the Press, entitled, "Colonization, Small Farms, and over-Population," makes no scruple in avowing it, but in the straight-forward spirit of a soldier, and the candour of a noble heart, fearlessly protests that, "It is truly an abuse of the term to call it a 'system'—it is a mass of knavery and blundering," he continues, "made up, like any other piece of moral patch-work, sometimes with the most dishonest, and sometimes with the most honest intentions; but a spirit of jobbing has been its life

and soul." On the subject of the Colonel's most amusingly (to say the least of it) written volume, we have left ourselves but too short a space to descant on the present occasion. That it abounds in opinions, upon a variety of topics, with some of which we agree, with others disagree, is nearly a summary of what our limits now permit us to say. Recur to it, however, we shall with pleasure, for although by no means prepared "to go with him the whole hoy" on all his conclusions, yet presenting as his work does, a valuable array of facts relating to the Australian Colonies, we shall be tempted back to it at an early opportunity, to make such selection as we may deem most attractive to the Home and Colonial reader. Its most important topic of discussion is the last British settlement on the New Holland coast, viz., that of Spencer's Gulf. Of this settlement—founded on a principle so new—Colonel Napier was proffered the Governorship. We think it a pity he should have declined it. He possesses a thousand admirable qualities —that in spite of his Toryism, which we abhor—would have made his administration a good to the Colony. His very obstinacy we might say, under the peculiarity of circumstance, would have been advantageous; which, as the most didactic, refrigerating, unimaginative writer in existence, the authoress of "Belinda," affirms to be—firmness or mulishness, as casualty may determine. It is to be regretted, therefore, rather than otherwise, that terms impossible for any Government to subscribe to, should have been a bar to the gallant officer's acceptance of the appointment. The genuine benevolence of his character, would have been an unfailing guarantee for the punctilious performance of the duties of the post, and with this sentiment, firmly impressed on our conviction, we take our leave of him and his vivacious volume for the present, begging, ere we close our observations on the important topic from which it has led us, to reiterate the necessity Ministers are under to provide remedies for the ills which afflict our Colonies —above all, to apply an immediate measure of relief to those of New South Wales, and which alone consists, let it be remembered, in conferring upon it the boon so often and urgently prayed for—a House of Assembly. That the Home Government cannot be justified in withholding for a moment longer this privilege, will be admitted even by the most illiberal Members of the Cabinet, when it is brought to mind that, by the recent measure of Corporation Reform, not the pettiest town in England but is endowed with the self-same privilege,

or that of managing in the widest sense its own affairs. And while this is being the case, shall a Colony advancing with unprecedented rapidity in wealth and prosperity, be denied the right of knowing how its wealth is disposed of, or, in other words, that security to its wealth which only a House of Assembly can bestow?

THE TOWN OF CALLABAUGH, ON THE RIVER INDUS.

Calla-baugh, where we left the plain, well deserves a minute description. The Indus is here compressed by mountains into a deep channel, only three hundred and fifty yards broad. The mountains on each side have an abrupt descent into the river, and a road is cut along their base, for upwards of two miles. It had been widened for us, but was still so narrow, and the rock over it so steep, that no camel with a bulky load could pass. To obviate this inconvenience, twenty-eight boats had been prepared, to convey the largest packages up the river. The first part of this pass is actually over-hung by the town of Callabaugh, which is built in a singular manner upon the face of the hill, every street rising above its neighbour, and I imagine, only accessible by means of the flat roofs of the houses below it. As we passed beneath, we perceived windows and balconies at a great height, crowded with women and children. The road beyond was cut out of solid salt, at the foot of the cliffs of that mineral, in some places more than one hundred feet above the river. The salt is hard, clear and almost pure. It would be like crystal, were it not in some parts streaked and tinged with red. In some places, salt springs issue from the foot of the rocks, and leave the ground covered with a crust of the most brilliant whiteness. All the earth, particularly near the town is almost blood red, and this, with the strange and beautiful spectacle of the salt rocks, and the Indus flowing in a deep and clear stream through lofty mountains, past this extraordinary town, presented such a scene of wonders, as is seldom to be witnessed. Our camp was pitched beyond the pass, in the mouth of a narrow valley, and in the dry bed of a torrent. Near it were piles of salt in large blocks (like stones at a quarry) lying ready for exportation, either to India or Khorassaun. It would have taken a week to satisfy us with the sight of Callabaugh, but it threatened rain, and had the torrent filled while we were there, our whole camp must have been swept away into the Indus.

THE PROVINCE OF ARRACAN.

It is gratifying to find instances in which the British sway is productive of unequivocal benefit to those over whom it prevails. Every instance of the kind is likewise instructive, since our rule in India is still an experiment in progress, the only admissible end of which is the good of the people, and the success of which must greatly depend upon diligent observation. We are happy to learn that, in the province of Arracan, an example of this nature is now to be found. For some time after that province came under the British authority, in the course of the Burmese war, the administration of its affairs was no small puzzle to the Government, partly through the poverty to which the Burmese oppression had reduced it, and partly through the novelty of its language and customs to all the officers of the public service. It seemed impossible to draw from it the means of its own government; and an impatient eagerness to realize them defeated its own object by over taxation. Experience, however, seems to have been profited by; and we are happy to learn that the people are now prospering and satisfied, and that the revenue is equal to all the expenses of the government of the province, and perhaps a little in excess of them. In these circumstances it cannot fail to be interesting to record the system of civil and revenue administration which has been connected with such a change.

The Province of Arracan is divided into the four districts of Akyab, Ramree, Sandoway, and Aeng; and its affairs are administered by a Commissioner, three senior, and two junior Assistants, who have all been taken from the military branch of the public service, and therefore serve on an economical scale of official emolument. The Commissioner having charge of the whole province, is not fixed at any particular place, but generally resides at Akyab. There also, both a senior and junior Assistant are stationed, because of the superior extent and importance of the district. Ramree and Sandoway have each a senior Assistant; and the second junior Assistant has charge of Aeng, which is much smaller than any of the other districts.

The revenue system is founded upon the previously established principle of the Burmese empire, by which, the whole land of the country is held to be the property of the Government. All the people holding land therefore, are tenants of Government; and the revenue is raised partly by rent upon the

land they occupy, and partly by capitation and other taxes. For the collection of the revenue, the whole country is subdivided into small jurisdictions, over which Soogrees, or headmen, are appointed as Government servants. The Soogrees are nominated by the Assistants in charge of the several districts; they are appointed to officiate by the Commissioner; and their appointment, hitherto, has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council. In the district of Akyab, the number of Soogrees exceeds, we believe, a hundred; but in the other districts they are somewhat fewer. They are paid by an allowance of 15 per cent. on the gross amount of the collections of their jurisdictions, with the exception of the Soogree in whose division the town of Akyab lies. He is allowed 8 per cent.; and the remaining seven are devoted to the improvement of the town. They are understood to hold their appointments for life, but are removeable for neglect of duty, or mal-practises in its execution. With one exception, they are all natives of the province, either Boodhists or Moosoolmans.

Under the Soogrees are Roagongs, or heads of villages; of whom there are thirty-nine under the Soogree of Akyab. They are paid by an allowance of four per cent. upon the collections of their villages. To each Roagong there is also a Chagaing, or clerk, who receives two per cent. upon the collections. Both these classes of officers are nominated to office by the Soogrees; and their appointments are confirmed by the Assistant in charge of the district. The Soogrees have power to suspend them for misconduct; and on their report they are discharged by the Assistant.

The limits of the jurisdictions of the Soogrees were determined by the late Mr. Paton, when he had the superintendence of the province. All ryots then residing within their bounds were confirmed in the occupation of the lands which they had in possession. It is of course the interest of the Soogrees to extend the cultivation of their districts as much as possible; and to them therefore it is left to admit new ryots. Uncultivated land is given freely to any who engage to redeem it; and they are allowed to hold it for two years without rent. Pottas are given them by the Soogree, which are also countersigned, and sealed with their official seals, by the Commissioner, and the Assistant in charge of the district. The right of occupation thus obtained, becomes sacred, and can be forfeited only by default of payment of the land revenue: it may be disposed of by sale, or descend to the occupier's natural

heirs, or, at his death, may be transferred to any person whom he nominates either in writing or orally before witnesses. When cultivated land in any way falls in for want of claimants, it is given without price to new ryots, who are charged at once with the proper rent. The Soogrees themselves are allowed to hold land on the same terms as other ryots; and many of them do hold it extensively, and cultivate it by hired labourers, or bond-servants.

The schedule of taxation is revised every year; and at a particular time, the scheme adopted for the ensuing year is published in an Istabal, a copy of which is sent to each Soogree. On receiving it, he calls together all his Roagongs, with their Chagaings; and a copy of it is taken by each. Each Roagong then returns with it to his village, and, according to the schedule of taxation, makes out a list of every individual in the village, with columns exhibiting the amount of land he occupies, the profession he pursues, and, in fact, all the taxes for which he is liable. The lists are next brought to the Soogrees, who verify or amend them by personal visits, or minute examination through confidential agents. The taxes are then collected according to these lists, in four instalments.

The land tax on corn fields is fixed at six, eight, or ten annas on each kannee (about one biga and a quarter,) according to the quality of the ground, and one rupee on the kannee of garden land. The capitation tax has been taken off all children, unmarried women, (except prostitutes,) and old people: and to others it has been much lightened. On every married couple, five rupees are charged; but when the husband becomes disabled by age, disease, or accident, no tax is levied upon the pair at all; and when the wife is disabled, two rupees of the tax are remitted. On bachelors from fifteen years of age and upwards, two rupees are charged; and widowers or men divorced pay three rupees. Prostitutes are taxed by a singular scale of valuation, according to age and personal attractions, from six to eight rupees. Taxes are likewise levied on various occupations, and implements of industry. Persons engaged in trade are divided into three classes; of which, the first, trade to places beyond the province, and have to pay ten rupees; the second, trade largely within the province, and pay four rupees; and the third, as petty shop-keepers, hucksters, and pedlars, are charged two rupees. Doctors, goldsmiths, and blacksmiths, are charged three rupees each; and carpenters and bricklayers, pay each two rupees. Again, nets are

taxed one, two, four, and twenty rupees, according to their size, the largest being of huge dimensions, and used for salt water fishing. Boats are taxed from one to ten rupees, according to their size. On shipping there is no tax; and the port charges are merely twelve rupees, upon every square rigged vessel, whatever may be her tonnage. It is estimated, that two bullocks or buffaloes are sufficient for the cultivation of eight kannees of land; and for as many as any ryot keeps beyond this proportion to the land he cultivates, he is charged two annas a head. This may seem at first sight rather a heavy load of taxation; but it must be remembered that there are no customs external or internal, nor a single chokey with its intolerable exactions and abuses, from one end of the province to another. This happy exemption from the legal and illegal impositions by which commerce is fettered in Bengal, has had the best effect upon both the agriculture and the trade of Arracan: and the people are daily rising in wealth and happiness.

Before we proceed to shew the increase of their prosperity, however, we must describe the judicial system under which the province is now placed. It possesses two great advantages—simplicity and cheapness. Till very lately, the whole civil and criminal jurisdiction of the province, was in the hands of the Commissioner and his Assistants. The inferior officers of their courts, with the exception of two or three East Indian clerks, are natives of the province; which is a most important reform on the system first adopted. When the province was first occupied, it was extremely difficult for the European functionaries to transact any business with the people, from the absence of a language understood by both parties; and no less difficult to organize courts amongst them in accordance with the forms already established in India. In this dilemma it was thought necessary to import a set of Native officials from the neighbouring district of Chittagong, who possessed perhaps the slight advantage of not being entire strangers to the language of Arracan, and the serious disqualification of being fully initiated into all the chicanery and rapacity of the Bengal Court Amlas. Through their instrumentality, courts were established, in which the Hindoostanee language was adopted as the midway passage of communication between the Native dialect and English. Not very long ago, too, under a late Commissioner of the province, it was attempted to make a farther extension of this sort of foreign dependence, by the ap-

pointment of an officer of his court, usually resident at Chittagong, to be at the same time Supreme Kazee of all the Native Moosoolmans of Arracan, the number of whom is very considerable, and allowing him, in consideration of their paying him 75 per cent. of all their fees, to delegate his authority to a host of deputy Kazees scattered throughout the province, to exercise the same sort of jurisdiction over the professors of their faith as is assigned to the same class of officers in Bengal. The scheme had a run of the best part of a year, and helped to make the whole system of foreign agency so odious to the people, that the Government by positive orders abolished it with one sweep: sufficient time has now elapsed to allow of an adequate number of Natives being obtained, capable of conducting business in Hindoostanee as well as in their Native language.

At present, the pleadings in the courts are conducted in Hindoostanee; documents and papers are received either in it or in the Native language (a dialect of the Burmese,) indifferently; and witnesses make their depositions in Hindoostanee, if they are able to do so, and, otherwise in their Native tongue; from which their depositions are translated into Hindoostanee by the officers of the courts. Reports are now sent to the Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawlut, in English. And we may observe by the way, that the accounts of the Soogrees are kept in the Native language, from which they are turned into English by the Assistants' clerks.

About six months ago, Government very wisely enjoined upon the European functionaries the immediate and diligent study of the Native language, and authorized the Commissioner to lay aside the use of Hindoostanee altogether, and to adopt exclusively the Arracanese, or Mugh, as Europeans generally call it, as soon as he should think the change practicable.

It is one happy peculiarity of the Arracan Courts that the Judges are perfectly independent of *precepts* and *futwas* from pundits and mouluvees, or any analogous class of persons. We understand that when Mr. Blunt had charge of the province, he drew up a code of civil and criminal law, and court procedure, which was approved by the Supreme Government, and printed in English. A copy of this work, which we believe is a thin quarto volume, is placed in the hands of each officer in the province; and a manuscript translation of it into the Native language, is also deposited in each of the Courts. The translation is the work of some of the Native officers, and was made

from a Hindoostanee translation, produced, we understand, under the superintendence of the Sudder Dewannee in Calcutta. As might be imagined, it is rather crude and unsatisfactory.

In civil cases, whenever any perplexity or difficulty occurs to make it desirable, the European Judge calls to his aid a Native punchayet; and the result has been highly satisfactory. Juries in criminal cases are also now sought for, by the Commissioner and his subordinate officers. A few months ago, the Government likewise directed a farther experiment on the competency of the Native Arracanese for the administration of justice, by the appointment of a Tarama Soogree, or Sudder Ameen, at Akyab, who is authorized to decide civil suits to the amount of Sa. Rs. 500, and is allowed 125 rupees *per mensem*, for himself and his establishment. The individual appointed has hitherto given satisfaction;—and on the success of the experiment being fully proved, we believe it is the intention of Government to make similar appointments in each of the districts of the province.

We have already stated, that the system of administration we have attempted to describe, has wrought well. The people are contented, prosperous, and increasing. The cultivation of land has been greatly extended; and its productiveness is very great. The population is enlarging by the arrival of emigrants from the district of Chittagong, and other parts of Bengal; of whom it is calculated that one thousand families emigrated into the province in the past year: and peace and plenty of course encourage a rapid growth of the original stock of inhabitants at the same time. The town of Akyab has been laid out anew, and is greatly improved and enlarged; and the whole island in which it is situated, has been penetrated with good roads.

Much of the prosperity of Arracan is connected with its external commerce, which was altogether prohibited in the days of Burmese oppression, but has already increased amazingly. The chief exports are rice, salt, toon, and jarool timber, wax and ivory: but of these rice is by far the most important. The markets for this produce are found on the Madras coast, in Calcutta, Chittagong, Penang, Singapore, and the Maldive Islands. No fewer than five hundred vessels of various sizes, from English ships to coasting dhoonees, were freighted chiefly with grain for the Madras coast and Penang, in the past year. The returns are made in Madras coarse long cloths, cocoa-nuts, betel-nuts, Rungpore tobacco, (which is preferred in Arracan for its strength, as that of Sandoway is in Bengal for its mild-

mess), ghee, mustard seed and oil, pulse, and bullion. Salt is manufactured to a great extent, and within the province is subject to no duty or monopoly. The manufacturers deliver it at three maunds the rupee; and it is to be had dry and fit for exportation at six annas the maund. Government purchase it at Chittagong for 12 annas, so that its transport is a profitable speculation.

We must here close our sketch; and perhaps should beg pardon for having devoted to much space to this subject; but we hope our readers may catch as much of our partiality to the interesting province we have been describing as to require no apology for our prolixity.—*The Friend of India.*

MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

No. V.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—Sir,—1. In my letter of the 7th inst., I gave you a brief sketch of the qualities of the different castes, at present composing the Bombay army.

2. Formerly, few Purdasees were found in its rank; and it may be satisfactory to know something of its state, prior to the introduction of these men, who now form so considerable a proportion of its strength.

3. I first visited Poona in February 1808, and found there the 2d battalion 4th regiment (now the 8th regiment), and the 1st battalion 9th regiment (now the 17th regiment); which then composed the Poona brigade. The former was under the command of an active, zealous, and intelligent officer, who had brought his battalion into very respectable order, and every part of its duties were conducted with great regularity and exactness. The men were almost all, inhabitants of the Kohkun and Dehkun,—well behaved, cleanly, and respectable in their appearance. The strength of the corps was then about 1,200; and from the date of my arrival, until the march of the battalion in May, on field service, I do not recollect a single punishment among them. Not only were the men of this battalion cleanly in their appointments, but their lines were kept in the neatest order, under the personal directions of their Commanding Officer. Altogether this was a very efficient body of men; and when I afterwards met them on the same ground in 1815, I still found, in all respects, a creditable corps.

4. The 1st battalion, 9th regiment, had orignally been the Bombay Fencibles; and no particular pains seem ever to have

been taken to establish a good system in this battalion. The men were slovenly in their dress and movements; and, with the exception of the 2d battalion, 8th regiment, in 1806, it was one of the most indifferent corps then in the service. Its Commanding Officer paid no attention to its discipline. His time was occupied in gambling, and the adjutant had fallen into habits of drinking, so that the men had not common justice done to them; and, had they not, like Marathees in general, been well disposed, irregularities must have occurred amongst them, as they were almost entirely left to the management of the Native Adjutant, who was, however, both a careful and an attentive man.

5. This battalion was also chiefly composed of people from the Kohkun; and, had they been under an efficient officer, would, I doubt not, have presented a more creditable appearance. But, situated as these two battalions were, they afford a further confirmation of the necessity of maintaining a strict superintendance over this and every other military body;—for, as regards the Native army of Bombay, I have shown, that at this period, the qualities of the men were unobjectionable, where the requisite attention was paid to their proper instruction and discipline; and when men see, that their officers are diligent, in the performance of their duties, and attentive to those in the ranks, who acquit themselves well, there will be found no remissness on the part of such men, as then composed this army, who, as I have already said, were almost all Marathees.

6. On the departure of the 2d battalion, 4th regiment, from Poona, in May, on field service, the 2d battalion, 3d regiment, (now the 6th regiment), relieved them. This corps was commanded by a man, whose officers commanded him,—a proof, that he possessed not the qualities of the Commandant of the battalion, which had just departed; nor had the Adjutant much to recommend him. The corps was, therefore, in every respect inferior to the 2d battalion, 4th regiment; and having obtained a considerable number of Surat Mussulmen, many of the men were dissipated, and not very orderly.

7. There were, therefore, objections in this instance to the character of both the officers and men, which operated to prevent the corps from acquiring a high degree of efficiency. Its Commandant, though a good man, was weak and incompetent to the charge. The Adjutant indifferent, and without much tact; and, so circumstanced, the men had nothing to recommend them, and were consequently very little superior to

their compeers of the 1st battalion, 9th regiment, which had little or no attention paid to it.

8. Junius, then, when he referred to the high qualities of the Bombay army, quoted or rather misquoted a case of valour, to which, however, I have shown, that some of its corps were quite equal; and that all may acquire, debarring the physical defects of tall and awkward men, who, in this climate, cannot support their energy, when required to make any great effort; and I have, therefore, suggested the substitution of *Light Infantry* for the two regiments of *Grenadiers*, agreeably to the Madras plan.

9. There is another rule, which has been long pursued at Madras, and which might be useful here, of confining the recruiting of the different corps to certain districts. When the Dehkun and Kohkun were under a foreign government, this could not be done; but, as these provinces are now under our own control, all difficulty is removed; and the men themselves would rather associate with those of their own villages and neighbourhood, than mix with strangers; besides a more general feeling of emulation would be produced, as the *men* would not only *have* the *success and honor* of the general service to *excite them*, but the more *patriotic sense* of maintaining the credit of *their own individual district, village*, and *paternal roof and name.*

10. In proof of the eligibility of this measure, I will refer you to an anecdote, which is related of a sepoy of a Madras Light Infantry battalion. It formed part of the *Light Division* of the Madras army, which, as I have already said, *carried* with the bayonet, *Holkar's tremendous battery*, at the battle *at Mahidpoor.* In the rapidity of their advance, and on charging the guns, their line was broken, and the Officer in command was exerting himself to restore some order, as the enemy's cavalry were near and unbroken. As he passed some of the *Trichinopoly Light Infantry* in some anxiety, one of the men called out—"not to be uneasy, as these *hulking fellows* of Hindoostanees were *not a match* for them—*tight Trichinopoly Lads.*"

11. If I have not already tired your patience, I may be induced to address you again soon for the honor of the

RED COAT.

Bombay, Oct. 14, 1833.

THE PATRONAGE OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

In the year 1793-4, the Home establishment of servants of the Company, regular and extra, consisted of the following persons:—

Regular officers	-	154	
Extra officers	-	50	
Elders	-	16	
Assistant Elders	-	18—	238
Commodores, writers, and labourers, receiving daily pay	-		1800—2038

In the year 1812-13, the Home establishment had been considerably augmented; it consisted of the following persons:—

Regular officers	-	241	
Extra officers	-	67	
Elders	-	16	
Assistant elders	-	38	
Deputy assistant elders	-	28—	390
Commodores, writers, and labourers	-		2700—3090
Royal East India brigade	-		1805
East India college officers	-		14
Military seminary do.	-		11—4920

Besides which, the Company's Home marine was composed of 100 large ships, measuring 103,333 tons, employing 1,400 officers and 10,000 seamen.

The effect of such an amount of patronage in the hands of a close, self-elected corporation, seated in the metropolis, governing a conquered territory, at the antipodes, and possessing a strict monopoly of a necessary article of consumption, may well be imagined; and, in fact, we see that this enormous power has been abused, so that it has bought many an old English borough, corrupted many a Scotch county, seated more than half its directors in Parliament, by the side of many of their own bloated nabobs, and converted a mercantile association into a most powerful political engine—an aristocracy of India Directors—which, always siding with the hereditary nobility, and the bench of bishops, against the liberties of the people, has constantly been able to dictate measures vitally affecting its own interests, to the crown. It is the terror of every good minister, and the hope of every tyrant.

Not having the key of the India House, we have been constrained to listen at the key-hole; and, by so doing, have been enabled to collect the following evidence of the state of the patronage in the year 1813; but, it must be borne in mind, that the investigation was secret, and the witnesses were the officers of the House; that is, they were the chief agents of the Directors;

they were men nominated by the Directors, giving evidence of the mode in which their own patrons dispensed patronage!

Every body knows that each India Director systematically dispenses his patronage amongst the Proprietors, so as to secure his own election as a Director; then he looks round for a borough, city, or shire, where the electors may be bribed by situations in the warehouse, house, or service; then, having seated himself in the Court and on the Treasury Bench, he covets a China writership for his son; India writerships for his nephews; and uses any surplus cadetships as small change, for the payment of his lodgings, the accommodation of his landlady, and so forth. A Director's banker has the chief management in the disposal of spare nominations. When a Director is asked for an appointment, he replies that he or his nephew wants to borrow a sum of money on good security at a favourable rate of interest, or he wants to sell a cargo of tallow, or some other equivalent. When a veteran asks for a cadetship for his son, and shews only a wooden leg or a glass eye, then the Director tells him that he has been paid for his limb, and that he cannot give him any patronage to boot.

In the whole of the Home department, with the exception of the two assistant secretaries, who were appointed in 1809, and who were not previously in the Company's service, the officers succeed in rotation, and the appointment which accrues to the Directors from any vacancy occurring in any department, is that of a junior clerk.. The person appointed to such situation serves the Company three years without salary. The number of assistant-elders and labourers appointed previous to the year 1791, cannot be ascertained. The different committees nominate to the vacancies that occur in the various departments under their superintendence. But the appointment of writers, cadets, assistant-surgeons, volunteers for the Bombay marine, and free mariners, are in the nomination of individual directors. Barristers and attornies petition the court for their appointments; the testimonials of their qualifications are referred to the committee of correspondence, who, after examining the same, recommend the petitioner to the court for appointment if vacancies in India exist. Chaplains are recommended to the court by the committee of correspondence for appointment, if vacancies in India exist, and if the testimonials produced are satisfactory. Free merchants are appointed by the court, at the instance of a member thereof soliciting such appointment, and upon such individual being about to proceed in some

commercial pursuit on his arrival in India. Voyages for the different parts of India and China, together with a list of all the names of the ships taken up for the season, are laid before the committee of correspondence, and then the members of that committee, according to their seniority in the direction, name the ships to their respective voyages.

In common with other corporate bodies, the Company applies to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and receives a share of the loan, say £300,000, which is allotted to each of the directors by the following scale :—

2 Chairmen - -	each	£16,000	is £32,000
22 Efficient Directors	,,	10,000	,, 220,000
6 Ex-Directors - -	,,	8,000	,. 48,000

Nominations to civil appointments in the service of the company, in one or two instances, may have remained unfilled for a couple of years; and there may have been a solitary instance of a nomination standing over for nearly three years; but nominations have not been left unfilled for five years; within the year the patronage is allotted, about half the nominations are filled; and, in the ensuing year, the whole of the preceding years' nominations are filled up; but there is no fixed period settled for the nominations to be made after the patronage is allotted.

The appointments of writers are exclusively and invariably governed by the correspondence received from India; by the actual wants of the service and not otherwise. The auditor examines the return and reports to the chairs accordingly.

The patronage of the Directors in the appointments of writers, cadets, assistant-surgeons, and chaplains, goes through the auditor of Indian accounts; these are allotted so that the chairs have double as much patronage as the other Directors, and the Board of Commissioners has the same as one of the chairs. The whole of the patronage is divided into 28 parts, of which 26 go to the Court, and two to the Board. Appointments are generally given by seniority; upon which many different opinions exist as to the most preferable appointment. When the number of writers to be appointed falls short of the number of Directors, then the younger Directors go without. The patronage is distributed by rotation. In 1805, in consequence of the war and siege of Bhurtpore, the casualties were great, and the number of cadets was increased. In the season of 1813, the appointments were fifty-six writers and twenty-eight assistant-surgeons, but not any cadets; the share

of this patronage for each Director, was two writers and one assistant-surgeon. Although it certainly was not a practice to grant a portion of the patronage to Lord Cornwallis, yet his Lordship may have been presented with a writer-ship. No portion of the patronage is set commonly apart for the children of officers who have fallen in the Company's service. The way in which the appointments to China are given, is, that if a Director has a son properly qualified, he has a preference for a China writer-ship; and, if he accepts such appointments, he relinquishes all his other patronage for that season. The preference is given generally to the sons or nephews of Directors. In the committee of correspondence, the chairmen have no more patronage than the other members. This committee recommends individuals for appointments as barristers, attornies, and chaplains, to the courts; this is not individual patronage; the members of the committee of correspondence, in rotation, nominate ships to their voyages; yet, the chairs generally take the lead as to patronage. All vacancies on the establishment of the Home department, are filled up with the approbation of the court: in the committee of correspondence, the chairman always takes the chair. Free merchants are nominated at the intercession of a member of the court, with the court at large. The court makes all appointments, civil and military, with the exception of extra clerks. Ships are taken up by tenders, which are opened in court, and afterwards referred to the committee of shipping, who report thereon to the court. The various committees form paragraphs respecting the exports to India, which are submitted for the approval of the court. The home patronage in the department of correspondence is *trifling*. eight nominations in the year. The appointment of p fill the several offices under Government in India, tirely to the Governments there. The auditor pre of cadets and writers necessary to be appointed mittee of correspondence, who bring it before extra clerks are nominated by the committee to which they are appointed; and the labo by the committee of warehouses. The ho have not any patronage whatever. The law officers in India rests with the cou the following offices in India: Governors Members of Council, Advocate-General of the Bombay marine. The commit frequently recommends individuals for

the court. It is not usual for the Directors to interfere in the appointments abroad. The patronage abroad is considerable. There is no officer whatever who manages the share of the loan granted to the Company; that matter is left to the individual management of the Directors. It is not known if the Directors had £300,000, of the loyalty-loan.

THE CASE OF RAMIA,

THE HEAD SHERISTADAR OF COIMBATOOR.

About a twelvemonth after Mr. Lushington was installed in the government of Madras, charges were secretly made to him against the conduct of Ramia, the head native Fiscal officer of Coimbatoor, and he resolved to institute a commission of enquiry on the spot; however, he himself, together with some of the principal officers of the Exchequer, went and resided in the province; and, although frequently urged officially by Ramia to proceed with the enquiry, he seemed to drop it altogether; but when the subject had been agitated above a year, Mr. Sullivan retired in disgust on the 6th Feb., 1830; the very same day, the Governor forwarded to Mr. Thomas, the new collector-magistrate, some papers that purported to be charges against Ramia; which, from their date, must have been in the possession of Mr. Lushington at the time when he was officially challenged to institute enquiry. As early as on the 19th of February, Mr. Lushington reported to the Court of Directors that Ramia had been *actually convicted* by Mr. Thomas of
aving misappropriated a sum of from 15 to 20,000 rupees, and
-ved, that it was only one, and that a *recent* instance of his
the more extraordinary as he was aware of the sus-
rtained against him, and that his conduct had been
nvestigated in the preceding year. Early in March,
that Mr. Sullivan sailed from Madras for London,
thus deprived of his principal witness; Mr.
instructions he had received from Mr. Lush-
amia from office, seized him, and marched
-seized his papers, sequestered his property,
intercourse with his friends, called upon
ity to the amount of £20,000, to answer
be brought against him, and caused pro-
the province, by beat of drum, inviting
ia. Subsequent to these proceedings, on
omas reported, that *he had not found*

leisure to commence the enquiry; but, that *he* HOPED *to be* able to substantiate certain charges against Ramia, when he should find leisure to enquire into them. Thus, it is clear, that Mr. Lushington had anticipated the conviction of Ramia; and that, even before he was put on his trial, it was pre-determined to convict him. In April, Mr. Lushington transmitted the letter of Mr. Thomas to the Court of Directors—but, in his despatches to the Court, no mention was made of the challenges which Mr. Sullivan had so frequently given, in the preceding year, for the production of charges against Ramia, if any such existed, and for their immediate investigation while he was on the spot; because, if Ramia had abused his trust in the manner alleged, then, Mr. Sullivan himself, must have been still more responsible than Ramia. Mr. Lushington's object must have been to excite, in the Court of Directors, an impression unfavorable to the late administration of Coimbatoor and to Ramia, before the memorial of Mr. Sullivan could come before them.

In the month of November, 1830, Ramia himself being still under restraint, his brother-in-law presented a petition to Mr. Lushington, in which he detailed the improper means employed by Mr. Thomas, for procuring charges and evidence in support of those charges against his relation; praying enquiry into these allegations in the mode prescribed by law. The Board of Revenue only was competent to found proceedings upon this petition, but instead of remitting it to them, Mr. Lushington referred it to Mr. Thomas, the party accused, and upon his report, he endorsed the petition with the words, "frivolous and vexatious." In December, the brother-in-law presented a second petition, of which Mr. Lushington took no notice. In February, 1831, the brother-in-law presented his third petition, in which specific charges of an aggravated nature, were preferred against Mr. Thomas, with reference to his conduct towards Ramia, but no notice was taken of it by Mr. Lushington.

Ramia appealed to the Board of Revenue, by a petition, in which, after setting forth the oppressive proceedings of Mr. Thomas towards him, he prayed that he might have the benefit of a trial before an impartial tribunal; the Board having reviewed the proceedings of Mr. Thomas, reported to Mr. Lushington, in May, that the enquiry had not been conducted in a manner calculated to satisfy the ends of justice, and that no proper opportunity had been given to the accused even to answer the charges, that it was unjust and illegal; that such proceedings were the more extraordinary and reprehensible, as

Mr. Thomas united, in his own person, the functions of public accuser as well as of judge, and, therefore, was bound to have acted with the utmost circumspection and fairness towards the accused. Again, in June, the Board of Revenue reiterated these opinions in a report, in which they accused Mr. Thomas of having misrepresented facts, and of contumacious conduct; and, at the same time, they expressed their conviction that he was quite unfit for the situation which he held. These opinions of the Board of Revenue were submitted to Mr. Harris, the acting President in Council, and to Mr. Oliver, his colleague in council, and each of these gentlemen recorded a separate minute upon the occasion, in which they expressed their entire concurrence with the Board of Revenue, and their entire disapprobation of the conduct and proceedings of Mr. Thomas. The law imperatively directs, that, upon the receipt of such a report from the Board of Revenue, the Governor in Council shall proceed to constitute a special commission, for the re-investigation of the case so reported, and for the award of adequate compensation for any injustice which may have been done to the appellant; however, instead of following the course prescribed by law, Mr. Lushington flew in the face of this enactment, and referred this report of the Board of Revenue to Mr. Thomas, the party against whom this appeal was made, thereby setting aside the functions which the law has vested in that Board, and subverting the established order of judicial proceedings, and debarring Ramia from the use of the only means, which the law has provided for obtaining redress for the injuries he had sustained in person, property, and reputation, from the illegal and oppressive proceedings of Mr. Thomas during a period of fifteen months. So far from Ramia having been convicted of embezzlement on the 19th of February, 1830, as stated by Mr. Lushington, in his public despatch to the Court of Directors; he had not had a fair opportunity even of answering the charges of Mr. Thomas as late as June, 1831, according to the official report of the Board of Revenue; however, Ramia remained under restraint, and as Mr. Lushington had shut the courts of justice against the complaints of Ramia, he was obliged to remain without relief for the injuries he had sustained, unless the controlling authorities would interfere to procure him redress from these grievous acts of oppression.

Between the months of May and August, 1831, the Board of Revenue, in the exercise of its proper and legitimate functions, issued several precepts to Mr. Thomas, directing him to re-

lease Ramia from the severe restraint in which he had been placed by Mr. Thomas in March, 1830; also, to change the nature of the security demanded from him, and to reduce its amount from £10,000 to £500;—however, in this instance, as in a great many other instances, Mr. Lushington set up his own individual will against the law, and he ordered Mr. Thomas not to conform to these instructions of his immediate superiors. The Board of Revenue soon found that their functions, as a Court of Appeal, were thus suspended by Mr. Lushington. Five petitions by other Native officers, against the proceedings of Mr. Thomas, had been presented to the Board of Revenue in due course; all these petitions they remitted to the Governor in Council; and the Executive Government not having power by law to deal with such petitions, the parties preferring them were thus deprived of their right of appeal, whilst they remained restrained of their liberty, with their property under sequestration, and every court of justice, within the Presidency, shut against them, as Mr. Lushington persisted in disregarding the course which the law prescribes for his guidance. These oppressive and illegal proceedings towards a body of Native officers, wear a character of peculiar aggravation, when it is remembered that the author of them is not amenable to the tribunals in India for any breach of the law short of felony or treason; and that, consequently, the victims of these measures are debarred from all means of redress against the principal author of their sufferings, whilst they have had the mortification of seeing Mr. Thomas elevated by Mr. Lushington to a seat on the bench in a provincial Court of Appeal, although his conduct, both as a revenue and as a judicial officer had been repeatedly and severely censured by his immediate superiors.

Early in October, 1832, Ramia addressed a memorial to the Court of Directors, complaining of the injuries which had been heaped upon him, and praying for redress. According to the established rule, this memorial was forwarded to the Governor in Council, for transmission to the Court of Directors; but, on receiving it, Mr. Lushington dismissed Ramia from his office, mulcted him of the whole of the arrears of his salary, and, at the moment, constituted a Commission for the express purpose of ascertaining whether or not there was any real ground of charge against him! Such proceedings against a Native officer of the highest class, and of tried character, cannot fail to shake the confidence of the Natives in our rule, because they show clearly that the most conspicuous integrity, zeal, and talent,

will not secure a Native from ignominious treatment, whenever it may suit the purposes of an individual in power to effect his downfall; therefore, this case of private grievance, involves in it considerations of great public interest, for it is an admitted fact, that, the great machine of Indian administration cannot be adequately conducted without the instrumentality of Native agency upon a very large scale. To sum it up—Mr. Lushington stated, that he was in possession of complaints which impugned the official conduct of Ramia, and, at the same time, he resisted the earnest importunities made to him by Mr. Sullivan, under whom Ramia had served fourteen years, to be made acquainted with the nature of the complaints and the names of the complainants; but when Mr. Sullivan had quitted India, then Mr. Lushington produced charges against Ramia; before these charges had been investigated, he reported that they had been proved; he sanctioned a course of illegal and rigorous proceedings, with the view of obtaining a conviction; and, finally, to deprive Ramia of his right of appeal, Mr. Lushington dispensed with the law of appeal. If these proceedings are permitted to remain unpunished, every Native officer must feel, that all his property, and even his personal liberty depends upon the will of the Governor. We believe, that during Lord Ellenborough's short return to office, Mr. Sullivan was appointed to a seat in council at Fort St. George.

THE ORIENTAL REPOSITORY AT THE INDIA HOUSE.

(*Continued from page* 66.)

Another thin folio book contains some original correspondence and catalogues, and is labelled "Lists of Oriental Manuscripts;" it relates to some minor purchases and gifts; the documents are as follows:—1. Catalogue of Persian and Arabic manuscripts, bound; detained for duty; received from the warehouse 46 works, in 54 volumes, of all sizes: three of these volumes were purchased.—2. Note from J. Wombwell, Esq., presenting twelve Persian manuscripts to the Library, with copy of the Court's resolution of thanks for them to Mr. Wombwell, and also to John Kneller, Esq., for five manuscripts; viz., To Charles Wilkins, Esq., No. 9, Gower-street—My dear Sir, I shall be glad to hear that any of these books are worth your attention, and I beg you will pardon me not having sent them sooner; most sincerely yours, J. Wombwell, No. 5, Golden-square, 10th April, 1804.—Rough list of Persian manuscripts lately presented

to the Company's Library, by J. Wombwell, Esq., consisting of six works in twelve volumes of various sizes.—At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 2d of May, 1804; on reading a letter from Mr. Charles Wilkins, the Company's Librarian, dated this day, transmitting a list of fifteen valuable Persian manuscripts, which he has lately presented to the Company's Library—viz., twelve by John Wombwell, Esq., and three by John Kneller, Esq.; and Mr. Wilkins requesting the Court's orders as to returning thanks, in their names, to the said gentlemen, ordered, that Mr. Wilkins do present the acknowledgments of this Court to the above mentioned gentlemen accordingly. Wrote accordingly.—3. Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick, presenting the Court with a collection of Persian manuscripts, consisting of sixty-five volumes.—To Charles Wilkins, Esq., Librarian to the Honorable the Court of Directors—Sir, I beg leave through your medium, respectfully to offer to the acceptance of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the collection of Persian manuscripts which accompanies this letter, and of which a catalogue is enclosed. They amount in number to sixty-five volumes; are, in general, of superior penmanship, and consist chiefly of the works of some of the most esteemed Persian authors. An humble desire to contribute to the success of an establishment which is so well calculated to promote, by facilitating the study of the Eastern languages in this country; and which reflects so much credit on its founders, has prompted the present offering, and will, I trust, ensure for it the favorable acceptance of the Honorable Court. I have, &c., William Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Bengal establishment. Manchester-street, 30th May, 1804.—Catalogue of Persian manuscripts, presented by Lieut.-Colonel Kirkpatrick to the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company—viz., 1 to 35, histories, 36 to 43, poems, 44 to 47, dictionaries, 40 to 59, miscellanies. Catalogue of books, presented by Lieut.-Colonel Kirkpatrick 1 to 66. These two catalogues appear to be of the same works, but differently arranged and described. Court's thanks to be returned to him. 4. To Charles Wilkins, Esq., East India House—Sir, In compliance with a desire expressed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, I forward to you sixty-four manuscripts in the Persian, Arabic, and Hindostany languages, for the use of the library, and request you will do me the favour to present them, in my name, to the Honorable the Court of Directors. Accompanying, I send a list of the manuscripts, and have the honor

to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant, S. W. Ogg, No. 3, Bennett-street, St. James's; 27th June, 1804. List of books forwarded by Maj. Ogg to the Honorable East India Company's Library. Vote of thanks to Major Ogg for Persian manuscripts and minerals; viz.—At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 4th of July, 1804—On reading two letters from Major S. W. Ogg, of the Fort St. George establishment, both dated the 27th ultimo, one presenting the Court with sixty-four manuscripts in the Persian, Arabic, and Hindostany languages, and the other, with specimens of various ores and fossils, which Major Ogg collected in the Mysore country—Resolved unanimously,—That the acknowledgments of this Court be communicated to Major Ogg, for his very valuable presents above-mentioned, and that the same be deposited in the Company's Library. 5. List of Sanscrit books belonging to R. Johnson, made by Mooteram Pundit, purchased in 1809. This list is written both in the Sanscrit and in the Arabic character; it is unaccompanied by any list in English. 6. Mr. Hastings, on the subject of his Oriental manuscripts—To Charles Wilkins, Esq.—Sir, Being desirous of making a sale of all my Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit, I think it my duty, independently of my interest, to make the first tender of them to the East India Company, for their valuable museum under your charge. I, therefore, beg leave to notify to you, and request that you will be pleased to convey to the Chairman of the Honorable Court of Directors my purpose to that effect, and to inform me of his determination respecting it. The principal part of this collection is in the possession of Mr. Dutton, bookseller, in Basinghall-street, packed in six separate cases, and ready to be produced when required. Of their value, I have no standard, or other means, for forming an estimate, and wish to submit it to the same authority to which I have referred my first proposal, if this shall be accepted; candidly confessing, that the books, whatever may have been my original purpose in collecting them, are of no use to me now, but in the pecuniary profit which I may derive from the disposal of them. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, Warren Hastings; No. 6, Portugal-street. Grosvenor-square, 23rd February, 1809.—My dear Wilkins, I am going back to the country immediately. Be so kind as to ask the Chairman whether he will consent to take my books for the Company. I cannot transport them back again, and their warehouse hire will be an accumulating charge to me. I have, therefore, made my determination, which de-

pends for its immediate performance on his. This do, my dear friend, obtain for me, and let me know it as soon you are in possession of it.—Yours affectionately, Warren Hastings; the 23d of March 1809.—6. Valuation of Mr. Hastings's Oriental manuscripts: Persian and Arabic, 190 books, at £3, £570; Sanskrit and Hindovi, 12,121 leaves, at 2*s.* 6*d.* for eight leaves—£189 7*s.* 6*d.*—Total, £759 7*s.* 6*d.* To Charles Wilkins, Esq., Wimpole Street, London;—My dear Wilkins, I thank you for the trouble which you have taken. I approve of your valuation of my books, and should have approved of it, if it had been less. Yet, I own, I wish that a separate estimate were made of the mathematical books, because I have been told that some of them are curious and uncommon, and two of them are beautifully written and drawn, and well selected. They are from the hand of Tofuzzel Hossein Khaun. I will tell you frankly, that I had made up my mind to present them to the Company, if the Chairman made any demur about the purchase. Of course I leave the disposal of them wholly to your judgment, and final determination. My cold is gone. Yours affectionately, Warren Hastings; Daylesford House, 7th April, 1809. Postmark, Chipping Norton. Answered on the 29th.—To Charles Wilkins, Esq., 14, Wimpole Street, London—My dear Wilkins, I approve much of your proposal, and thank you for it. There is no occasion to send an order in form, from myself to Mr. Dutton, as I have already directed him to obey yours. I shall be pleased to have my books in your Repository, and shall not myself desire to remove them, though I own I am not sanguine respecting my original object. On your part every thing has been done, I know, and will be done, that is in your power. Your affectionate friend, Warren Hastings; Daylesford House, 30th April, 1809.—To Charles Grant, Esq., Chairman, &c., &c. —Sir, before the election in April last, I laid before the Chairs the enclosed letter from Mr. Hastings, tendering the whole of his oriental manuscripts to the Honorable Company, at a valuation; and at the same time was instructed to examine the books, and to make a report as to their number, condition, and value. There are 190 volumes of Arabic and Persian, and 22 works in Sanskrit and Hindovi, corresponding with the enclosed lists A and B. Some of the Arabic and Persian books are exquisitely fine, and the whole collection is in very good condition, the greatest part having been recently rebound in calf. I have estimated the value of the whole at £759 7*s.* 6*d.* as by enclosure C, in doing which I have been guided by the

very low price Oriental manuscripts fetch at public sales, rather than by their intrinsic value, for I am persuaded that this sum would not purchase in India one half of the splendid works included in this collection. Should the Honorable Court purchase these books, and place them under my charge, I take the liberty to recommend that the Librarian be ordered to make a selection from the duplicates of all the Oriental manuscripts in his keeping, for the new library in the East India College; I am, &c., Charles Wilkins; Library, 18th July, 1809—B. List of Mr. Hastings' books in the Sanskrit and Hindovi languages and Nagari characters. No. 1 to 11, Sanskrit, containing 9617 leaves; No. 12 to 22, Basha or Hindovi, containing 2504 leaves; Total, 12,121 leaves.—A copy of do.—A. A catalogue of 150 Arabic and Persian books contained in four chests. History, 29 works. This is merely a rough inventory. —Catalogue of Mr. Hastings' Persian and Arabic manuscripts. This is on four leaves, written in Persian.—7. A. Welland, Esq. to the Librarian, presenting fifteen volumes of Persian manuscripts. To Dr. Wilkins, Librarian to the Honorable the East India Company.—Sir, I beg to present for the use of the East India Company's Library, the accompanying fourteen Persian books. One of them, the Goolzeer Ramut, by the Nawab Mustujaub Khan, son of Hafiz Ramut, is in two copies. It contains a short account of the Rohillas. The author is now living at Barielly. This, with the second volume of the Suyer-ul-Mootaquereen, is the only book, of which you may not have a copy in the library. The rest are probably duplicates. I shall be glad, however, this may prove acceptable. I am, &c., A. Welland; 15, Upper Wimpole-street; 22d February, 1810. —8. List of Persian, &c., manuscripts presented by the executors of the late Sir Barry Close, to the Honorable Company's Library, in the year 1813. This list contains fifty-two articles, the three last of which are in Mahratta. The title of each article is given both in the Native and English character. —8. Account of Oriental manuscripts purchased by the Librarian, Dr. Wilkins, at the sale of the late Honorable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, on the 13th of February, 1818, viz., law questions and answers compiled for Governor Hastings, in Persian, 10*s*.; Khurd Avista, in Phalavi and Persian, 8*s*.; Kasi Khand translated into Persian, five volumes. Of the religious importance of Gaya; translated into Persian, from the Vayu Purana; marriage ritual of the Parsees, in the Persian character; Boon Dehesk, or, of the creation, in Zend cha-

racters.—9. My dear Sir, I send by the bearer a couple of volumes of the Mahabharata, and two or three books, which remained behind by mistake. Yours very sincerely, H. Colebrooke.

The next catalogue, is in another thin folio book, which contains that of the collection made by Dr John Taylor; and, like the preceding little volume, it contains some public correspondence relative to the collection, which public gratitude to the collector and donor demands the publication of, even though the correspondence reflects no credit on the agents of the Company at Bombay.

On the 8th of October, 1821, Doctor John Taylor was at Muscat, and he wrote a letter to Wm. Erskine, Esq., at Bombay, saying,—"In the event of my death, I have nothing to add, to what is contained in my will, except the following requests; and, secondly, that my Sanscrit and Mahratta manuscripts, along with the Hindoo idols in my possession, be presented in my name to the library and museum of the Honorable Company in Leadenhall-street." This letter was proved as a codicil to his will, and Mr. Erskine was his executor.

On the 16th of May, 1822, Mr. Erskine wrote to the Governor in Council of Bombay, saying,—"The late Doctor John Taylor, of the medical establishment of this Presidency, having, by a codicil to his will, of which I annex a copy, requested that his Sanscrit and Mahratta manuscripts, along with the Hindoo idols in his possession, should be presented in his name to the library and museum of the Honorable East India Company in Leadenhall-street, as executor of his last will, I have now the honor to enclose three lists; the first, of his Sanscrit manuscripts, two hundred and thirty-four in number; the second, of his Mahratta manuscripts, forty-two in number; and, the third, of his Hindoo idols, thirty-five in number; all of which have been packed up and are ready to be delivered to such persons as your Honorable Board may direct for the purpose of being forwarded to Leadenhall-street. The manuscripts are in two boxes, and are numbered to correspond with the lists now sent. The idols are in a third box, smaller than the others. Along with the idols, I have put up a brazen Yunter Raj, in nine pieces, as being almost essentially necessary for understanding some of the mathematical and astronomical works. I have not directed the manuscripts to be packed up in such a way that they could be immediately transmitted to England; I thought it probable that your Honorable Board might allow copies of some of the

works to be taken before they are sent home; many of them are rare and curious. Doctor Taylor had long bestowed much trouble and expense in collecting the books which he reckoned most valuable, and the recent convulsion in the Mahratta empire, and over all India, afforded him opportunities of completing his collections that are not likely soon to occur again." On the 29th, at a consultation in the public department, the government "ordered, that Mr. Wathen, the secretary in the office of country correspondence be authorised to entertain writers to make copies of the whole of the works bequeathed by Doctor Taylor to the Honorable Company's library, previously to their transmission to Europe, conferring with Mr. Erskine on the subject." Not a syllable of this bequest appears to have been communicated to the Company, beyond the record of the consultation, until after a lapse of more than four years, and after an unauthorised expenditure of the public money to an amount which we cannot trace. Then, on the 9th of June, 1826, W. H. Wathen, Esq., the Persian secretary to the Government, wrote to the acting secretary, Mr. Greenhill, saying,—"In consequence with the orders of the Honorable the Governor in Council, conveyed in your predecessor's letter of the 23d of May, and the 11th of June, 1822, all the works of any value or scarcity, of the manuscripts belonging to the late Doctor Taylor have been copied, and the transcripts transmitted to the Literary and Education societies. I now have the honor to return the original manuscripts as well as the images, &c., bequeathed to the Honorable the Court of Directors. I regret to say that my office becoming infested with white ants, during my absence at the Cape of Good Hope, a few of these works have been injured by these destructive insects; these are, however, in general of no great value, and copies have been made from manuscripts of individuals, when they were of consequence for the Literary society, &c." On the 28th a consultation was held in the public department, and the Government ordered that the manuscripts and images be carefully packed and forwarded to the Honorable Court, by the first opportunity.

At length, the collection was transmitted to London, with the following advice:—Bombay, 1st September, 1826.—Paragraph 4. The late Doctor John Taylor of the medical establishment of this Presidency, having, by a codicil to his will, directed that his Sanscrit and Mahratta manuscripts, along with the Hindoo idols in his possession, should be presented in

his name to the library and museum of the Honorable East India Company in Leadenhall-street, we have the honor to forward them to your Honorable Court, and to observe that a few of these works, not, however, of great value, have been injured by white ants. These works and images were transmitted to us by Doctor Taylor's executor, in May, 1822; and the delay in forwarding them to your Honorable Court has arisen from our wish to present copies of these works to the Literary Society and Education Societies in this country, which has accordingly been done.—*Note.* The original catalogue of Sanscrit and Mahratta books has been compared with the catalogue made by C. T. M., and marked accordingly.

The monopolists of all the intercourse between the United Kingdom and China, who boast of their liberal encouragement of knowledge, and, who actually gave £10,000 for the publication of the late Dr. Morrison's dictionary, might be expected to have collected a tolerable library of Chinese books, not only at their factory in China, but also at their house in London and at their Civil College at Haileybury: whatever the Library in China is, it has been transferred to the Commissioners of the Crown. The library of Chinese books, at the India House, would be very creditable to a private merchant or private student; but, about as many books as could be brought over in half a dozen Bohea chests is not the collection we would expect to find in The Oriental Repository; its amount greatly disappoints expectation; of its intrinsic value we are unable to form any opinion, and we do not know where to meet with any *catalogue raisonée* of it; we believe also, that none of the gentlemen who have charge of it, know any thing about it. The Chinese works are done up rather as pamphlets than as volumes, and about half a dozen of these pamphlets are enclosed together in a wooden case.

The "Chinese Catalogue" is a good stout well bound book; fairly written and clean; it shews the library number; title, in the Chinese character and in the English character; a notice of the work; the number of cases; and the number of volumes; the number of works entered in the catalogue is 82; of which more than 12 are duplicates, so that there are not 70 works: the articles numbered 60 to 63 are not enumerated in the columns of cases and volumes; those numbered 64 to 79 are the Bibliotheca Leydeniana; number 80 was presented by Mr. Edwin Norris; and number 81 by Dr. Conwell; the titles and contents of these last works seem not known: the enumerated works amount to

126 cases, which contain 907 pamphlets. Those works which are illustrated with figures, &c., are well worth inspection by persons unacquainted with the Chinese language.

The Chinese Library in the India House contains works of the following description:—The Encyclopedia of six thousand volumes, abridged into 134 volumes; the edition of A.D. 1710. Encyclopedia in 60 volumes. Pocket Encyclopedia. Confucius. Drawing. The nine standard books on sacred rites and ceremonies. Classics. Geography. The History of China in 104 volumes, which Mailla has translated into 12 volumes, quarto. Dictionaries of various hands writing. Miscellaneous Literature and Philosophy. Romances. Novels. War. Commentaries. Astronomy. Plates illustrative of agriculture, manufactures. Herbal. Testament of 1811. China. Penal Code. Plants. The establishment and administration of Chinese Government, in 120 volumes. Essays. The Red Book of 1814. Almanacks. Medicine. Arts. Fabulous descriptions of China with Cuts. Drawings of ancient articles. Biography of 100 eminent women, with plates. Ancient inscriptions on bells, vases, &c. Explanation of do. do. Cultivation of rice and silk, published by order of Kanghe. Moral Maxims of Kanghe. St. John, Serampore. Catechism by Morrison. The Child's Ode. Verses for Children. Extracts from Confucius for children. Magazine by Milne. Physiognomy. Recollections for every day in the year. Odes. Specimens of writing in various hands. Conversations.

There never was a moment when it was so necessary for this nation to know what Chinese literature it possesses; and when it was of so much consequence to place it to the best advantage. The vile monopoly of intercourse is abolished. Britain now permits her merchants and her missionaries to visit China, and, at the same time, the State ceases to educate youth, at the public expense, for carrying on the intercourse of licensed persons in licensed ships. All the Chinese Records of the late United Company, naturally fall into the hands of his Majesty's Foreign Secretary, and all the Libraries being Commercial Assets are, by the Act, ordered for sale without delay; however, we trust that both the Records and the Libraries will, like the splendid gift of George the Third, be opened to the public, and be placed under the care of liberal, intelligent, and active keepers. Such a measure will prove to be radically conservative.

This article has been cut off, abruptly, by the receipt of the following letter :—

East India House, July 3, 1835.

Sir,—Having laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter dated the 30th ultimo, with its printed enclosure, entitled "Oriental Repository at the India House," I am commanded to inform you, that in according to you permission to have access to the Company's Library as a reader, the Court could never have contemplated that you would have availed yourself of that permission for the purpose, as it would appear, of putting forth such a Paper as the enclosure above-mentioned, which contains a series of mis-statements; and that the Court now feel themselves called upon to withdraw the authority conveyed in my letter, of the 2d of May last, for your admission to the Company's Library and Museum. I am, &c.,

To —— ——, Esq. P. AUBER, Secretary.

We leave our readers to form their own opinion, and to make their own remarks on this Imperial Edict; for our own part, it was quite unlooked for; for, of all places in the world, London is the last place for a literary censorship; and of all the Courts in the world, the Court of Directors of the East India Company is the last Court which the people of Britain will allow to usurp a literary censorship over them;—indeed, if the Directors had consulted the dial of their own House, they would have seen, that, this is not the hour of the Censor but the hour of the Reformer; that, this is not the day on which they can expel a reader with ignominy, from a national library, because he reports what he sees and knows of it; but, that, it is the day, in which, having sold to the nation a library, which always was public property, they must open it to the public.

The Court of Directors insolent assumption of a penal jurisdiction in London, is more than outdone by the arrogant pretension of one of their gentlemen in the Oriental Repository, who, though ignorant of the Oriental languages, intimates that the student is to pursue only such a course of reading as he permits! However, when a Court of 24, can write what the Directors have written, it is not surprising that they find a man to say this.

Cost whatever it may, we shall continue to tell all that we know, and to say all that we think, about the national collection at the India House. It is, without doubt and beyond all comparison, the most valuable collection of Oriental manuscripts in existence, whether in Europe or in Asia; however, it is all but absolutely closed against the public, and especially against Britons; for the last two months, there seldom has been more than two persons studying in it: whilst, on one of those days,

the British Museum was visited by no less than five thousand persons! Indeed, there is no preparation made, or accommodation provided for students; the library consists of three rooms; one is occupied by Sir Charles Wilkins, another by Dr. Horsfield, and the principal room is exhibited to the visitors of the museum; here the students sit—interrupted by visitors—the desk and chairs are inconvenient—reading frames, leads, paper knives, sand, &c. are wanting—the catalogues are in a manner concealed—the student is not invited to examine the books; he is, as it were, only permitted to examine such as he can point out; he has not the aid of any living index to the contents of the library; but, on the contrary, he is embarrassed by the [illegible] of an acting librarian, who knows nothing of the books but their numbers, that the number will be rubbed off and he will not be able to replace the book on its shelf. Imagine a Sir Henry Ellis unable to read! asking a reader the title of a book which has lost its number! But imagine him limiting each reader to a specific course of study—and imagine the trustees of the British Museum expelling every reader who "puts forth such a paper" as they "could never have contemplated!" Between family trustees and ex-officio trustees, tories and whigs, archbishops and chancellors, the readers would soon dwindle down to one or two; just enough to keep up an establishment for.

The public interests are of such paramount importance, that no feelings of false delicacy towards the servants of the public can be allowed to stand in the way of advocating good government. It is a very pleasing sight to see the venerable Orientalist visit the Repository which has been formed under his care; but surely it is the duty of the Directors to provide efficient assistants for him; this they have not done; on the late reduction of the establishment, he gave up two clerks, not because he did not want clerks, but because he did not want those he had: A naturalist may be in his element in a museum, shewing butterflies to the Directors and to the other dowagers of the corporations of London; but a linguist, an antiquary should be appointed to assist the superannuated librarian in taking care of the manuscripts and books, and in preparing the antiquities and medals for the inspection of the public. Every scientific collection should be placed under the care of the man who knows most about it—who is able and willing to render it most useful to the public; but the Oriental Repository is in the hands of the 24 men who are the most inimical to knowledge.

Of course, as soon as the library is opened to the public, the Directors' families will cease to take their chocolate in it; but then the public will learn what the library contains; now, excepting the venerable librarian, no person knows what treasures it contains.

The Directors say that they sometimes sit in the India House, until ten o'clock at night; now as they are so fond of working early and late for the public, surely not for the sake of their own salaries, it is strange that they close their library at four o'clock; a student may be engaged in the day time, and have only his evening for study; many foreign students are scarcely able to visit the expensive metropolis of Britain, and when here would be glad to pursue their studies without interruption, but they are forced to retire at four o'clock, and they cannot possibly obtain the loan of any work they may be copying: at the library they do not find the facilities they require,—such as books of reference: even the situation of the library is excessively inconvenient, in the city, away from every other oriental establishment. Considering all these things, we regret to see workmen employed in the interior of the India House, just as if the Company intended to occupy it to the end of their ignominious existence.

Every page of the history of the Company furnishes a page in the history of corruption. Warren Hastings hung Nundcomar by means of a grand jury, of which the Company's own Mr. Grant was the foreman; and the same worthy sold the books which he collected in India to his own honorable masters by means of a Court of Directors, of which the Company's own Mr. Grant was chairman; by these steps up the ladder of corruption, Mr. Grant's heir was mounted at the head of the Board of Control, and compromised with the Company, taking their unexamined, uncatalogued, commercial assets, and giving them a guarantee dividend of £630,000 per annum. Thus the father bought the books for the Company, and the son bought them for the Crown. Neither enquired how they were obtained; one valued them roundly, after a strange fashion; but, the other took them in the lump, without a syllable or a thought about value or no value.

The Oriental Repository was founded less than forty years ago; however, its founders have sold it for a mess of pottage. The fact of the librarian's own son-in-law, Mr. Marsden, himself, also an old servant of the Company, having given his Oriental coins to the British Museum, and his Oriental books to

King's College, speaks volumes against the Company's Oriental Repository; it says, in a language that cannot be misunderstood, that the public have no confidence in the Company's management. Orientalists will not even sell their collections to the Company; but they will present them to the nation!

ACCOUNT OF THE TOTIARS.

Drawn up by Mr. T. Turnbull, on the 13th January, 1817.

From the most remote ages, until about A. D. 1340, the sceptre of the southern part of the peninsula was swayed, in prosperity and splendour, by a race of Chitteray Princes, of the title of Pandian; and it does not appear that the Pollams had existence in those days. The Pandian's dominion was subverted by a successful Mahomedan establishment, which was, in its turn, overthrown by the Rajah of Mysore; when, about A. D., 1420, a Tellinga chief, who was in the service of Maha Royer, in the Annagondy province, acquired the government of the Madura kingdom; and his family enjoyed it for about the space of 155 years. This family was succeeded by the ancestor of the celebrated Trimal Naik, who was viceroy for the sovereign of the Carnatic empire of Beejanuggur, in like manner with the Naiks of Tanjore, Gingee, &c. In consequence of the convulsions in the superior government, this family, denominated the Kurtaukl, often became independent. Trimal Naik had a long and prosperous reign, and died about A. D., 1660.

It was some time previous to the reign of the Carnatic Princes, that the Totiars emigrated from the power of the Mahomedans, and took refuge in the Annagundi province, under the sovereignty of a Maha Royer, owing to the tyranny and oppression of the Mahomedans, who had maintained a powerful sway over them and entertained a design of intermarrying with this tribe, which they considered illegal; but, finding no alternative, they submitted to the terms of the proposal. It happened, a few days previous to the first marriage that was to be celebrated, by a Mahomedan man with a young woman of the Totiar tribe, when a grand entertainment was prepared for a great assembly of the Totiars, in order to obtain their general consent, that when they had met for the celebration of the feast, they perceived, in a corner, the head of a bullock; thereupon, great discontent was manifested by the Totiars who were universally to partake of an entertainment,

wherein the flesh of an an animal, which they almost venerated as a divinity, was prepared for the feast, and without further ceremony every one of them departed. The Totiars fearing that this conduct would give rise to commotion and insurrection, in the metropolis of Delhi, proposed to emigrate to some distant country, and hastened to leave the kingdom of the Moguls, without delay, directing their journey towards the Annagundi province. After having proceeded some distance, they came to a very rapid stream, which running with uncommon velocity, interrupted their progress, and they began to apprehend that their pursuers, who were not far off, would overtake them. In this dilemma, with one mind, they invoked their household deity; and, immediately, by a supernatural cause, two Poongoo trees, that grew on either bank, fell across the stream and formed a bridge, by which they passed safe and continued their journey. This miracle, though palpably inconsistent with natural facts, is, however, regarded as an event of high import in the history and tradition of this tribe, whence this species of tree is highly venerated, and hence the ceremony of getting married under a canopy of the leaves of the Poongoo, to this day, is generally practised among them.

The Totiars were chiefly employed as peons under the Royers, and it was about the time when the Tellinga family came to the government of the Madura kingdom, that they first settled themselves in the Carnatic and acquired their original possessions there, and such of them as were men of ability or ambition easily obtained considerable influence, and by retaining bands of peons about them, came to be employed as Shervagars. In their office of Shervagars, sometimes as faithful adherents about the person of the sovereign, in others as commanders of a certain number of followers for the protection of a particular tract of country, they were allowed some villages, in the midst of it, for the maintenance of themselves and families; a service and possession, which gradually became hereditary. In this character, they were occasionally summoned to attend the standard of the sovereign, and then they assumed the name of Poligars, which literally means the chief of a camp, and not the proprietor of a country.

The Hindoo government was scarcely known to adopt any other mode of revenue than that of settlement with the head or principal inhabitants, whose situation is hereditary, and whose rents, in those days, were light and moderate.

This account of the origin of the Totiars, who established themselves in the southern countries, and from whom the whole of the Tinnevelly, Madura, Dindigul, and Mamapar Poligars have their origin, does not go further back, the oldest of them, than to about four hundred years ago, none of them are of the Naiks of Madura, nor of Trimul Naik's creation, though it is certain, however, that all of them paid tribute to him, and were under an obligation to assist him, with all their forces, to oppose his enemies. From this historical recital, it is evident that the Poligars were created, by the policy of the Hindoo government, for the protection of the country and the support of the sovereign; and, that in the time of Trimul Naik; 176 years ago, they had not degenerated from the original purpose of their institution.

The Totiars, who are more properly called Cumblataurs, in general, are subdivided into nine castes, six of whom only have established themselves in the southern countries; they are as follows:—

Chellavar Pullavar	}	Gentoo Cumblataur.
Vullakavar	-	Golah Gentoo Cumblataur.
Tokalavor	-	Copliar Cumblataur.
Yerrasinnavar		Vada Cumblataur.
Cooreevar	-	Yeddia Cumblataur, or shepherds of this tribe.

The difference in their names distinguish their castes, and they do not intermarry without their own professed tribe.

They, in general, profess a religion peculiar to themselves; besides the worship of Vishtnoo, each family respectively has an household deity, which is instituted by a sanctimonious consecration of some relics of their departed relatives, chiefly of those women who have burned themselves on the funeral pile of their husbands, and of those who have led a reputed, chaste, and continent life, or have died vestals, to whom their first prayers and devotions are made, and consequently they are looked up to as divine dispensers of health, happiness, and prosperity, in all their professional undertakings. At all their feasts, which are as frequent as their means will admit, they never consult a brahmin, but they have a priest among them, whom they style Codangy Naik, who is supposed to be an adept both in their religious persuasions as well as in astrology, and who chiefly officiates at their weddings and funerals.

When a marriage is to take place, two small temporary

habitations are formed, entirely without the village, covered with the leaves of the Pongoo tree which, as before mentioned, is much venerated by this tribe. The Codangy Naik, or priest, is always consulted upon these occasions, and ratifies the obligation between the parties; after every necessary preparation is made, the bride is first conducted and seated upon a bullock pad, in one of the temporary sheds erected for the purpose, and the bridegroom in the other: the priest then assembles the relatives of the bridegroom to convey the paraphernalia, which are seven cullums* of cumboo, usually presented to the bride, and which is carried in procession under a canopy of white cloth and accompanied by music and dancing; this party is met by the relatives of the bride, who receive the grain, and the whole jointly proceed in procession to the house of the latter; after some ceremonies of betel and nut being served round they return with redoubled pomp, presided by the priest, who then receives from the hands of the bridegroom, a small chain of black beads, and a small circlet of gold; after this prelude, the whole proceed with music to the bride's seat, when the priest ties the chain around the neck of the young woman, and the circlet is stuck to her forehead as an ornament. Both parties then meet and feast for the space of a week, with music and every kind of festivity; and, at the expiration of this time, the marriage is complete.

The women lay claim to the virtue of great veracity and fidelity; but it is not uncommon among them to cohabit with their uncles and brothers-in-law, and sometimes with their priest. This singular custom is sanctioned by ancient and established usage, and is still practised as a lawful and ordained practice in this community. In case of refusal, they, from an unaccountable credulity, hold that their domestic life will be changed into a life of misery; that their household cattle will not prosper, but by degrees perish; and that other ominous disasters will arise from its non-observance; particularly, such as that the pure cow's milk will be curdled, the butter prepared in their houses will become putrid and full of maggots: on representation of this, the Codangy Naik is called to discover the cause of the misfortune; he consults their household deity and declares that the wife, though duly authorized by law, has refused her husband's brother, or such an one whom she ought to have

* One cullum is sixty pucka measures of Madras grain measure.

intercourse with, in the family of her husband; by this formality they are reconciled, and peace is made with their deity, to whom offerings of goats or other oblations are performed.

A custom has been long prevalent among this race, during the Carnatic government, that when a maiden or widow had carnal commerce with a man of equal caste, but not of the family of her husband, as before mentioned, or with one of an inferior caste, upon the circumstance being made known to the relatives, they were to be put to death in some wood; for which purpose, two shoemakers were invariably directed to perform the fatal deed; but, since the Company's government has been established, this barbarous custom has been discontinued, and the guilty are now excommunicated from the caste and religion, and styled Ibbendy Totiars, or outcastes.

The shocking ceremony of self-devotion, has been at all times practised among the Totiar females, on the death of their husbands; and they, like all other Hindoos, and chiefly Brahmins, believe that it is proper for a woman, after the death of her husband, to burn herself in the fire with his corpse. To the memory of every woman who has thus sacrificed her body on the funeral pile, with her husband, a small tomb is erected on the high roads or thoroughfares in the country, which are held in veneration by the Totiars; especially by the family of the deceased, who offer oblations, once every year, at these sepulchral places, which are called Tee-panjan-covil. The woman who does not devote herself to the funeral pile, must in that case, preserve an inviolate chastity for the remainder of her life, and if she remains always chaste, it is believed that she will attain the same state of divine beatitude in heaven as the self-devoted victims.

The administration of civil and criminal judicature among the Totiars, is generally vested in a Punjayem, or a jury composed of the head Nautaumcaurs of each tribe, chosen from the different tribes, before whom all cases are tried, and whose arbitrary decision passes as law. In different cases, they have recourse to an ordeal trial, according to ancient practice, by boiled ghee, for the purpose of distinguishing between guilt and innocence; singular as this practice is, the modes of ordeal are various, and the ceremony is performed with great solemnity, according to the nature of the offence. The infallibility of this mode of trial is, to this day, as implicitly believed as it could have been in the earliest and least enlightened

periods of antiquity. Now, indeed, under the Company's government, the ordeal may be considered to have ceased; but it is still retained in the Tondiman's country, as I have myself witnessed, there, in the year 1813, at a village called Keernoor.

Both sexes among the Totiars are, of all natives, most addicted to and infatuated with the belief of magic, which they particularly pretend to be skilled in; curing the bite of venomous serpents by mystical incantations. The first author of this art they have deified under the appellation of Paumbil Amen; and the person who practises this art is called Paumbil Amen Pooshary; they believe that it is not uncommon among them to throw spells over their enemies.

The peculiarity of the features and physiognomy of the men characterize them, in some degree, as a distinct people, although they imitate the dress of the Shuder caste, and are particularly fond of wearing coloured handkerchiefs on their head, which the Poligars prefer to turbands. The lower class of women are more easily distinguished by wearing several rows of beads round their neck, which are manufactured by the glass-makers, and resemble the colour of coral; they also wear different kinds of bangles of silver, brass, iron, and glass, on their arms; they do not cover the upper part of the body, in order, it is said, to distinguish their common origin; but the wives and relatives of the Poligars, dress themselves more decently, assimilating nearly to those of other Hindoo women.

Industry is a leading trait in the character of these people, who have a strong propensity to obtain property in lands, and a love for improving cultivation; it is to their assiduity and attention that the southern countries owe much of their improvement in agriculture, for they are known to be the first people that cleared considerable tracts of land which were long overgrown with impenetrable forests, in the Carnatic; the men are chiefly employed, through the whole day, without, in their fields, and their women carry them their meals thither; they are generally skilful veterinarians, and they also take great pride in rearing cattle, of which they possess large herds; they teach them to return home, by blowing a small instrument made of bamboo or reed; in this manner, they bring all their cattle home from the mountains or pasture grounds without any difficulty.

The Poligars take great delight in hunting, and are extremely fond of dogs, for which they willingly part with cattle

in exchange; and to such a height do they carry this passion, that if one particularly pleases them, they will exchange a horse for a favourite dog. Cock-fighting is also a favourite amusement among them.

Their language is the Tellinga, blended with Canarese, but the Tamul commonly prevails. The Cumblataur, in general, bear the Gentoo appellation of Naiks, as Amma Naik, Body Naik, &c.; excepting the Tokalavar, who are Copilars, go by the appellation of Gounden, as Appache Gounden, Toombechee Gounden, &c.

THE MACHINERY USED IN PATNA AND TIRHOOT.

(*Continued from page* 62.)

A churkkee is used for dressing the seeds out of cotton; this is the first step in the manufacture of cotton; the churkkee is turned round by two persons, one at each handle, and kept steady by one of them; before the seed is expressed from cotton-wool, the natives call the raw material cupas; the cupas is put between the rollers, which, as they revolve, press out the seeds. The improved churkkee has a screw at one end, so that one person only is required to work it. In the Mahratta country, the sugar-mills are constructed like this improved churkkee, except, that, being worked by an ox, the screw is vertical instead of horizontal. The Dhoonkhee is an instrument, in two pieces, with strings, for beating cotton, after the seeds have been pressed out. The bow is the instrument with which the cotton spinner beats cotton wool. After beating the cotton-wool with the bow, it is rolled up, by means of part of a stalk of sirkee-grass, in small quantities, for spinning. The wheel for spinning cotton has, on the spindle, a small circular article for preventing the thread from going beyond its proper place; it is a small piece of the rind of the wood-apple. The band of the wheel is made of cotton thread of several plies, smeared over with the doona, which exudes from the Saul tree, dissolved in heated oil, blackened with charcoal. Having taken off the band, the spinner winds the thread from off the spinning wheel on to a reel. Two reels are placed on a stand, which is always of mud, so that they may turn round in their stands, and then the skeins of thread are wound off on poles into rolls. The skeins are put on a fourth reel, which one person turns round in his hand and another winds off the thread. The ghirnee is the instrument with which several plies of thread are twisted

together, in order to form thread for sewing. The thread, in two or more plies, is wound up, in a ball; then, one end of it is tied to the end of the stalk of the ghirnee, to which an impulse is given, which causes it to turn round; and, by its rotation, it twists the thread as it hangs down from the ball, held in a man's hand. When a part has been twisted, in this manner, it is wound round the stalk of the ghirnee, and fastened with a knot. Then, another piece is twisted (the knot having been untied,) this also is wound round the stalk of the ghirnee; this process is repeated in continuation. Gold, silver, and silk thread, also are twisted, in the same manner, with this instrument. The weavers of bobbin and tape, stick six pieces of bamboo into the floor of a verandah, two at each end, and two in the middle; there is also a denticulated piece of wood, between the two middle pieces of bamboo, which is, one foot broad and nineteen inches from the ground. At Patna, in the houses of the tape manufacturers, half a dozen of these machines are placed in one verandah, where they are worked by a boy of about twelve years of age. In weaving bobbin, the small piece of wood, which serves for a shuttle, is thrown only one way; but in weaving tape, it is thrown alternately both ways. One part of this weaving apparatus is a wooden article resembling a knife, which is moved backwards and forwards, to beat the threads. In order to prepare cotton thread for the loom, the weaver sticks some bamboos in the ground, and wets the cotton thread very much, with water. The second stage of the preparation for the loom, consists of the warp of a small web, in which are a great many bows; this is placed on bamboos, stuck in the ground, which are put one under each end of the warp, and one under the middle; when the warp is so long as to require it, two, or more bamboos are added. The warp, when fastened on these bamboos, is softened and strengthened with rice-starch, put on with a brush of kush-grass. In the mornings, before sun-rise, numbers of people are seen busily employed at this work. The weaver sits to work at his loom; by means of a hole dug in a part of the floor of his hut, he sits on the ground: he holds the shuttle in his hand; two transverse bamboos are suspended from the roof of the house by cords. When the web is for twilled cloth, it is more complicated than when it is for plain cloth; six pieces of wood are used to put the warp on the loom, these pieces of wood are fastened together in pairs; the weaver uses also a brush and a reed. Fine muslins are not woven at Patna; but, that city is famous

for plain cloth, especially that which is made with two threads each way, twills, table-cloths and napkins; however, the napkins are not made at Patna, but at Futua. Patna is also celebrated for the manufacture of cotton carpets, which are very comfortable and very durable articles. The weaver measures off, on the floor of his hut, the size of the carpet, and then sticks into the ground a number of pieces of bamboo: the side pieces of bamboo, which support the transverse pole, are taken out of the ground, and moved progressively forward as the work advances—there is one weaver to each pair of the pieces of wood, for moving the warp upwards and downwards, so that for a medium sized carpet, three men are required—one of the most common patterns is, a stripe of two inches in each foot—the manner in which the borders and middle are interwoven deserves attention.—in weaving carpets they do not use a shuttle, the woof being thrown from right to left, and from left to right loosely wound up—an instrument, something like a wooden hand, is used for beating the threads of the woofs close together—the weavers themselves dye the thread they weave, by means of indigo and turmeric. Cotton is always spun by women and wove by men.

In the same manner as the women twist or spin cotton by the ghirnee, so men spin hemp by means of the daeru. Men weave hempen thread into a coarse kind of cloth, near ten inches wide, and when strongly sewed together, at the selvages, it answers almost every purpose for which canvas is used, even to making sails for boats; its appearance is sometimes improved by being striped red with ochre. The daeru is also employed in twisting two or three plies of hempen thread together into twine. At Patna, the manufacture of hempen ropes is carried on to a great extent. The simplicity and ingenuity of the machine employed is much admired; however, in working it, there is an art to be practised, without which the rope would immediately become untwisted. A yarn is tied to the end of each of the rollers, and held out by one person, so as not to touch each other, while the rollers are turned round by another person: care must be taken to tie the yarn to the ends that increase the twist (one of the ends of the rollers necessarily does so, while the other undoes it) and when the yarns have been very hard twisted, they are tied together to the other end of the rollers, which then requires to be turned round a very short time longer—a rope made in this manner, never untwists. Horses' girths are made of hempen cords; sometimes, by means of a small piece of stick, with

out the use of any other instrument: but, at other times, they are made in a very complicated way. The hibiscus cannabinus is twisted into a single yarn, by means of a churkhee; one person turning it round, the other pulling out the putooa. Ropes of putooa are made thicker than ropes of hemp—the machine, by which they are twisted, is particularly curious,—an article consisting of two pieces of wood, crossing one another, is used to keep the yarns in their proper places; another article, used for the same purpose, is fastened to the rope. At Patna, ropes are also made of the leaves of the sirkhee-grass; these leaves are first twisted into single yarns, by hand only, and without the aid of any machinery. The yarns, made of the leaves of sirkhee grass, are twisted into ropes by a machine, which is on the same principle with the machine employed for twisting hempen ropes, but horizontal instead of vertical; it is laid on the ground and kept steady by three sticks stuck therein, on three sides, assisted by the feet of the workman pressing against the fourth.

The gold and silver stuffs of India are well known, therefore we will now shew the manner in which the precious metals are manufactured into thread for the weaver; this manufacture is divided into three different branches, each of which is pursued as a distinct art and trade. The silver to be used is melted and moulded into a bar, measuring about a foot in length, and an inch in breadth and thickness. The mould employed in this process is of the same description with that of the common silversmith, but rather longer; then, the bar of silver is hammered out to a convenient length, and put round a machine; a hole is dug in the floor of the house for this machine; two pieces are also fixed in the ground; these contain an iron pierced with holes, through which the silver is drawn. Silver thread is drawn out to the greatest degree of fineness by repeatedly winding the thread from off a small pole on to a large pole, through a small hole in a piece of iron or steel; at every succeeding operation, the thread is drawn through a smaller hole, which is bored at the moment; and, always, when the whole of the thread is wound upon the large pole, the places of the two poles are changed, and the thread is wound from the large upon the small one; but without passing through the iron; passing, however, between the folds of a small piece of British flannel or broad cloth, which the workman holds in his hand—the iron through which the silver thread is drawn, is fastened to the erect pieces of iron with a bit of wax; on the smallest

of the three poles, there is a place to hold the pattern given to the workman—there are two places for holding hammers, pincers, and a small bit of broken plate, which is fastened on with lac; the use of this bit of plate, with a corresponding bit, is, to point the thread when it is put through the hole in the iron—the iron containing the holes is hammered on an anvil which stands erect—the file, English drill-bow, iron nails, sharp pointed iron wire, the vice, and various other instruments, are used for boring the iron; when the operation of boring the iron is performed, it is placed on a piece of zinc, held in the vice; the points of the different instruments are sharpened on a piece of black-stone. Silver thread is drawn out to the fineness of a hair; but, if it was interwoven with cotton thread, in that state, it would not shew itself, but would be quite lost amongst the cotton threads; therefore, it is always flattened, before it goes to the weaver; this operation causes it to make a great show. The apparatus used for flatting silver thread, is on a small part of the trunk of a tree, which is fixed in the floor of a verandah. In Hindostan, thread is never made of gold; the article called gold thread, and commonly supposed to be made of gold, is made of silver covered with gold; to effect this, a plate of gold is hammered upon the bar of silver, and, in all degrees of fineness to which the silver is drawn, even to that of a hair, the gold accompanies it.

At Patna, the wool of sheep is manufactured: it is, spun on the same wheel which is used for spinning cotton-wool; and it is woven into a coarse kind of blanket, by an apparatus which resembles the loom used for weaving hempen thread into sacking; however, the principal manufacture of wool is into carpets. The loom used for this purpose, varies in width according to the size proposed for the carpet: a punjee of iron is used for beating the cotton woof and woollen threads closely together; this instrument is something similar to that used in manufacturing cotton carpets. It is probable that the woollen carpet is not of Hindoo origin, but has been introduced by the Mahomedans. Various materials are used for dyeing the worsteds. In India, the tents resemble those used in Turkey; both being of Tartar origin.

The Persian wheel, for raising water, was introduced into Hindostan by the Mahomedans: it is turned round by the ox, exactly in the same manner as the oil mill; and, as the wheel revolves, one-half of the pots descend empty, while the other half ascend full of water, which they discharge into the trough:

the rope is very thick, being made of the stalks of the palmyra leaf, twisted by hand, without the assistance of any machine. In Tirhoot almost all the indigo planters have adopted the use of this machine at their factories, but with considerable improvements; for, instead of one branch in the vertical pole, they have four, to each of which a pair of oxen are yoked, so that the machine is worked by eight oxen; the wheel on the vertical pole is enlarged to twice the circumference of the wheel on the spindle, and the cog being increased in proportion, two revolutions of the latter are obtained by one of the former; large wooden buckets are substituted for the common small earthen pots; by means of these improvements with this wheel, they raise two thousand cubic feet of water in an hour.

The Hindoos never tin the inside of their copper vessels; consequently, it was the Mahomedans who introduced the art of tinning copper into India; it is performed by heating the copper, rubbing it with sal-ammoniac, and then applying to it a piece of tin.

The blacksmiths make use of an anvil and a hammer; the fire is placed on the ground; the genuine Hindoo bellows is placed on the ground, the pipe passing through a little wall of mud; it appears very rude, but it is constructed on a better principle than the English bellows; as the opening, being above, admits cool, atmospheric air; whereas, in the English bellows, from the hole being in the under part, the air admitted is already heated by the fire. The English have introduced a bellows which is very generally adopted, at Patna, by the blacksmiths, the wall before the fire and the tube are made of mud. There they also adopt the English vice.

The large timber saw has its teeth in an opposite direction to the teeth of the English saw; however, at Patna, the carpenters' work chiefly with English tools. In making a wheel for a carriage, they describe a circle in the ground, with an English instrument, the pivot of which is moveable; and they adapt the pieces of wood to the circle. The carpenters have a turning lathe peculiar to themselves.

Patna is a famous place for children's toys and little boxes turned in the lathe, and Jaggernath is the celebrated Patna toyman;—these toys and boxes are all made of a white wood called kooneya. The professed turners have a lathe; the two side pieces are fixed in the ground, and one man pulls the cord,

whilst another man applies the chisel. The roller is firmly fixed in the ball, but is not of the same piece of wood, and its length varies according to that of the piece to be turned. The roller fits into the broad side piece, and, as it wears, it is cut off, and the broad side pieces are moved nearer to each other, until the roller is worn out. The turner makes use of three chisels and a hammer; one chisel has a crooked point; it is the instrument employed for hollowing or scooping out the inside of boxes; the turner rests his chisel on a prop which is made of a piece of wood, in the shape of the Roman capital letter T. The persons who pull the cord which turn the lathe are very often blind men.

The manner of colouring turnery, toys, furniture, and other articles made of wood, is a very pretty art, and it deserves particular attention, as it is not known in Europe;—this art is called lacquering. The small insect, called Coccus Lacca, deposits a substance, on the branches of certain trees, which is called Lac; this substance goes through several processes, which are well known; the toy-men purchase it in the state of Shell-Lac; then, the operator first holds a piece of bamboo over a charcoal fire; when the bamboo is heated he sticks some pieces of Shell-Lac upon it; and when these are sufficiently warmed, other pieces are put upon them, until there is as much as he can conveniently manage; having thus softened a sufficient quantity, he takes it off the bamboo, and mixes the colouring ingredients with it, by kneading them together, working them well together with his hand and hammer; when the whole of them are perfectly combined together, he draws out the whole in the form of a stick of sealing wax; the colouring materials used are vermilion from China and from Europe, sulphurat of arsenic, indigo, and lakee, which is extracted from lac. These materials are combined so as to produce ten different colours, in addition to the natural colour of lac. Some other ingredient may be used in the process of colouring lac black. The turner takes a piece of kooreya wood, hammers it into the end of his lathe, and when fashioned he presses a piece of coloured lac against it; by friction he generates a degree of heat, which softens the lac and causes it to adhere to the wood; when the article is sufficiently covered with lac, he polishes it, in his lathe, by means of the leaf of the Pandanus Odoratissimus, stripped of its thorns; this leaf is pressed against the article. When tent poles, and such large articles are lacquered, a fire is burned beneath them to soften the lac; but in lacquering Patna toys this is

never done; indeed the ladies would not admit of it; for their elevation above the ground merely allows of their turning round. Lac is also formed into bracelets for Hindoo women. The lac for bracelets is first heated; then, by means of a wooden instrument which is also used by the raj-mistry in compounding mortar for floors; it is rolled out into the form of a bracelet; this is finished off on another instrument.*

THE SALT MINES OF LAHORE,

As described by Lieut. Burnes.

About 100 miles north-west of Lahore is the town of Pind Dadun Khan; it is the capital of a small district, and has a population of about 6,000 souls; it lies within five miles of the salt range, which stretches from the Indus to the Hydaspes, and in which numerous mines are dug for the extraction of that mineral. Here we were met and welcomed by the authorities on the banks of the river; they presented us with a purse of five hundred rupees, and some jars of sweet meats. We halted a day to examine these curious excavations. We found about 100 persons at work in one of the mines; they were as much surprised to see us, as we were to behold the bright and beautiful crystals of red salt which formed the walls of the cave. We converted our visit into a day of rejoicing, by a liberal distribution of some of the money which was every where heaped upon us, nor could it be better bestowed, for the poor creatures presented to us a spectacle of misery: mothers with their infants, children, and old men, were alike employed in bringing the salt to the surface; their cadaverous looks and stifled breathing excited the utmost compassion: we gave to each of them a rupee.

The position of the salt range is in the high lands of Cabool, between the cities of Cabool and Peshawur; this range of hills, springing from the roots of the white mountain, crosses the Indus at Karabagh, and terminates on the right bank of the Jelum; formerly it figured in our maps under the name of Jood, after it had passed the river; but now, it is more appropriately denominated the salt range, from the extensive deposits of rock salt which it contains. Near Karabagh, the Indus cuts this range of salt hills, and lays open its mineral treasures; and in the neighbourhood of Pind Dadun Khan, the salt mines which supply the northern provinces of India with that necessary of life are excavated in the same range.

* The manuscript is in the Library at the India House, therefore we are unable to conclude this article.

The salt range forms the southern boundary of a table land, between the Indus and the Jelum, which rises about 800 feet from the plains of the Punjab. The hills attain an actual height of 1,200 feet from the valley of the Jelum, which gives them an elevation of about 2,000 feet from the sea: they exceed five miles in breadth: the formation is sand stone, occurring in vertical strata, with pebbles or round stones imbedded in various parts of it. Vegetation is scanty; and the bold and bare precipices, some of which rise at once from the plain, present a frightful aspect of desolation. Hot springs are found in various places: alum, antimony, and sulphur also occur; but a red clay, which is chiefly seen in the valleys, is a sure indication of a salt deposit, and it is to be found at intervals, throughout this range: the supply of the mineral is now drawn from Pind Dadun Khan, whence it can be conveyed with facility both up and down a navigable river.

At the village of Keora, five miles from Pind Dadun Khan, we examined one of the principal mines; it was situated near the outside of the range, in a valley, which was cut by a rivulet of salt water; it opened into the hill through the red clayey formation, at a distance of about 200 feet from the base. We were conducted by a narrow gallery, sufficient to admit of one person passing another, for about 350 yards, of which 50 may be taken as actual descent: here, we entered a cavern of irregular dimensions, and about 100 feet high, excavated entirely in salt. The mineral is deposited in strata of the utmost regularity, occurring, like the external rock, in vertical layers; however, some of the strata subtend an angle of about 25 degrees, and have the same appearance as bricks that have been placed one upon another. None of the layers exceed a foot and a half in thickness, and each is distinctly separated from its neighbour by a deposit of argillaceous earth, about an eighth of an inch thick, which lies, like mortar, between the strata. Some of the salt occurs in hexagonal crystals, but oftener in masses; the whole of it is tinged with red, varying from the slightest shade to the deepest hue; but, when pounded, the salt is white. In the month of February, we found that the thermometer which stood at 64, in the open air, rose about 20 degrees higher in the cavern; however, the natives state, that in the hot season, the mines are much cooler than the open air; therefore, the temperature of the mines undergo little or no alteration, while the temperature outside alters greatly with the season. There was no moist feeling, which might have been expected in a salt mine

There were upwards of an hundred persons, men, women, and children, at work in the mine; their little dim-burning lamps on the sides of the cavern, and its recesses, shone with reflected lustre from the ruby crystals of the rock. The cavity has been excavated from the roof downwards. The salt is hard and brittle, so that it splinters when struck with the sledge-hammer and pickaxe. The rock is never blasted with gunpowder, from fear of the roof falling in; and accidents of this kind sometimes happen in the present simple mode of excavation: the mines are not worked for two months, during the rains, for the same reason. The miners live in villages among the hills; they have a most unhealthy complexion, but they do not appear to be subject to any particular disease. They receive a rupee for every 2,000 lbs. of salt brought to the surface; a task which a man, his wife, and their child, can perform in two days. In those mines where the mineral is near the surface, it is hewn into blocks of 400 lbs.; two of which blocks constitute the usual load for a camel; but it is usually broken into small pieces. Throughout India the Native doctors consider that this salt has great medical virtues. It is not pure, having a considerable mixture of some substance, (probably magnesia,) which renders it unfit for curing meat. The Natives of the Punjab ascribe the prevalence of "noozlu" to its effects.

As the salt range contains a supply which is inexhaustible, the mines yield any quantity that may be desired. Daily a quarter of a million of pounds weight, are extracted; this gives about eighty millions of pounds weight per annum. A few years since, the salt was sold at the mine even as low as the quarter of a rupee for 100 lbs. weight; but, now, its price has been raised to two rupees for 100 lbs., exclusive of duties. It is closely monopolized by the Punjab government; Runjeet Sing hopes to derive an annual revenue of sixteen lacs of rupees, with two and a half lacs more for the duties, from the article; however, a lac and a half of rupees is expended in working the mineral. The profits amount to about 1,100 per cent., though the salt is sold for one third the price of that of Bengal, which averages five rupees per 80 pounds weight. The Punjab salt is exported by the Jelum to Mooltan and Bhawulpoor, where it meets that of the Sambur lake. It finds its way also to the banks of the Jumna and into Cashmeer, but it is not exported to the westward of the Indus. Runjeet Sing has prohibited the manufacture of salt in all parts of his dominions;

yet it is very questionable if he will permanently derive so large a revenue from it as he now receives. The farmer of the monopoly, a cruel and tyrannical man, is now mercilessly oppressing the people to extract it. The Natives do not know the period at which these mines were first worked; but it must have been at an early date, since the mineral is laid open by the Indus. They were used by the Emperors of Hindostan; but the enquiring Baber does not mention them in his commentaries.

Since Runjeet Sing had written to me for my sentiments regarding the salt mines of the Punjab, and the best means of profiting by them, I gave him a long account of salt monopolies, telling him, that it was better to levy high duties upon salt than grain. I told him, also, in as many words, that the salt-range was as valuable a portion of his territory as the valley of Cashmeer; but I do not believe that his Highness stood in need of much explanation, as the measures which we had seen at the mines, practically proved.

HISTORY OF THE MARAWARS.

The following short abstract of the history of the Marawars was drawn up by the Right Honorable Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Member of Parliament for the City of Canterbury, when he was superintendent and collector of those countries. It is dated the 24th of December, 1800, but hitherto it has existed only on record, and has never before been published; it was addressed to the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George.

From the little attention given by the Natives of India to history or tradition, historical subjects are generally involved in dark obscurity, or embellished with unintelligible fables; but to accomplish the object of this paper,—a distinct relation of the former extent of Ramnad and the dilapidation it has suffered,—does not require a particular reference to the earlier periods of its history. It is sufficient to observe, that the zemindary first rose to a state of consequence under the favor of the celebrated Trimul Naig, and was greatly extended under his descendants in return for important military service rendered to them in the hour of danger, from Mahratta invasion, by two possessors of Ramnad;—that it continued, for a century, to increase in population and military strength, and that the possessor of the puttum received the peculiar title of Seetaputty, which literally means, the protector of the sacred stone where

the pilgrims perform their ablutions in the holy temple of Ramiseram.

In the year 1734, when Ragoonauda Seetaputty was in the possession of the puttum, it was bounded,—on the north by Devecottah, Manarcoil, and Trivalore—on the south by Vypar, —whilst its western boundary approached a small fort within six miles of the fort of Madura,—the eastern limit was, as it still continues, the extremity of Adam's bridge. But Ragoonauda put his minister to death, and the minister's friends instigated the Rajah of Tanjore to invade the country of the Seetaputty; the Rajah usurped the districts of Trivallore, Devicottah, and Manarcoil; and, from that period, they were annexed to the kingdom of Tanjore; the limit of Ramnad, to the northward, becoming circumscribed by the boundary of Puttacottah. Ragoonauda Seetaputty reigned over Ramnad for thirty-eight years, and, during his possession, bestowed upon a man of the name of Perya Woodiar Taven, an extent of land sufficient for the subsistence of three hundred peons. From this time, he became a petty Polligar, under the title of Nalcotta Woodia Tawen. Ragoonauda Seetaputty, previous to his death, placed his son Vizia Ragoonauda Tewer upon the puttum, and Nalcotta Woodia Tewer so completely established himself in his favor, that he obtained the natural daughter of the Rajah, named Agillandy Easweren, in marriage for his son, Sheshewarne Tawer, and a dowry in land sufficient for the maintenance of a thousand men. As Sheshewarne Tawer was remarkable for his courage and the beauty of his person, he was distinguished above all other inferior Polligars in the Rajah's service; and, continued in possession of his lands, and a considerable addition to them, during the life of Vizia Ragoonauda Tawer, and for a short period of the possession of his next successor Tundra Tawer. The pretensions of Tundra Tawer to the puttum being disputed by Bowany Sunkra Tawer, Tundra Tawer stationed the ancestor of the present Tondiman in Trumian and Puddicotta to defend the northern boundary. Tondiman established himself in the independent possessions of those countries; and Bowany Sunkra Tawer, aided by the Rajah of Tanjore, dispossessed Tundra Tawer of Ramnad. Bowany Sunkra Tawer remained in possession of the puttum, but Nalcottah Shashurna Tawer, prompted by ambitious motives joined in a conspiracy to dispossess him, with one Kurta Tawer, who, like himself, had married one of the daughters, but a legitimate one, of Vizia Ragoonauda Seetaputty, and was otherwise allied to the family.

Bowany Sunkra Tawer defeated their project, and they were driven to seek a place of safety out of the reach of his resentment. The possible chance of interesting the Rajah of Tanjore in their behalf, led them to his capital, where they sojourned for a considerable time in poverty, and hopeless of attaining their object; but fortune smiled on the bravery of Shashaverna Tawer, and gave him an opportunity of displaying it in the presence of the Rajah, by slaying a royal tiger, in single combat, at a public feast. This action established the reputation of his courage, and obtained, for him and Kurta Tawer, force sufficient to usurp from Bowany Sunkra Tawer the possession of Ramnad, and to place Kurta Tawer upon the puttum. Kurta Tawer immediately repayed the obligation (and it is considered the previous stipulation upon which he obtained the force) he owed to the Rajah of Tanjore, by transferring to him the countries between Puttacotta and Cotta Kurragar, a small river which runs at the foot of the fort of Armogam in Rasermungalum talook; leaving four of the seventeen talooks, now constituting the province of Ramnad, appertaining to Tanjore; but they were forcibly recovered, during the wars which subsequently distracted that kingdom. When Kurta Tawer had surrendered these Talooks to the Rajah of Tanjore, he proceeded to requite Shasheverna Tawer for his services, with a spirit of generosity equal to the obligations he owed to him. Having divided the whole of the Ramnad raaj into fifths, he solved to give to Shasheverna Tawer two fifths; but, Shasheverna Tawer having bribed the sumperdies who regulated the division, they undervalued the talooks he desired to obtain. The portion made over to him, lay wholly to the northward of Ramnad, and nearer to the source of the Vygy; a circumstance which was then little adverted to, but was the subsequent cause in the division of its waters, of repeated scenes of bloodshed between the two houses. The country which Shasheverna Tawer obtained, received, from that time, the general name of Shevagunga; although himself retained the title of the village of Nalcottah, whence his family issued; he is, accordingly, recognized by this distinction in Orme's history.

When Shasheverna Tawer died, he was succeeded by his son Mootoo Woolayoo Tawer, whose refusal of tribute, to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, was the provocation which led to the equipment of a large army for his reduction, as well as for the punishment of Ramalingum Seetaputty of Ramnad, who also resisted the demand. Mootoo Woolayoo

Tawer was slain by a cannon ball, in the fort of Callacoil; and, his surviving widow, (the heiress recently demised,) fled, with her daughter, to Veerapatchee, accompanied by the Predaun of her late husband and several of her relations, where they were also joined by two servants of the old Rajah, named Vella-murdoo and Chinna-murdoo; the one his dog-keeper, the other his beetle-bearer. These two men, upon the death of the Predaun, (which happened about six months after their flight from Shevagunga,) took the lead in the Rannie's affairs; and, when Hyder Ally fell upon Arcot, at the commencement of the war of 1780, the younger Murdoo, now Sherogar of Shevagunga, having obtained from Seid Sahall, Tippoo's killedar of Dindigul, a small force of horse and foot, desolated and burnt the Nabob's villages to the very gates of Madura, and entered the Shevagunga country. His Highness's force, inadequate and badly disciplined, could offer no resistance against so formidable an irruption; and, as his civil management had won so little of the affections of the people, they crowded to the standard of the Rannies, in whose behalf the two Sherogars professed to act, and the whole country was completely brought under their subjection.

The attack of Hyder was in like manner, the signal for revolt in the Ramnad country, where different Marawa leaders found no difficulty in totally destroying an authority, which, even in peaceable times, was not of energy to maintain its purposes against the struggles of a people in the rudest state of civilization, and whose unbroken spirit of independence anxiously waited for an opportunity of asserting itself.

The scenes of dismay and confusion which agitated the central parts of the Carnatic at the time of Hyder's invasion, are familiar to your Board; the state of the Marawars was perhaps more distracted. That, at such a crisis, a sense of weakness should have dictated, to the Nabob, a temporising expedient is not a matter of surprise; and, as his Highness Omdut-ul-Omrah, who commanded the army sent against Ramnad, had, when he took possession of the fort, sent the zemindar Mootoo Ramalingum Seetaputty, (the same man now in confinement,) to Trichinopoly, his restoration was determined upon, in order to calm the convulsions of the country. He was accordingly taken from a prison and placed upon the puttum, under an annual tribute of 175,000 rupees. Moderate, however, as was this peishcush, it was paid with difficulty, owing to the extravagancies of Mootoo Ramalingum, and the

mismanagement of his ministers, which induced Mr. De Souza, who had been the instrument of Seetaputty's restoration, and had considerable debts owing to him by the zemindar, to obtain the appointment of Predaun for Mootoo Irla Pillay, whose vigilant management, for a period of nine years, amply justified the confidence which Mr. De Souza had placed in him. The arrangement made in Shevagunga, and the consequences which have resulted from it, will be the particular subject of a future report.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

"TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED,

"*The humble Petition of Thomas Waghorn, of Snodland, in the County of Kent,*

"Sheweth,—That your petitioner has been, ever since the year 1827, employed by the Bengal Steam Committee to aid their endeavours to obtain a permanent steam communication between England and India; and that your petitioner was in January, 1834, employed by such Committee to come to England on their behalf to further that object, which met the approbation of the late Governor-General of India, Lord William Bentinck.

"That in the month of June, 1834, a Select Committee of your Honorable House was appointed to investigate the subject, with the view to its adoption; and that such Select Committee, after hearing competent evidence, reported *(inter alia)*:

"'That the Red Sea route was wholly favorable for eight months of the year certain for such steam communication; the remaining four months, of June, July, August, and September, being left for the results of further experience; also that it was expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of steam communication from India by the Red Sea.'

"That the Euphrates' route was also recommended for trial, and upon the report being brought up a vote of money to the extent of £20,000 was passed by your Honorable House to be expended in exploring the last-mentioned route.

"That your petitioner humbly submits that the difficulty of the passage of the Euphrates is now demonstrated by the fact that Captain Chesney (who has sailed for the purpose of exploring that coast) has taken out a double diving-bell boat, with mining apparatus, for the purpose of blasting rocks and of overcoming the other obstructions anticipated; and that your

petitioner is informed, and believes, that the course contemplated to be pursued by Captain Chesney is to drop slowly from Bir down the Euphrates, with the iron steamers, preceded by Arab boats carrying coals, with light gigs leading the way, sounding the depths of the river.

"That the united prayer of England and India is for a rapid steam communication, and that your petitioner humbly submits that object cannot be effected by a channel which requires the apparatus taken out by Captain Chesney to open it.

"That, it is a fact, established by the evidence taken before the Select Committee, up to the time of the report of that Committee of your Honorable House was made, no Englishman had ever been the whole course of the Euphrates, from Bir to the mouth of that river, whilst, on the other hand, your petitioner is informed and believes, that Lieutenant Burnes got, within the present year, from Falmouth to Bombay, by steam, *via* the route of the Red Sea, in 56 days, including all stoppages.

"That your petitioner has ascertained that the navigation of the Red Sea is a straight line up its centre for a distance of 1,180 miles. That, with respect to its depth of water, there is sufficient for 50 steamers abreast of each other, to proceed up or down, and the channel in its narrowest part (the Straits of Jubal) is two miles broad.

"That the statement of its being navigable for the eight months specified in the report, is placed beyond question, by the fact that, since March 1830, the Hugh Lindsay has been up and down six times by steam; and the Forbes one, without encountering any accident or obstruction, although those vessels were not built for the purpose of being employed on that sea. Further than this, his Highness the Pacha of Egypt has publicly signified his intention to form a rail road from Cairo to Suez, at his own expense, to show his co-operation with British interests in this truly important undertaking.

"That, although the sum of £20,000, voted by your Honorable House, was positively stated to be a sufficient sum for exploring the Euphrates, with a liberal allowance for contingencies; yet your petitioner is informed and believes, that sum has been already exceeded by £5,000, although, in point of fact, the expedition *has not yet left Bir.*

"That your petitioner believes that if the Select Committee, had known that *diving bells* and *mining apparatus* were requisite *at all* they would not have made any grant for the Euphrates route.

"That, although such Select Committee resolved that the effective trial of both lines (those of the Euphrates and the Red Sea,) would open a certain communication with the Mediterranean in every month of the year, changing the line of the steam vessels on both sides, according to the seasons, yet your petitioner humbly informs your Honorable House, that no steps whatever have been taken to establish a communication with India by the Red Sea route.

"Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Hon. House will forthwith take into consideration, that part of the resolutions of the Select Committee of June, 1834, which relate to the communication by steam with India, *via* the route of the Red Sea, and resolve upon such measures for establishing such steam communication as your Honorable House shall deem expedient."

THE RAJAH OF PALANEE.

In the year 1790, Valauyuda Naiker was Rajah of Palanee, but his nephew pretended to have a joint right in the zemindarry, and accordingly filed a bill in the zillah court of Madura. In the year 1795, the Rajah Valauynda Naiker, was 27 years of age, and he was childless; the Company arrested him in his own house, and in the scuffle he was wounded in his shoulder; they removed him from his own country and imprisoned him at Madras, where the great Poligar of Ramnad also was in prison. The Company seized upon the country of Palanee, and allowed the widow and family of the imprisoned Rajah a monthly pension of fifty star pagodas. On the 9th of January, 1808, the Rajah died at Fort St. George; and the Board of Revenue ordered Mr. Parrish, the Collector of Madura, to pay to his widow, Sinnobalamal, the monthly sum of thirty pagodas, promising that when their adopted son Comara-viza-keree Valiudan Sinnaopalam Naiker came of age he should be invested in the zemindarry; however, in 1823, he came of age, but the Company would not invest him as zemindar, the Court of Wards kept him out of his inheritance: and in the month of June, 1826, the Madras Government stopped ten pagodas a month from the pension of thirty pagodas which had been allowed. On the 21st of January, 1828, the twenty months arrears had not been paid up, and the widow owed about three thousand rupees to various persons in Madura. The family was reduced to very great distress; for, even a thousand pagodas per month, would have been inadequate to meet the claims of various members of the family for what they had received from

the Rajah, before the zemindarry was assumed by the Company. The adopted son was still kept out of possession of his right. The Ranee drew up a petition and sent her Vakeel with it to Mr. Peter Gordon, who was then a state prisoner at Madura; he read it and endorsed on the back of it,—"Read the petition of the Palanee Ranee:—The Board ought to be ashamed to defraud and starve her. Mr. Peter ought to be ashamed of the Board's dirty work." Palanee is now subject to the district of Syembooly, in the zillah of Madura. This is one of the ten thousand cases of complaint which ought certainly to be investigated; in the absence of all pretension of the Company acting justly towards the Native landholders, the general impression must be in favour of every complainant.

Formerly there were seventy-two zemindars dependent on the Naigue of Madura; each of them built a bastion of the city walls, and, each in his turn watched the city; but now all the zemindars are poor; for, all the tehsildars lay the zemindars under contribution, for bribes; and, when the zemindars will not fee the tehsildars, then the tehsildars complain against the zemindars to the collector, who coerces them to obedience; the tehsildars even dispossess the zemindars of their estates, and put whoever bribes highest into possession. The present tehsildar of Madura presses people, and forces them to work gratuitously on his house, wall, and gardens.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Means of ameliorating India, deduced from personal observations, more especially the useful employment of British subjects and capital in that country: by ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, *Surgeon, Honorable East India Company's Bombay Establishment.* Glasgow, John Reid and Co.

Doctor Graham's acquaintance with Hindostan appears to be confined to the territory under the government of Bombay; which being chiefly of recent acquisition, the Imperial legislature feared to open to Britons; the Doctor thinks very differently from the legislature on this subject. He says, "The small sprinkling of Englishmen, and the establishment of an English government in the Deccan, have already had the effect, in a slight degree, of enlightening the ignorant, and subduing superstition. The low caste boys now find themselves placed at our schools, more on an equal footing with those of the higher grades, and their intellect, naturally acute, is both fostered and improved. The force of caste has become much weakened.

The Brahmins, since we obtained possession of their country, complain that the insolence of the lower orders is insufferably great. To this class we ourselves are said to belong, because we eat the flesh of the sacred cow. A fellow of low caste will now presume, they say, to draw water from the same place with them, and to approach so close to the holy Brahmin, as even to touch the carpet on which he sits, obliging him to purify, wash, and change his clothes. For this insolence, he would, in former times, have been severely punished. Under the Native governments, the country was a prey to frequent intestine commotions. It would naturally be supposed, that after this state of confusion had ceased, and peace been enjoyed so long under the British government, the country must have flourished abundantly. This, however, is far from being the case. The change, for the first two years, was pleasant; but, every succeeding year only tended to shew, that the nature of the English government was sadly defective, and altogether incapable of developing the internal resources of this extensive empire. The proper knowledge and skilful employment of such resources, are essentially necessary to give permanency to peace, to restore the ruined condition of the subjects, and to raise them to wealth and prosperity."

"But let any one leave the scenes of European pomp and consequence; forego, for a little, the refined society of the opulent; and let him mix with the miserable, depraved, and impoverished Natives of the Deccan, or almost any part of India, and he will soon perceive how erroneous and extravagant are such opinions of the present wealth of our Eastern possessions. Each of the miserable villages which he sees around him, must contribute a fixed yearly land-tax for the support of the government; and the secret toil which gave that life, display, and grandeur to the rich city, the stranger first beheld, and wealth, power, and consequence to its luxurious inhabitants, must, almost all, be derived from the humble cultivator of the soil. Should he pass by the abode of a Brahmin, or one of the more wealthy class, he will generally see it built of mud, and destitute of windows, with a flat roof. Should the stranger look within this door, the whole family will be thrown into the greatest commotion; the females will conceal themselves in the farther chamber; the head of the family approaches, remains silent, yet seems determined that the stranger shall not advance to defile his cooking place, round which are several bright brass pots. Nothing is to be seen, which, in the English

sense of the word, may be called furniture. If the stranger enter the hut of the common cultivator, he will find the alarm of the Natives much less; the door is so low that he can scarcely enter, and when he has reached the interior, it is full of smoke —such a thing as a chimney has not yet been thought of. Near the cooking-pot, are piles of common earthen pots, containing salt, onions, and red-pepper, and old bags or dirty cloths, with spices. In one corner, stands the large round basket, containing the family grain, and, on the floor, are the two stones for grinding the daily allowance of meal, near which naked children are crawling up and down. It is impossible to stand upright, without danger to the head, against the cross sticks which support the flat roof. Opening from this room, is another —the family sleeping apartment—here all is pitch dark, and the beds are lying on the ground. The stranger will now be glad to reach the pure air outside, where he may observe the rude Hindoo implements of husbandry, not in use, lying at the door, and see the cultivator's lean, worn-out bullocks which have been toiling all day, eating their scanty allowance of provender for the night. It will be long before a stranger can learn the real feelings of such people. Fear still rules over them. But, through much kindness, and long continued intercourse, they will, at length, express their sentiments of the government, and will say, that we have indeed still peace and security under the British, but are fast becoming a nation of beggars. No benevolent mind can contemplate such a degree of discomfort and wretchedness in the condition of a people under the British government, without a strong desire to remove the causes from whence these evils have arisen, and to introduce among our fellow-subjects as many of the blessings of civilization as are in our power to bestow."

"It is only now, when the unrestrained employment in the East, of men matured in British skill and enterprise *is permitted*, that we may expect the resources of the country to be gradually developed, the arts to flourish, the people to be enriched and improved, and the various products of India made extensively available to Great Britain."

"It is poverty alone that prevents the Hindoos from taking a greater quantity of British merchandize. The country is nearly exhausted of its wealth, and there is little or nothing at this moment, raised within it to counterbalise that exhaustion. The consequences are obvious—India is becoming every day less and less able to afford the revenues she formerly yielded;

she is falling behind in the race of competition. Other nations are taking out of her hands various important branches of trade. America is fast making head against her, through the fostering care of genius and enterprise. Long before that country was known to the civilized world, India supplied Europe with cotton and other useful articles; but now, almost all her productions are superseded by that rising people. It may be demanded, however,—Is India drained?—Is the mine exhausted? No; by no means: she still possesses a revivifying power. Her resources are great. Richer treasures than those she yielded to Solomon still lie buried in her bosom. England has long had this Eastern gem within her grasp, but she has not learned how to appreciate it, nor does she yet know half its value. Oh! that she would consider and duly prize her possession, before it be plucked out of her hand. Let the children of England cultivate the resources of India—let men of capital and skill give her the benefit of their talents, and they will find that her capabilities exceed their most sanguine calculations."

"Thousands and thousands of acres, black as ink, and of inexhaustible fertility, lie a perfect waste on the plains, betwixt any two villages in the Deccan, all capable of producing cotton and other product available to the wants of man. It will naturally be asked, why this black soil is not brought more extensively into cultivation? If this were done, the grain would be of no more use than the sand on the sea shore. There are already too many producers of grain and too few consumers. The country is in many places thinly inhabited. In some parts, it is as low as forty-nine to a square mile. Here is a country in our hands, capable of supporting a dense and happy people, and which, if occupied by persons of capital, and enterprise, might be rendered one vast corn field. Labour is also so remarkably cheap, that, in Guzerat, a man is hired, not including his food, for the small sum of £3 per annum. In the Deccan, it averages about £3 12s. per annum."

The extremely interesting nature of this clever little book, has tempted us to extract too largely from it for our limited space. The facts are striking, the reasoning excellent, and the deductions sound: the work affords a strong contrast to what little the public knows of the works of those mighty engines—the Courts of Proprietors and Directors. We recommend it to every Proprietor of India Stock, as a very salutary voice of warning.

Indian Intelligence.

INSOLVENT COURT.

February 7, 1835.

The new act was recognized for the first time. Petitions under it were filed, in their individual names, by the partners in the firms of Fergusson and Co., Alexander and Co., Mackintosh and Co., and Palmer and Co., praying for a general discharge. Sir John Grant said that he had not much time to consider the several provisions of the act; but it appeared to him that the filing of these petitions would not bar the insolvents from praying for their discharge at any time previously to the expiration of the 14 months notice to creditors, if the number of assents they could intermediately produce should be sufficient to bar any impediment to their release. In the matter of Alexander and Co. the application of Mr. Burkinyoung to be discharged from his assigneeship being again brought forward, was ordered to lie over another fortnight for consideration. A petition was presented by a large number of creditors, praying that Mr. Thomas Holroyd should be appointed assignee in succession to Mr. Burkinyoung. Mr. Holroyd is the official assignee now usually named by the court when the creditors do not proceed to an election themselves. But in the present case, we understand, the choice of Mr. Holroyd was a spontaneous act of the creditors.—The order granting leave to carry on the factories for another year was made absolute; and the petition on the subject of compromises with planters indebted to the estate, was referred to the Examiner. Mr. Sutherland, the opposing creditor of Mackintosh and Co., in respect to the claim of Mr. Browne Roberts, was examined by Mr. Turton, but we believe no facts were elicited of any interest to the public. The assignees of Mackintosh and Co. applied for an order relative to a dividend, representing that they were now in possession of assets to the extent of five per cent. We did not wait the issue, but understood that a future day would be named for fixing the dividend, and that as the year's notice of insolvency in the "London Gazette" would not expire till June, it would be necessary to reserve one-third of the realized assets till June.

On Feb. 7th. the order for carrying on the factories of Alexander and Co. was made, with a proviso that Mr. Shaw's client should have opportunity to shew cause against it.

In the Court on 7th March, the Examiner's Report, declaring the late partners in the firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. entitled to their discharge, as having the consents of one-half their creditors in number and amount, was confirmed by the Court; but no order was passed thereon, pending a decision in the Supreme Court on the appeal against the judgment of Sir John Grant in the case of Colvin and Co. which is about to come on in a few days.

SUMMARY.

Insolvent Estates.—We are happy to learn that the Assignees of Fergusson and Co., have 2,800,000 of rupees in hand applicable to the purposes of a dividend, which will just yield a dividend of ten per cent.; the claims being two crores and eighty lakhs of rupees. It was understood, that on the 21st of March, the Insolvent Court would authorize a dividend of ten per cent. to be paid to the creditors according to the prayer of the petition. A meeting of the creditors of Joseph Barretto and Sons, was held on 10th March, and the following account of it we extract from the "Courier." "In round numbers, we may estimate the net sum likely to be realized for division, at about four lakhs; per contra, the registered claims amount to about thirteen lakhs; but among them there are specially creditors to the extent of four or five lakhs otherwise provided for, and the amount also includes a judgement debt of between six and seven lakhs represented by the firm of De Souza and Co., for which they have elected to come upon the separate estate of old Barretto in the first instance; so that the joint estate of the firm will only have to pay a dividend upon the balance of that claim, if not satisfied in full by his separate estate. Hence, it follows, that the debts at present entitled to dividend are under four lakhs."

We understand that Mr. Macnaghten has declined to accept the Office of Law Commissioner to which he was nominated by the Court of Directors.

Military Bank.—We are glad to announce that the Secretary of the Military Bank has been enabled to advertise a further dividend of 25 per cent., payable to those depositors who have yet only received 25 per cent. This will put all the depositors upon an equal footing, giving them back, so far, just half their money without interest.

Palmer and Co.—A meeting of the creditors of Palmer and Co. was held on Feb. 9, at the Exchange Rooms, pursuant to advertisement, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of carrying on some of the Indigo factories belonging to the estate for the present season, unless they can be sold for adequate prices, and also for disposing of the outstanding debts due to the estate by public sale." About thirty creditors attended, and the chair was filled by Mr. Robert Wilkinson, of the firm of Thomas Dent and Co. of Calcutta, Mr. R. C. Jenkins, the secretary to the assignees, produced a statement which he read to the meeting, shewing what factories remained undisposed of, and the out-turn of each by working them last year. They comprehended five indigo concerns, namely, Sarnath, in the districts of Benares and Juanpore—Shaw Gunge and Bobaha, in Juanpore—Bickrampore, in Behar and Shahabad—Manickgunge, in Dacca—yielding altogether 1,621 maunds of indigo at an outlay of 160,000 rupees, on which a profit of about 60,000 rupees was expected to be realised, and not one of them shewed any loss. In answer to a question what had been the out-turn of the preceding year, Mr. Jenkins said it had been a profit of about 6 per cent. on the outlay. Two other concerns, it appeared, had been sold within the last six weeks—the Coolbaria for 70,000 rupees, and Palmer and Co.'s share in the Sultanpore Factories for 27,000 rupees. An effort had been made to dispose of the five now remaining by public auction, and they were put up on Thursday last by Messrs. Tulloh and Co, but not a single bid had been offered for any one of them; and further, it appeared that there had been advanced about 45,000 rupees for the cultivation of the ensuing season, which would be all lost if the Factories were not carried on until sold. Mr. Jenkins also read the following memorandum and estimate of the book debts:—Due 30th April last, Civil, 1,431,747; Military, 2,959,065; Miscellaneous, 14,241,608—Ultimately recoverable, 1,254,689; 2,807,713; 1,697,294—Of which collected to 31st Jan. last, 83,804; 109,134; 172,439; the collections averaging 29,819 per month. Hence it appeared that the estate might yet possibly produce 24 lakhs of rupees, if managed as hitherto, in the course of a long period of years. But Mr. Jenkins, on being questioned as to his own opinion on the subject, said that he did not expect to realize so much as this estimate, which had not been formed by estimating each debt individually, but upon a general view of past recoveries. After some conversation, in which every body seemed to concur in the opinion that it would be folly to throw away the factories by a forced sale, the following resolution was moved by Mr. J. W. Sutherland, seconded by Mr. Younghusband, and unanimously adopted:—"That it is expedient to carry on the factories now working for the current year, or until the assignees have suitable offers made for them."—A good deal of conversation ensued on the subject of the book debts, in which Mr. Dick and Col. Galloway took a prominent part, and some difference of opinion appeared on the wording of a resolution proposed by the former; but the substance of it being unanimously approved, was divided into the two following resolutions which were adopted:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the disposal of the outstanding debts by auction is neither advantageous, nor practicable without almost total sacrifice to the estate."—"That the assignees as soon as possible make out a printed list of all the outstanding debts that may be due to the estate on 30th April next, exhibiting in such statement what was the balance due by every debtor to the estate on the date of failure, as well as what may be due by him on 30th April, 1835, and that this printed list, when ready, be furnished to every creditor or his representative requiring the same."—Colonel Galloway remarked upon the hardship of enforcing the doctrine attempted to be laid down here, that the property of an insolvent estate must be sold off at once at any sacrifice. This estate, he said, had now been worked for five years, yielding at the rate of more than 5 per cent. per annum, and for some years to come was likely to yield an annual dividend of 2½ per cent. or thereabouts; whereas he believed that if the remaining assets were sold off at public auction in Calcutta, they would not find purchasers, who would give the value of one year's dividend for them. Besides, that mode of winding up an estate was a temptation to the debtors who had means to hold back and wait the opportunity of purchasing their whole debts for a trifle. In England, property of every kind had always a market price, and could easily be disposed of; yet even there, observed Colonel Galloway, there is no rule restraining assignees from carrying on concerns for the benefit of the creditors. In proof of this, Colonel Galloway read an extract from the preface to one of the volumes of the Mechanics'

Magazine, in which the editor declared the work to be conducted by him on account of his creditors, and as agent to the assignees of his estate. After these remarks, the meeting broke up, having passed the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

The late Editor of the India Gazette.—We hear that Mr. Adam has been selected for a commission to enquire into the state of education in this country, with a view, of course, to adopt some general plan suitable to the wants of the people. Mr. Adam, it is very well known, has long given his attention to the subject.

Meeting of the subscribers to Lord William Bentinck's statue.—About one hundred of the subscribers to the tribute to Lord W. Bentinck, assembled on 6th Feb., in the Town Hall, for the purpose of appointing a committee to wait upon his Lordship, and to carry into effect the object of the subscription. Mr. W. W. Bird being called to the chair, briefly alluded to the object for which the meeting was convened, and suggested the propriety of proceeding with as little delay as possible. The following resolution was then proposed, and carried unanimously.—"Resolved, that the following gentlemen be appointed to wait on Lord William Bentinck, for the purpose of requesting his Lordship's consent to the wishes of the subscribers, of receiving and investing subscriptions, of ordering such disbursements as may appear necessary, and generally, of superintending all the arrangements for the execution and erection of the statue, it being the duty of the said committee, at intervals of not exceeding six months, to publish an account of the receipts and disbursements: Mr. W. W. Bird—Mr. F. H. Burkinyoung—Col. W. Casement—Col. W. Dunlop—Mr. W. Earle—Dr. John Grant—Captain J. H. Johnston—Mr. R. D. Mangles—Captain Ouseley—Mr. A. Rogers, and Baboo Ram Comul, Sen." Captain Steel said, that being on the committee to whom persons desirous to join in the tribute were requested to address themselves, he had received numerous communications regarding the limitation of each individual's subscription. It appeared to be the general opinion that there ought to be no limitation; and with the meeting's permission, he would propose a resolution to that effect—Captain Steel concluded by proposing the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. H. M. Parker, and carried unanimously—"That the proposed limitation of the amount of subscription, being understood to have given dissatisfaction; resolved that it be withdrawn." Some conversation took place regarding the disposal of the surplus, should there be any after defraying the expenses of the erection of the statue. Mr. H. M. Parker drew the attention of the meeting to the difficulty formerly experienced in handing over the surplus of the funds subscribed for the statue of Lord Hastings, to the committee for the completion of the bridge over Tolly's Nullah, in consequence of its being urged that they had no power to do so without the consent of each subscriber. He thought they had better make a provision for the disposal of the surplus, at the commencement of the subscription. The meeting appeared to concur with Mr. Parker, and the point was disposed of by the following resolution, suggested by Colonel Morison, proposed by Mr. Parker, and seconded by Baboo Dutt;—"Resolved, that any surplus which may remain after the completion of the design entrusted to the committee, shall be appropriated to the Lady William Bentinck Charity Fund." Capt. Forbes suggested, that, as the statue was to be executed by Chantry, the sculptor should also be consulted as to the design of the building in which it was to be erected. In this suggestion, the meeting also acquiesced, and it was perfectly understood, that the subscriptions were, in the first instance, to defray the expense of the statue and all charges connected with it. Mr. M'Farlan proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. W. H. M'Naghten, and carried *nem. con.*—"Resolved, that Sir Robert Colquhoun, Bart., and Colonel Galloway, being about to proceed to England, be added to the committee to aid in carrying into effect the arrangement for the execution of the statue." Thanks were then voted to the chairman and the meeting separated. The committee waited on his Lordship on the 7th February, and the following was his Lordship's reply.—"I cannot do otherwise, Gentlemen, than accept the honour which you propose to confer upon me; but I must at the same time frankly declare, that my assent is not given without feelings of reluctance and pain. My disposition naturally shrinks from any public display of the nature contemplated, and I am exceedingly averse to the expense which the execution of this kind and flattering intention must occasion. Highly as I value your good opinion, gratifying to me as is the assurance that I possess it, still I had rather

that these sentiments had been confined to your own bosoms, than expressed in so costly a manner. There is only one point of view in which I feel it my duty to accept the honour intended for me. It has been the object of the administration over which I have presided, to establish great principles, indispensable alike to the happiness and prosperity of the population, to the success of our Government, and to the honour of our country—I consider this act on your part as a marked confirmation of these principles, and calculated in an especial manner to give them firm root and to establish their permanency. But I hope I may be permitted to offer an entreaty in which I am cordially joined by Lady William Bentinck, that if you should still think on public grounds, some act necessary to couple the name of an individual with measures you approve, that the object may be effected at the least expense, and that the greatest possible amount may be given to the Charitable Fund, which it is in contemplation to establish in Lady William Bentinck's name."

Sir Edward Ryan.—Sir Edward Ryan has returned from the Cape to Calcutta on the "Zenobia," in renovated health.

Estate of Alexander and Co.—We understand, it was the intention of the assignees of Alexander and Co., to appeal against the recent decision in the Insolvent Court. Notice of appeal was given on 3d February. We have no report of what took place, but we hear that Mr. Saupin, the gentleman to whom one of the factories is alleged to be sold, sets both the assignees and the Supreme Court at defiance, and refuses to give up possession, unless compelled to do so by the Courts in the Mofussil.

Address to Lord William Bentinck.—A considerable assemblage was attracted on 30th Jan. to the Exchange Rooms by the advertisement relative to an Address to the Governor-General from the mercantile community and others.—Mr. Bruce was first named for the chair, but declined, and at the proposition of Dwarkanath Tagore, seconded by Mr. Ellis, it was then filled by Mr. Cockerell, who briefly explained the reason why the notice had appeared in the papers without any signature to it. He said the first intention was to put it forth with the signatures of several of his mercantile friends; but they had apprehended offence to others whose names might have been omitted, and who might feel as warmly disposed as himself to take a prominent part in the address. They had an example of this in the published list of the names to the tribute of a marble statue. Whether the course taken were the most proper or not, he trusted there would be but one opinion as to the propriety of voting an address. Mr. Harding said he would not detain the meeting—they had lost a good deal of time already, and merchants were not fond of long speeches—but would merely read the first resolution, which was as follows:—"Resolved, That the public conduct of his Excellency the Governor-General, Lord William C. Bentinck, as connected with the commercial and productive interests of this country and the public weal generally, deserves the grateful acknowledgments of the community."—The resolution having been seconded by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, and read again by the chairman, Mr. Longueville Clarke begged leave to propose an amendment. He said, the mode of calling this meeting had very much surprised him. It was an invitation to "all members of the mercantile community and others disposed to address his Excellency the Governor-General on the occasion of his approaching departure." Now, said Mr. Clarke, I consider myself one of those invited, for I am disposed to address Lord W. Bentinck—Mr. Clarke then observed, that in all former cases invitations of this nature came forth under some authority, authenticated by the signatures of known individuals; but here there was no signature; the advertisement was anonymous, and nobody knew the author of it. He did not approve of every thing his Lordship had done, but, taking a general view of his administration, said Mr. Clarke, "I think he has done more for the benefit of this country than all his predecessors." Entertaining that opinion, he considered the mode of getting up this meeting by an anonymous advertisement to be a slight, and insulting to the Governor General. The following is Mr. Clarke's amendment:—"Resolved,—That while this meeting refrains from pledging itself to an unqualified approval of Lord William Bentinck's administration, they are of opinion that some of his acts have conferred such eminent benefit on the country, that the inhabitants of Calcutta ought to convey to him their expressions of gratitude and regard."—"Resolved,—That, as this meeting has not been convened by the Sheriff of the City, nor by the avowed authority of any of the inhabitants, it wants that degree of publicity and sanction which the merits of Lord

William Bentinck deserve when it is proposed to address him on his retirement." Mr. Bruce seconded the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. Cochrane in a short speech—Who contended that, all being agreed upon the main purpose of the meeting, their proceedings ought not to be disturbed by a captious objection, and concluded with moving the previous question. The amendment was then put from the chair, and lost by a small majority on the show of hands, Mr. Clarke declining to insist on a division. The first resolution was then adopted; and Mr. William Carr, seconded by Rustomjee Cowasjee, proposed the second, namely—"Resolved,—That the following address to his Excellency the Honourable the Governor General Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, be engrossed and left at the Exchange Rooms for signature." The address was then read and unanimously adopted. The third resolution was proposed by Mr. Brightman and seconded by Mr. James Fergusson,—"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be requested to present the address to Lord William Cavendish Bentinck—Messrs. Cockerell, Harding, Cochrane, Rustomjee, Cowasjee, James Hills, Dwarkanath Tagore and Vint." Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up. There were upwards of a hundred persons present including thirty or forty Natives.

The Address.—As the hour is at hand when you purpose, on account of impaired health, to resign your high office, and to quit for ever this country, which you have now governed for nearly seven years, we, the undersigned merchants, agents, planters, and others of the classes more particularly concerned in production and commerce, desire to offer your Lordship the respectful expression of our profound regret at the loss which we are about to sustain in your departure, and our sincere sorrow for its distressing cause. We fell ourselves impelled, by a strong sense of duty to your Lordship, and to that portion at least of the community, whom we may be said in some sense to represent, in thus presenting ourselves to contribute our humble testimony in approval of numerous measures completed or in preparation, having for their object the general improvement of the country, the moral and social advancement of its vast and various population, and the developement in particular of its commercial and agricultural resources. For much good that has been accomplished, we return your Lordship our sincere and grateful thanks: for much that remains to be done by your successors, we shall not be the less grateful to them, because we may have to ascribe a share of their merit to your example, and to the tone in the public Councils, which you will leave behind you. In many respects your Lordship's administration has necessarily been of a character widely different from those of your predecessors. Theirs were the more brilliant days of war and diplomacy, and profuse expenditure. To you the task has fallen, more homely, not less useful, but often more painful, of consolidating, preserving, and organizing, of repairing the deep wounds in the public finances, of contending with an alarming deficit, and of enforcing the remedy of severe economy and retrenchment. The period of your Lordship's Government has been marked in a most distressing manner by mercantile disaster, to a degree and amount passing all previous experience in India. That fearful crisis has now passed over; but it is not to be forgotten, that while, in the beginnings of panic, the impending calamities appeared to be within the reach of prevention by timely assistance, that assistance was liberally afforded by your Lordship. Among the measures effected or designed for the advancement of the country and the developement of its capabilities, we gratefully enumerate—Your liberal views regarding colonization, and the free ingress and unlicensed and unmolested settlement of Europeans with the right to hold lands; satisfied as we are, that to your earnest advocacy of those great measures for the improvement of India, and to the publicity with which you were not afraid to conduct that discussion, the country owes those great and salutary enactments. To the perseverance and ardour with which Steam Navigation has been recommended and encouraged in all its branches external and internal, we are indebted, that at length the subject has been cordially taken up by Parliament and the Home Executive Authorities, on your Lordship's representations. The treaties by which the Navigation of the Indus and its tributaries has been thrown open for the first time to the adventurous trader, and the jealousies of the foreign powers along its course soothed into co-operation with that great design, we consider to be in a particular manner your Lordship's work; and we confidently expect that these beginnings will ripen with time and prudence into results beneficial to commerce and its concomitant civilization. In the same enlightened spirit

we hope your Lordship has planned the liberation of domestic trade and intercourse throughout the British Indian dominions, from the barbarous and antiquated shackles of transit duties, and other internal taxation. We trust to see the benevolent design speedily carried into execution, and we acknowledge with thanks the indications of such intention in the facilities already granted to the transit of our great staple—Indigo—to this metropolis from the interior. We acknowledge further the relaxation practically allowed by your Lordship's government in regard to the Calcutta Stamp Duties, a tax so distasteful to the inhabitants from the circumstances under which it was imposed and its impolitic and vexatious pressure on a languishing commerce. We have seen with satisfaction the disposition evinced to encourage municipal improvement among us, and approaches to self-government and to institutions akin to those of the mother country. In this description we include the Chamber of Commerce, the Trade Association, the contemplated advancement of Native Gentlemen to the Office of Justice of the Peace, suggested improvements in conservancy details, patronage extended to Central and District Charitable Societies—the institution of Savings' Banks; and the endeavours to improve the Health of the City, and reclaim unproductive wastes, by a system of drainage applied to the Eastern Marshes and Salt Lake, in connection with the new canal, which now with its durable suspension bridges has been drawn round Calcutta from the Hooghly connecting it with the Navigation by the Sunderbunds. The attention which your Lordship has bestowed on the internal communication of the country generally deserves our particular acknowledgments. The formation of the new Trunk road through the Doab. The arduous construction of a solid and magnificent Road from the great Western Mart of Mirzapore along the main line of traffic to the South and West. The preparatory surveys for connecting the Ganges with the Baugurutty, by a grand Canal which shall maintain the communication in the driest seasons—all these we regard as proofs of that real solicitude for the improvement of the country, which we were led to anticipate from the promise held out by your Lordship's early declaration of your desire to receive suggestions and information, by your constant personal accessibility to all ranks and by your uniform encouragement of that freedom in discussion through the Press, which your immediate predecessors had so strangely feared and so unwisely proscribed. We have gone into an enumeration of some of the benefits conferred by your Lordship on the Country we inhabit, because we would not have it seem that we are carrying up a mere complimentary Address to your Lordship; and are therefore anxious to put on record the substantial reasons which have led us now to offer our unfeigned acknowledgments for the benefits which have either been conferred or contemplated by you, and our most sincere wishes for the restoration of your Lordship's health and for your future happiness and prosperity.

The above address we shall consider as an address from the merchants of Calcutta, in spite of the many non-commercial signatures it is likely to receive in addition to theirs. It expresses opinions which we doubt not are general among the mercantile community of this town. Constituted as this Government is, they have not much opportunity to form a correct judgment of its machinery, or of the motives and application of measures not immediately connected with their interests. But it would have been unpardonable ingratitude in them not to acknowledge the benefits they have undoubtedly received from Lord William Bentinck, and the manifest desire of his Lordship to do much more than he has accomplished. It is most true that, in spite of reiterated instructions from the Court of Directors, Lord William Bentinck, made a strong effort, after the failure of Palmer and Co., to support the remaining houses of the same character, while there was any hope of doing so effectually; and not only was that assistance "liberally afforded," but it was afforded more liberally, both in the amount and manner, than any former aid granted by this Government. It is fit that his Lordship should know that the weighty responsibility he took upon himself in thus deviating from the orders of Leadenhall Street, has been duly appreciated by those to whom the relief was tendered, and by all the mercantile body. It is also but just praise to his Lordship, to give him credit for favoring the ingress and colonization of Europeans, and their right to hold lands in the country; and for promoting improved communications for trade, internal and external, especially in the establishment of the steam communications from Calcutta with the Upper Provinces, and with the Red Sea. In the treaties for the opening of the navigation of the Indus, they must discover

at least a strong desire to extend the relations of British commerce; and though one or two of the embryo projects connected with canals have not yet obtained the general conviction of their expediency, the merchants correctly regard them as proofs of a "real solicitude for the improvement of the country." The allusion in the address to the state of the transit duties and other customs regulations, rather awakens regret that very little has been yet done beyond preliminary enquiries; and it were but just also to remark, that these were the consequence of previous outcry, and of an expressed desire of the Court of Directors to improve the system. But here we check the rather captious objection, and close our remarks by repeating that, whatever may be the sentiments of other classes, his Lordship has won golden opinions from the mercantile community of Calcutta.

BENGAL MARINERS' AND GENERAL WIDOWS' FUND.

STATEMENT OF THE FUND.

			S. R.
By Balance per account closed 31st December, 1833,			307,262 1 0
„ Received from 18 old Members, their yearly subscription in the 2d class,	2,385 0 0		
„ „ from 4 old Members, their yearly subscription of the 3d class,	282 8 0		
		2,617 8 0	
„ „ Premiums on the registry of children		460 0 0	
„ „ Donation from Government from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1834, at 500 per month,		6,000 0 0	
„ „ Interest on Govt. loans and securities, &c.,		12,219 5 7	
		Sa. Rs. 328,558 14 7	

DISBURSEMENTS.

To paid pensions in India from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1834, viz.:—			
„ „ to 37 widows, 88 children and 21 orphans, class 1,	8,788 0 10		
„ „ to 21 ditto, 48 ditto and 12 ditto, class 2,	4,761 7 9		
„ „ to 4 ditto, 5 ditto - - - - - class 3,	373 0 0		
	Sa. Rs. 13,922 8 7		
„ Profit and loss—premiums on Govt. securities, &c.,	60 7 0		
„ Contingencies—advertisements, postage, &c., -	73 0 8		
„ Establishment and managements from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1834 including Sircars, Peons, &c. -	1,560 0 0		
		15,616 0 3	
		312,942 14 4	

INVESTED.

	Sa. Rs.	
Funded in Government loans and deposited with the Government agents,	251,800 0 0	
Funded in mortgages,	47,424 6 6	
Funded in Bank of Bengal,	137 9 2	
Cash on hand,	395 9 0	
	Sa. Rs. 299,757 8 8	
Palmers, M'Killop, and Co.'s London balance of their account, 31st Dec., 1834, remitted to them on account of pensions payable in London,	13,185 5 8	
	Sa. Rs. 312,942 14 4	

E. E.—Calcutta, 31st Dec., 1834.

ALEX. FRASER, Secy.

* Pensions paid in London from 1st July, 1833, to 30th June, 1834, per Messrs. Palmer, M'Killop, and Co.'s account current, dated June 30, 1834, £420 14s. 7d. This account was not received until the 24th Jan., after the books were closed for last year.

Incumbents on the fund 31st Dec., 1834.—84 widows, 210 children, and 35 orphans, receiving pensions at Sa. Rs. 1,650 per month, or Sa. Rs. 19,800 per annum.

At the annual general meeting of members of the above institution, held on the 26th inst. Messrs. Jas. Dunbar, and W. D. Ochme were re-elected Directors for 1835.

Published by order of the Directors,

Calcutta, Jan. 31, 1835. ALEX. FRASER, Secy.

King's Military Fund.—Abstract account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Military Fund for the benefit of the widows and children of officers of H. M.'s regiments serving in the East Indies from 1st January to 31st December, 1834.

By cash balance, 1st Jan.	1,736	13	11
Govt. donation to April 30, 1834	6,000	0	0
Amount of subscriptions received; list No. 1.	21,303	9	6
Interest of govt. securities	2,529	12	5
Amount of a 3d 5 per cent. note sold	8,000	0	0
Premium received for do.	320	0	0
Amount of a 2d 5 per cent. note paid off	10,000	0	0
Sa. Rs.	49,887	3	10
Disbursements to widows, list No. 2. 22,567 9 3			
Writers, stationery, &c. from Oct. 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834 960 0 0			
Govt. Agency Commission do. to do. 137 6 9			
Fee for renewing Govt. notes 5 0 0			
Postage 2 1 0			
Paid for purchasing the following 3d per cent. notes:—			
For 13,000 rupees 13,173 8 3			
For 8,000 do. 7,968 10 8			
Brokerage for do. 36 6 9			
	44,846	10	8
Cash balance, Sa. Rs.	5,040	9	2

STATEMENT.

Cash balance, as above	5,040	9	2
Seven Company's papers below	49,700	0	0
January 1, 1834, credits	54,740	9	2
Award passed not paid.			
To a widow of a Lieut., 13th foot.	1,500	0	0
Remain credits this day	53,240	9	2
Dependencies in favor of the Fund.			
One note 2d 5 per cent. Sa. Rs.	4,500	0	0
Do. do.	3,000	0	0
Do. 3d 4 per cent.	1,700	0	0
Do. do.	8,000	0	0
Do. do.	11,200	0	0
Do. do.	13,000	0	0
Do. do.	8,000	0	0
	49,000	0	0

E. E. (signed) R. Ware, Capt. Paymaster, H. M.'s 49th regt., Acting for Committee of General Management. Fort William Jan. 1, 1835.

Statement of relief afforded by the fund from Jan 1, to Dec. 31, 1834.

This institution since its establishment in 1820 to Dec. 31, 1833, granted relief to the amount of Sa. Rs.	233,401	8	2
To the widow of B. M. King's troops, balance of passage money in full demand	562	1	0
To the widow and five children of the late Lt. Vincent, 16th Lancers	3,978	13	2
To the widow and two children of the late Capt. Champaign, 55th regt.	2,656	3	0
To the child of the late Lt. Campbell, 16th regt.	620	0	0
To the widow of the late Lt. Crofton, 16th Lancers	3,286	7	0
To the widow of the late Capt. Brockman, 55th regiment	2,732	2	4
To the widow of a Lieut., 63d regiment	1,839	15	11
To the widow of a Lieut., 49th regiment	1,841	12	4
To the widow of a Capt., 39th regiment	3,294	15	0
To the widow of the late Capt. A. Armstrong, 62d regiment	1,755	3	6
Total Sa. Rs.	255,969	1	5

The Anti-Persian Circular.—We are happy to learn from the Mofussil papers that the proposal to substitute Hindoostanee for Persian in transacting public business, continues to meet with the support of the public officers. We subjoin the opinion expressed by them individually on this subject. We are happy to find the opinion of so many men of talent and experience coinciding upon this point. After Hindoostanee shall have been substituted for Persian in the western provinces, it will not be long before Bengalee is substituted for that language in the provinces of Bengal.—W. F. Dick—I highly approve of the measure here proposed. The substitution of Hindoostanee in our Courts and affairs would be a very great benefit to the people.—R. M. Bird. I strongly approve of the substitution of Hindoostanee for Persian as the language of business in our offices, the question as to the character in which it should be written is of a subordinate nature. It is clear, however, that the Persian character should not be introduced into the Saugor ter-

tritory nor into Bundlekund.—W. Ewer. I think it would be a great improvement were the Judges to give their reasons for decision, in English as well as Hindoostanee.—W. Fane. I approve of the substitution of Hindoostanee for Persian, in our offices, as I think it very desirable that the public business of the country should be conducted in the language of the country.—Welby Jackson, and J. Thomason. The change from Persian to Hindoostanee is very desirable, but it will at first be attended with difficulty and will impede the transaction of business, English Judges should write their decisions in English also. The Hindoostanee language is very imperfect, but it will improve. The Persian character is ill adapted to express Hindoostanee sounds.—J. G. Deedes, and F. Currie. We approve of the proposed substitution of Hindoostanee for Persian. —A. Spiers. I do not altogether agree with the printed statement, but think the use of the languages of the country in all judicial and revenue proceedings is very desirable.—R. Lowther. I concur in the proposed substitution of Hindoostanee for Persian, and the sooner the change takes place the better.—H. M. Pigou. Although I dissent from the 9th position, and think that considerable inconvenience and hindrance to business will be at first experienced, yet I concur in the opinion that ultimate benefit will arise from the measure.—John Trotter. In the opium agencies, which involve an expenditure of nearly half a crore of rupees, I consider the introduction and substitution of Hindoostanee would be of the greatest possible advantage.—E. Peploe Smith. The proposed measure has my entire concurrence.—G. Mainwaring. I concur in opinion with Mr. W. Jackson, with the exception of his concluding remark, that the Persian character is ill adapted for the expresion of Hindoostanee sounds.—Colin R. Tulloh. I entirely concur in the substitution of Hindoostanee for Persian.

In the Insolvent Court, Sir John Grant gave judgment to-day in a case of much interest as regards the partnership relations of Indigo planters with their agents. Mr. Charles Bishop, the manager and latterly part owner of one of Messrs. Fergusson and Co.'s factories had a balance of 19,000 rupees in the house on his private account, and it happened that the concern in which he had a quarter share of the current profits, was carried on by the assignees after the failure. When the accounts between them came to be adjusted, he claimed to have his entire balance considered as his subscription to the joint outlay, whether before or after the failure; and they held that it could only be so as regarded the former part of the outlay, to the extent of his fourth share, and that he must reimburse the assignees as for a fresh advance on his account, and per contra prove as a creditor on the estate for the surplus at his credit after debiting him with a quarter of about 15,000 rupees expended by Messrs. Fergusson and Co. while the house was in existence, We have already given the arguments of counsel from the "Englishman's" report, and have now to state that the learned Judge observed, that, as regarded the partnership with Fergusson and Co. the money held by them of Bishop, must be considered as applied to the use of the factory to the extent of one quarter of the outlay before the failure, which event broke the partnership; but the assignees had the power of carrying on the concern in partnership as before, and, as it appeared, they had done so, the entire amount of Bishop's funds in the house, having been from the first intended to meet his portion of the outlay, must be taken as so applied by the firm and by their assignees jointly to the extent of his share therein. It was, therefore, ordered, that he be allowed credit for the sum in hand as so much advanced for the partnership with interest, and debited the amount advanced by the insolvents and their assignees with interest, and that Bishop be allowed to prove for any balance that may remain in his favor.

We hear that Colonel Hunter has recovered the whole of his command allowance for the period he was in arrest. This is no more than fair.

It is rumoured that all military cantonments, where but one corps is stationed, are to be abolished immediately.

We learn from the "Mofussil Ukhbar," that, on the 30th January, the Agra Bank declared a half-yearly dividend, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

The gentlemen of the pilot service will be glad to hear that the Court of Directors have granted them an allowance for passage money when proceeding to Europe on sick certificate, at rates varying from 500 to 1500 rupees, according to their rank; and have further extended to them a point they have long contended for, by authorising this government to continue the pensions of female orphans up to the date of their marriage.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co., the agents to the Universal Life Assurance Society, have notified the appointment of Messrs. Hall and Bainbridge to be Agents for the Society at Madras, and Messrs. Leckie and Co. at Bombay. This Insurance Society may now be considered well established in India. All the shares are filled up, and already, scarcely two months after commencing business, we understand the Directors have issued policies to the extent of nine lakhs of rupees.

Loaf Sugar.—Mr. William Gee has advertised for retail sale, as Agent to the proprietors, the produce of the Dhoba Sugar Works, consisting of loaf and candy sugar, &c. This is a concern set up by an enterprising individual, Mr. Blake, on an extensive scale, in the hope of competing with the West Indies for the manufacture of Murcovado sugar on the West India plan; the manufacture of refined sugar being an object of secondary interest, and undertaken, we believe, chiefly on account of the disadvantages at present sustained by East India sugars in the English market. Sanguine hopes are entertained that, when the home duties shall be equalized, the Dhoba works will be able to meet the competition of the West; and in the mean time a successful experiment has been made by a shippment of sugar and rum last year to Van Dieman's Land. In every point of view the undertaking is worthy of patronage and from personal experience we can speak to the excellent quality of the produce of this factory, which has in that particular already established its reputation. Mr. Colquhoun many years ago undertook the refining of sugar for the consumption of families in Calcutta, but obtained little sale for it, because the price he charged was eight annas per pound. Mr. Gee's price for the finest quality is only 18 rupees per maund. Hence the retail demand for his loaf sugar is already pretty extensive, and it is probable that ere long it will almost entirely supersede the use of sugar candy.

Sir Charles Metcalfe gave over charge of the Agra government to the Honorable Mr. Blunt, on the 27th Feb.

The Lord Bishop has given notice that he will hold a Confirmation in St. John's Cathedral, on the 21st April, and an Ordination on the 14th June.

In consequence of serious disturbances prevailing at Ajmere, upon the death of the Raja, the 20th regiment N. I., and the 4th regiment L. C., have been ordered to march thither at the shortest notice.

We understand her Highness the Begum Sumroo has, within the last few days, been remitting the accumulated treasure, at Sirdhannah, to the Meerut Collectorship, for investment in the four per cent. loan; the amount is stated to be no less than from 30 to 35 lacs, of which the first named sum is in Furruckabad rupees, and the rest in various and old currencies.

Indigo. — Imports at Calcutta from Oct. 16, 1834, to Feb. 6, 1835—Abstracted from the daily Custom House reports. —Consigned to

Bagshaw and Co. - - -	6,015	9	8
Boyd and Co. - - - -	147	37	15
Bruce, Shand and Co. -	4,694	26	8
Carr, Tagore and Co. - -	3,568	23	7
Cockerell and Co. - - -	13,128	5	4
Colville, Gilmore and Co.	6,379	16	1
Cowie, J. and H. - - -	3,390	16	4
Gill, Arbuthnot and Co. -	787	39	5
Gilmore and Co. - - -	3,552	34	15
Gisborne and Co. - - -	119	12	10
Hamilton and Co. - -	1,457	34	3
Jenkins, R. C. and Co. -	4,260	25	13
Jenkins, Low and Co. -	386	7	15
Lyall, Matheson and Co.	746	33	2
Mal, Buchanan and Co. -	2,018	24	14
M'Intyre and Co. - - -	201	4	2
M'Intyre, D. - - - -	7,116	9	15
Moore, Hickey and Co. -	20,128	18	14
Muller, Ritchie and Co. -	132	32	13
Native Agents - - - -	8,080	4	2
Private Individuals - -	2,716	0	1
Palmer, John - - - -	1,129	17	0
Stewart and Co. - - - -	318	15	0
Storm, W. - - - - -	1,071	20	14
Smithson, Holdsworth and Co. - - - - - -	105	25	5
Wilson, Frith and Co. -	383	28	13
Willis and Earle - - -	660	38	4
Factory Mds.	92,799	2	15

MOORE, HICKEY, & CO. Brokers.

Mackintosh and Co.—A dividend on this estate was declared to be in the course of payment on 25th March, of 3 per cent. on all proved claims, at the office of the assignees.

Demands of the British Government on the Rajpoot States.—We learn from the Mofussil Akhbar, that Maj. Alves has made the following demand on the Rajpoot states to reimburse the expenses of the war. On the Zumendars of Shekhawutee one hundred and ten thousand; on the Rajah of Joypore, three hundred thousand; on the Rajah of Joudpore, five hundred thousand. As a guarantee, the Samber Lake, is to be left in pledge.

Meeting of the Creditors of Alexander and Co.—A meeting of the creditors of the late firm of Alexander and Co., was held on March 16, 1835, at the Exchange, Mr. D. Macfarlan in the chair. After much desultory conversation, it was carried unanimously that it be recommended to the Insolvent Court that the assignees do cease to receive monthly salaries, and that they be remunerated for their labours by a commission of five per cent. on dividends, including establishment and all other charges, except law charges. Some of the creditors having complained of the unsatisfactory nature of the statements laid before them, and desired to have some distinct information with respect to the present state of the property, and the prospect that existed of dividends from the estate, Mr. Fullarton said, that though he had not yet had time since his return to Calcutta to look minutely into the latter transactions of the assignees, he believed he was sufficiently conversant with the affairs of the estate to give the meeting a pretty fair idea of the effect of the late compromise with the Bank of Bengal, and of the prospects of the creditors, as far as concerned the Indigo works and other mortgaged property. The assignees had agreed to redeem that property from the Bank at a valuation of 13 lacs and odd thousand rupees, payable in three yearly instalments, of which the first and part of the second had been already paid; and as, in consequence of the fall in the price of indigo, an immediate dividend appeared to be out of the question, it was thought the best course to employ whatever funds were now in hand, or in course of realization from the sales of produce, to the further reduction of the debt to the Bank, which there was reasonable ground for hoping might be altogether redeemed before the close of the year, if not at an earlier period. The whole of the real property would then become assets available for dividends as fast as it could be sold, as would also the proceeds of the indigo of the season, whether the factories might be worked to a profit or not. The real property measured by the low valuation set on it in the arrangement with the Bank might be taken at 12 lacs, though, according to the prices which have been recently given for indigo factories in the market, 15 lacs would, perhaps, be nearer the mark. The value of the produce might be taken at from 10 to 12 lacs; so that, on the whole, assets to the extent of between 20 and 25 lacs of rupees might, on a very moderate computation be expected to be forthcoming from this source at no very distant period. In proof of the benefit which the creditors at large had derived from the settlement with the Bank, and from carrying on the indigo factories, Mr. Fullarton mentioned, that the original debt to the two Banks and to government for which this property was given as security, might, he stated, in round numbers at about 35 lacs of rupees, of which five lacs had been paid from the proceeds of the indigo on hand at the time of the failure. Ten lacs out of profits since realized from the produce of the factories (between six and seven last year, and from three to four, notwithstanding the fall of markets, in this) and only, he believed, about six lacs from the actual sales of the mortgaged property, leaving the Bank of Bengal a creditor for about seven or eight lacs on account of the redeemed property, and entitled to rank for dividends against the general estate to the extent of between five and six lacs more. However therefore, the assets of the estate might now be depreciated, and however disappointing might be the general out-turn, there could be no doubt but that the estate was now in a much better position, than if the whole of the mortgaged property had been peremptorily sold, immediately after the failure, for the benefit of the mortgagees. With respect to the prospects of the creditors from the recovery of book debts, Mr. Fullarton could not take upon himself to give any decided opinion. Those debts, he must say, had been coming in very slowly.—Mr. H. Smith stated, that he had always been of opinion that the proper mode of paying the assignees was by a commission and not by a salary, that he had expressed that opinion at a meeting three times more numerous than the present, which was held above a year ago, and that it received, he believed, the unanimous concurrence of that meeting, with the exception of one gentleman, Mr. Fullarton, who, upon what ground he would not pretend to say, had also, as he understood, now come round to the same way of thinking. They had now got a new assignee; and Mr. Smith trusted, that among the other matters claiming his attention, he would not fail to look into that gentleman's account, and into the accounts of the other retired partners, who appeared as claimants against the estate to the amount, he believed, of nearly 40 lacs of rupees. The late case of Mr. Brown Roberts shewed the necessity of such investigation.—Mr. Fullarton in reply observed, that his change of opinion, with respect to the proper mode of

remunerating the assignees arose entirely from the very different circumstances in which the estate now stood, as compared with its position last year. It was then loaded with an enormous mortgage debt, there was no prospect of any early dividend; a very large establishment was still required for closing the books, rendering the accounts, and enabling the assignees to carry on efficiently those concerns which could not be immediately sold; and Mr. Fullarton considered, that by paying the assignees under such circumstances by a commission, the creditors would have been merely holding out an inducement to them to precipitate sales and sacrifice the property. Now, however, the case was different; the mortgages had, to a considerable extent, been cleared off, so large an establishment was no longer necessary; and there was a reasonable prospect of a dividend at the end of the current indigo season. As to what had been said respecting his own claims against the estate, and those of his former partners, it might be expected, perhaps, that he should offer some observations. On this subject, however, he should be very brief. Any attack of the nature intimated, he trusted, when the proper occasion arrived, he should be prepared to meet and to rebut. For the present he would merely remark, that if a charge of insolvency could really be sustained against the late firm having reference to a period twenty years back, and Mr. Smith's observations embraced that period; the last retirement was Mr. Fullarton's own, and he settled with his partners and relinquished his interest in 1819;) if a charge of insolvency throughout all that time could be sustained against them, he could only say that he and his friends had been labouring under some extraordinary delusion. It could scarcely be thought very credible, that four men, neither of them, he believed, suspected of any remarkable indifference to their worldly concerns, nor very deficient in prudence or sagacity, men intimately acquainted with the state of Alexander and Co.'s concerns, should have gone on for such a length of time, reposing the most unlimited confidence in the establishment, if they had known it all along to be insolvent; that they not only should have shown no anxiety to withdraw their funds, but should, in many instances, have rejected remittances, and even added largely to the sums at stake. With respect to Mr. Joseph Dupre Alexander in particular, who was the largest creditor of any of the retired partners, Mr. Fullarton was prepared to prove, that he not only rejected remittances to a great amount, during several years after his retirement, but had remitted very considerable sums subsequently from England, which now formed no small portion of his claim against the estate. Indeed, up to the period of Messrs. Palmer and Co.'s failure in 1830, when rumours began to be buzzed abroad against Alexander and Co's credit, they had all been acting on the most thorough conviction, that the establishment was not merely solvent but in the most flourishing circumstances.—Mr. H. Smith said, that no person could blame the course he had taken on the present occasion, and he was glad that it had produced so satisfactory an explanation as Mr. Fullarton had now given. He certainly had not apprehended that these transactions were of such old standing, and could not suppose that so long ago as sixteen years, the partners could have contemplated the insolvency of the house. Captain Vint suggested that the Chairman, in communicating to the Insolvent Court, the resolutions passed at this Meeting, should be requested to solicit, that in the event of the Commissioner not approving and adopting the recommendations therein contained, his honor should be solicited to refer the matter back to another Meeting for reconsideration. Captain Vint's suggestion being approved of and thanks voted to the Chairman, the Meeting then broke up.

The appeal of the members of the late firm of Colvin and Co. against the decision of Sir John Peter Grant in the Insolvent Court on their application for their final discharge, was decided yesterday in the Supreme Court. It had been held that, according the terms of the LXIII. clause of the Insolvent Act, the insolvents having fulfilled the conditions stated therein, were entitled to their discharge from all claims. Sir John Grant in the case of the members of the late firm of Colvin and Co., held that, according to his interpretation of this clause in connection with other clauses, the insolvents were not entitled to their discharge, although they had complied with the terms above stated, until their estate should be wound up, though that might be, as Mr. Turton shewed, possibly 30 years,—if it were implied to mean the final closing of the whole concern! Against this decision the members of the firm of Colvin and Co. appealed, and the case was, as we have stated, decided on March 16. Sir Edward Ryan reversed the decree of the inferior court, and we

presume the appellants will now be discharged, as well as all those insolvents whose discharge was refused on similar grounds under the late Act. The new Act prevents the possibility of any such extraordinary construction as that of Sir John Peter Grant's.

Creditors of Joseph Barretto and Sons.—There was a meeting of the creditors of Joseph Baretto and Sons this morning at the office of Messrs. Hedger and Smalley, for the purpose of appointing a new trustee in substitution for Mr. Melville, whose ill health obliges him to go to England; and it was unanimously agreed to request Messrs. Brightman and Co. to accept the trust, with a commission of two and a half per cent. upon the amount of the dividends to cover all expenses except law charges. Mr. J. D. Brightman, on the part of his firm, assented to the arrangement.—A statement was produced shewing that there were assets now available—in cash rupees 2,478-3, Company's 4 per cent. paper 79,000—besides arrears of rent due by Messrs. Currie and Co. on the Howrah docks 18,746-10-8, and a dividend of 10 per cent. about to be paid by the assignees of Fergusson and Co. which firm was indebted to the trustees of Joseph Barretto and Sons, Rs. 252,324-4-10; and the sale price of the Howrah docks sold in Nov. last, to Messrs. Currie and Co. for Rs. 205,000, the first instalment of which Rs. 24,000 is now over-due and under arrangement with the purchasers. The books of Barretto and Sons contain claims against various persons to the extent of some eighty lakhs of rupees, which are all now regarded as desperate, and we understand the only good asset of any consequence in addition to those we have enumerated, is a debt of about 20,000 rupees due by a Persian merchant here for some transaction with the trustees. In round numbers, we may estimate the net sum likely to be realized for division at about four lakhs. Per contra, the registered claims amount to 13 lakhs; but among them there are specialty creditors to the extent of 4 or 5 lakhs otherwise provided for, and the amount also includes a judgment debt of between 6 and 7 lakhs represented by the firm of De Souza and Co., for which they have elected to come upon the separate estate of old Barretto, in the first instance; so that the joint estate of the firm will only have to pay a dividend upon the balance of that claim if not satisfied in full by his separate estate. Hence it follows, that the debts at present entitled to dividend are under four lakhs. It was resolved that Messrs. Brightman and Co. should make an immediate dividend of the assets now available, if, upon enquiry, no legal impediment should be found to exist arising out of the suit of Messrs. De Souza and Co.

Seventh Laudable Society.—At a meeting of the Directors held on the 16th Feb., 1835, the accounts and statements of the above society, made up to 15th Feb., agreeable to article 30th of the regulations, were submitted to the Secy., shewing the following result:—

Funds,	Sa. Rs.		
In Govt. Securities, including interest up to 15th inst. less Discount	465,045	8	0
„ Cash in the Union Bank	3,497	4	8
„ Do. in the hands of the Secy.	196	1	1
	468,738	13	9
Deduct regulated advance on 1 share on a lapsed life unadjusted	4,000	0	0
	464,738	13	9
Deduct 10 per cent. made over to the new Laudable Society, agreeably to art. 30th of the reg. of 7th Laudable Society	46,473	14	2
Available funds in hand	418,264	15	7
Estimated value of the Securities assigned by Messrs. Alexander and Co. on account of their debt to the Society, (under realization)	338,847	0	0
Balance due by Messrs. Alexander and Co. in excess of the above securities, claimable upon their general estate, Sa. Rs. 85,625 15 0			
Valued at 2 ans. per rupee	10,703	4	0
Less 10 per cent. to be made over to the new Laudable Society on realization of the above assets	34,955	0	0
	732,860	3	7

Which divided by 279½ shares held on lapsed lives gives Sa. Rs. 2,622 per share over and above the regulated advance. Of the above 279½ shares, 37½ shares held by the late firm of Alexander and Co. have been adjusted in account with the society at the rate of Sa. Rs. 2,000 per share as the full amount of final dividend, with the sanction of the assignees of the

late firm. The available funds now in hand, being divided by the remaining 242 shares, gives Sa. Rs. 1,728 per share. A dividend, at the rate of Sa. Rs. 1,700 per share will accordingly be paid on or after the 25th inst., to the holders of policies or shares upon lapsed lives, partly in Govt. securities or in cash, on application to the undersigned upon production of the original certificates of admission, and separate receipts, forms of which can be had on application at the Society's office.—By authority of the directors, J. CULLEN, Secy.

Land and houses, belonging to the estate of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., valued by two parties.

I.—The south east three-storied house, Hasting's Place, No. 1, on the smaller plan, occupied at present by Captain Gowan - - - - - - Sa. Rs. 25,000

II.—North east ditto, No. 2, occupied by Dr. Spence - - - - - - - 24,000

III.—The large central house, No. 3, occupied by Col. Dunlop - - - 32,000

IV.—The north west ditto, No. 4, occupied by Mr. Smithson - - - 27,000

V.—The south west ditto, No. 5, occupied by Major Stewart - - - - 26,000

VI.—Garden ground, walled round, No. 6, rupees 100 per cottah.

VII.—Ditto.

VIII.—The house and ground, Park-street, Chowringee - - - - - - 16,000

IX.—The Mango Lane godowns 7,000

X.—Mr. Laruletta's house and grounds, Garden Reach - - - - - - - 40,000

XI.—Sir C. Metcalfe's house and stables, ditto - - - - - - - - - - - 32,000

XII—The piece of ground to the S. W. of ditto, on the banks of the river, walled round, 44 biggahs - - 10,000

XIII.—The ground, 77 biggahs on the opposite side of the road, adjoining the stables - - - - - - - 6,000

XIV.—Mr. Stacy's house and ground, Garden Reach - - - - - - - - 17,000

XV.—Mr. Gardiner's unfinished house, and the ground, ditto - - - - 12,000

We are of opinion that the prices marked opposite to each lot of the above land and houses, are a fair value for the said properties in the present state of the market, and the lowest rates for which we consider they ought to be sold. J. MOORE, firm of Tulloh and Co. J. GRAY, firm of Burn and Co. 26th Jan. 1835.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Dec. 8, the Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Esq. has taken his seat as President of the General Committee of Public Instruction.—The following gentlemen of the Company's establishment at Canton have been admitted to the Civ. Service of the Bengal Presidency—Mr. H. M. Clarke to rank as a Writer of 1825—Mr. F. J. Morris to rank as a Writer of 1827, and Mr. H. R. Alexander to rank as a Writer of 1829—Mr. W. Hickey to be Sheriff of Calcutta during the present year—Mr. Blake Asst to the Agent to the Gov. Genl. at Delhi is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Supreme Govt.—Jan. 16, Lieut. F. Mackeson, 74th regt. to be British Agent for the Navigation of the Indus and Sutledge stationed at Mithenkote—Mr. W. P. Goad has been authorized to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Benares—19, Mr. F. J. Morris is appointed to officiate as 2d Asst. to the Secy. to the Board of Customs Salt and Opium during Mr. H. Palmer's employment on other duties—26, Mr. W. M. Dirom to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Dep. Collector of Malda during the absence of Mr. Torrens—27, Mr. S. T. Cuthbert to be Civil and Session Judge of Behar—Mr. W. Dent to be ditto ditto of Shahabad—Mr. G. J. Morris to be ditto ditto of Patna—Mr. T. R. Davidson to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Shahabad until the arrival of Mr. Dent, or until further orders—Capt. W. Warde, 5th L. C., to be Asst. to the Resident at Nagpore—22, Mr. J. H. Barlow to be Salt Agent at Hijellee—Mr. T. Plowden to be Salt Agent of the United Agencies of 24 Pergunnahs and Jessore—Mr. J. Donnithorne to be Collector of Land Revenue of the 24 Pergunnahs—Mr. M. Malcolm has been permitted to proceed to Kishnaghur, and prosecute his study of the Oriental Languages under the Magistrate of that district—Feb. 4. the appointment of Lieut. F. Mackeson which appeared in the Gazette of Jan. 24, having been inadvertently made in contravention of the Gen. Orders, bearing date May 15, 1829, the said appointment is hereby cancelled—Jan. 24, Mr. T. P. Woodcock to officiate as Joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Ghazeepore—Mr. G. F. Edmonstone is re-appointed to be an Asst. under the Commissioner of 9th or Goruckpore division—Mr. F. P. Buller is authorized to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of the Northern division of Moradabad—Feb. 6, Mr. T. C. Robertson to be a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Calcutta.—Mr. J. Master to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 19th or Cuttack division—Mr. E. R. Barwell to be Civil and Session Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs—Mr. J. A. Pringle to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 18th division—Mr. C. Phillips to as-

sume charge of the Commissionership of the 18th division from Mr. E. R. Barwell, and to officiate as Commissioner until further orders—Mr. Wigram Money to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Beerbhoom—Mr. H. Walters to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 14th or Moorshedabad division—Mr. T. G. Vibart to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 14th or Moorshedabad division—Mr. W. Dampier to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 16th or Chittagong division —Mr. H. J. Middleton to be Civil and Session Judge of Moorshedabad—Mr. H. Moore to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 15th or Dacca division —Mr. E. Lee Warner to be Civil and Session Judge of Bhaugulpore—Mr. C. Harding to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 12th or Monghyr division—Mr. A. C. Barwell to be Collector of Beerbhoom—Mr. J. H. Patton to be Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, and to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Nuddeah—Mr. T. C. Scott to officiate as Collector as well as Magistrate of Dacca until further orders—Mr. W. J. H. Money to officiate as Magistrate of Beerbhoom—Mr. J. Dunbar to be Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore—Mr. R. W. Maxwell to be Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing—Mr. J. Lowis to be Magistrate and Collector of Central Cuttack, and to officiate as at present as Civil and Session Judge of Chittagong—Mr. C. Bury to be Magistrate and Collector of Rajeshahy—Mr. A. J. M. Mills to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Central Cuttack—Mr. R. Williams to be Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, and to officiate as additional Judge of Burdwan—Mr. R. Torrens to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad—Mr. H. Stainforth to be Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge—In modification of the orders of Govt. of the 6th Jan., 1834, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th of that month, the Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal is pleased to resolve on the following arrangements:—The 18th division of Revenue and Circuit to be hereafter denominated the 18th or Jessore division, and to comprise the following districts:—Nuddea, Jessore, Backergunge, 24-Pergunnahs, Baraset—The Sudder Station of the division to be fixed at Jessore—The 14th and 15th division to comprise the following districts:—The 14th division, Moorshedabad, Beerbhoom, Hooghly, Burdwan, Bancoorah—The 15th division, Dacca, Dacca Jelalpore—Mymensing, Sherepore, Sylhet—The following arrangements are confirmed —Mr. A. P. Currie to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Goruckpoor during the absence of Mr. Armstrong—Mr. A. Shank to officiate as Joint Magis. and Dep. Collector of Goruckpoor during the same period—Mr. E. Thornton to take charge of the settlement duties of the Collectorate of Goruckpoor—Mr. J. C. Wilson is vested with the powers of joint Magistrate in the districts of the Upper and Lower Dooab and in Rohilcund —Mr. H. Rose is appointed to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Furruckabad—Mr. J. French has been appointed to take charge of the Commercial Residency at Radnagore from Jan 20, vice C. Becher to Cape—Mr. W. Crawford to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Benares—Mr. H. Pidcock to be Magistrate and Collector of Humeerpoor—Mr. J. C. Grant to be joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Furruckabad —Mr. Grant will continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Seharunpore under the orders of Jan. 15—Mr. T. B.C. Bayley is authorised to exercise the powers of joint Magistrate and deputy Collector at Meerut, Dec. 27—the Hon. R. Forbes to be joint Magistrate as well as dep. Collector of Burdwan—Feb. 9, Mr. C. W. Smith to officiate as junior member of the Sudder Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces during the absence of Mr. W. W. Bird to Madras—11, Mr. R. Macan to be Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan—Mr. E. M. Gordon to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs until relieved by Mr. E. R. Barwell—Mr. J. Hezeta to be Asst. Secy. Register and Examiner to the Committee for the improvement of the Town of Calcutta, vice Treyer to Europe —12, Mr. J. H. Patton to officiate as Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs and Super. of the Allipore Jail during the absence of Mr. Wells—Lieut. J. Awdry to be a jun. Asst. to the Agent to the Gov. Genl. in Ramghur under Reg. 13 of 1833—Capt. R. Wilcox, 59th regt., is permitted to enter the service of the King of Oude for the purpose of superintending an Observatory in the City of Lucknow—Capt. J. Cameron, 52d regt. Madras N. I., to be Asst. to the Resident at Hydrabad—Lt. F. Mackeson, 14th regt., to be British Agent for the Navigation of the Indus and stationed at Mithencot—Capt. J. Ludlow, 6th regt. N. I., and Lieut. A. Conolly 6th regt. L. C., to be Assts. to the Gov. Genl's Agent in Rajpootana—Lieut. G. P. Thomas, 64th regt., to be an Asst. in the department under Mr. F. C. Smith for the suppression of Thuggee—Mr. E. P.

Smith and Mr. W. R. Kennaway will resume charge of their respective offices of Magistrate and Collector and joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Ghazeepore—The order appointing Mr. T. P. Woodcock to officiate as joint Magist. and dep. Collector of Ghazeepore is cancelled—Mr. A. Campbell to be Comm. of Revenue and Circuit in 2d or Agra div., vice Boddam to Europe—Mr. H. S. Boulderson to be ditto ditto in 5th or Bareilly div.—Mr. T. P. B. Briscoe to be Civil and Session Judge of Seharunpore—Mr. W. Cowell to be ditto of Bareilly—19, Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, to be Super. of Ajmere and 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Gov. Genl. for the States of Rajpootana—Cornet J. D. Macnaghten to be 2d Asst. to ditto—Lieut. H. W. Trevelyan to be 3d Asst. to ditto—24, Capt. C. Thoresby to be Political Agent in Shekawatte—Asst. Surg. A. Campbell attached to the Catmandhoo residency to officiate as Asst. to the Resident at that Court—Mr. W. J. Allen is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the Civil and Session Judge's office at Dacca—Mr. C. G. Udny to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Nuddea—Mr. J. H. Patton to be Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, Super. of the Allipore Jail and a Magistrate of Calcutta—Mr. F. J. Halliday, to be Magistrate and Collector of Zillah Dacca, to continue in charge of his present office of Joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Noacolly until further orders—Mr. F. Cardew to be joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Tirhoot—Mr. J. K. Ewart to be joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Midnapore ordinarily stationed at Hidgelee—Mr. W. Tayler to be Head Asst. to the Magistrate and Collector of the central division of Cuttack—Mr. W. St. Q. Quintin to be dep. Collector of Sarun—Mr. B. J. Colvin to be dep. Collector of Shahabad—Mr. E. C. H. Repton to be Head Asst. to the Magistrate and Collector of the southern div. of Cuttack—Mr. A. C. Bidwell is appointed to officiate until further orders as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Nuddea—Mr. F. C. Smith to officiate as a Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Calcutta in the room of Mr. C. W. Smith—Mr. E. J. Harington to officiate as a Judge of ditto ditto, to carry on the investigation of the cases which have been commenced by Mr. C. W. Smith, and to conduct the duties of the appointment generally until the arrival of Mr. F. C. Smith—Mr. J. Lowis to be Salt Agent of the central div. of Cuttack in the room of Mr. Maxwell removed—Mr. A. J. M. Mills to officiate in the above situation until further orders—Mr. H. Stainforth to take temporary charge of the Salt chokies in the district of Backergunge until further orders—Mr A. R. Bell to officiate as principal Magistrate and Collector of the Hurrianah div. of the Delhi territory during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Fraser until further orders—Lieut. C. R. Browne, 60th regt. N. I. to be Asst. to the Gov. Genl.'s Agent and the Comm. in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories—Capt. W. Simonds, 21st regt. N. I. to be Commandant of the Sebundy corps to be organized for Lower Assam—Messrs. E. Lautour and H. M. Clarke, writers, are reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the Native languages—Mr. H. W. Torrens was appointed on Jan. 18, to officiate in the room of Mr. J. P. Grant for Mr. G. Alexander, the dep. Secy. in the Genl. department at this Presidency until further orders—Dr. J. Graham, 42d regt. to officiate until further orders as Civ. Surg. and dep. Postm. at Delhie in consequence of the absence of Dr. J. Ranken on leave—March 2, Mr. W. A. Law to officiate until further orders as joint Magist. and dep. Collector of Dacca—6. Mr. C. W. Smith to officiate as a Supernumerary member of the Sudder Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces until further orders—Mr. R. W. Maxwell to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Hooghly during Mr. E. J. Harington's employment in the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Calcutta—Mr. H. B. Beresford to exercise the powers of joint Magistrate and deputy Collector in the district of Balasore—Mr. B. will continue to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector at Malda till relieved by Mr. Torrens—Mr. G. A. C. Plowden to be deputy Collector of Chittagong—Ens. J. H. Garrett, 30th regt., to be an Asst. under the Gov. Gen.'s agent and Commr. in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories—Asst. Surg. C. Newton, 48th regt., to be Civil Asst Surg. at Banda—Mr. F. Lowth to officiate as dep. Collector as well as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Humeerpore during the absence on leave of Mr. Woodcock—Mr. H. B. Harington, ditto ditto, as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Banda until further orders—7, Mr. J. Davidson, Asst. to the Gov. Genl.'s Agent stationed at Lohardugga, is appointed ex-officio dep. Opium Agent of the Behar division—Mr. Bayfield, an Asst. Surg. in the Establishment of Fort St. George, to be Asst. to the Resident at Ava, in addition to his Medical duties—Mr. J. B. Thornhill of the Canton Estab. has been admitted to the Bengal Civ. Service to rank as a Writer of 1825—Lieut. H. Vetch,

55th regt. to be a Jun. Asst. to the Commissioner of Assam, vice Westmacott—The appointment of Capt. W. Minto, 18th regt. as 2d in command of the contingent maintained by the Gwalior Govt., was confirmed on the 13th March.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Financial Department, 7th March, 1835.—The following extract from the proceedings of Government in the Financial Department, is published for general information:—Read a letter from committee for the Assurance of lives, dated 2d instant. Read again proceedings of dates 1st December, 1834, Nos. 9 to 20, and 10th February last, Nos. 1 to 6, being the reports of the committee and the correspondence that has passed between Government and the committee on the subject of establishing a Government institution for the Insurance of lives. The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council having given to these papers his anxious and attentive consideration, resolves as follows:—1. that an office for the Insurance of lives, under the guarantee and on the credit of Government, shall be established at Calcutta. That it shall grant policies on the lives of all classes of persons, European and Native, with a power, however, to the managing directors, of absolute rejection of a life without reason assigned, in case they shall see reason to think the risk likely to be disadvantageous.—2. That the committee be required to prepare rules for establishing the office on the footing proposed, being careful to leave a predominant influence in the management, to the Government directors, and the appointment of all officers to the Governor General in Council. The directors not named by the Government, to be elected by the assured.—3. That the committee in preparing the rules shall insert provisions such as to allow facilities in the transfer of policies and risks from other existing institutions, and if agreed to by the managers and persons concerned in those institutions, to arrange for the incorporation of the business of those concerns with that of the Government office on such terms as may be found consistent with the rules to be established for the latter. The committee will make free and unreserved communication to those institutions, of the measures directed to this end which it may intend to recommend to Government, and will receive from the managers of them any suggestions or objections they may desire to offer, it being an objection of much anxiety with the Governor General in Council to avoid inflicting any injury or disadvantage on these establishments that can possibly be avoided.—4. Although the question whether any limit shall be placed on the amount to be secured on one risk, is one of detail regulation to be provided for in the rules, still the Governor General in Council has deemed it of sufficient importance to be taken into the special consideration of Government. It is the opinion of his Lordship in Council, that the Government office should not incur upon one life a larger risk than one lakh of rupees. Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, H. T. PRINSEP, Secretary to the Government.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from 13th Dec., 1834 to March 20, 1835.—Capt. G. Thomson 40th regt. N. I., to be a Sub Asst. Comm. General, to fill a vacancy in the department—Captain Thomson is placed on the list of Sub Assts. next below Ens. Newbold—Asst. Surg. C. W. Fuller is appointed to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Kishenagur, vice Barker placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief—54th regt. N. I., Super. Lieut. D. Shaw is brought on the effective strength of the regt. in the room of Lieut. A. Learmouth retired on Lord Clive's fund from 17th Jan. 1833—The services of Lieut. W. M. Smyth of Engineers are placed at the disposal of the Governor of Agra for employment under that Govt.—The following regtl. orders are confirmed, Lieut. W. J. Rind to act as Adjt. to the left wing 71st N. I. during its separation from H. Qs.—Lieut. R. M. Gurnell to act as Interp. and Quart.-mast. to 68th N. I., during the absence of Lieut. W. Alston—Lieut. C. J. Mainwaring to act as Interp. and Quart.-mast. during the illness of Lieut. Fisher—Lieut. W. P. Jones to act as Adjt. to 22d N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Locke—Lieutts. J. R. Lumsden, 63d N. I.; C. R. Browne, 60th N. I.; Ens. C. M. Shairp, 61st N. I.; and Lieut. F. V. M'Grath, 62d N. I., are appointed to do duty with the Arracan local battalion—Lieutts. G. F. Backhouse, 68th N. I.; W. Shortreed, Eur. regt. and Ens. J. H. Garrett, 30th regt. to do duty with the Assam local battalion—Lieut.-col. W. Battine to be principal Commissary of Ordnance, vice Swiney to Europe—Capt. J. H. Simmonds, 55th N. I., now employed as a Revenue Surveyor, to be a deputy Asst. Quart.-mast. Gen. of 2d class, to fill a

vacancy in the department, and to officiate in 1st class for Capt. J. G. Drummond, employed as a Superintendent of Roads in Central India—63d regt. N. I., Capt. J. B. Smith to be Major—Lieut. W. C. Ormsby to be Capt.—Asst. Surg. S. Davies is appointed to succeed to the medical charge of the Civil Station of Patna, under the provisions of the 2d clause of G. O. No. 129 of 13th Sept., 1833, in the room of Surg. King, placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief—Lieut. J. Millar, 26th N. I., is appointed to do duty with the Assam Light Infantry battalion—The following orders are confirmed:—Lieut. J. Liptrott, 30th N. I., to act as Adjt. to the Kemaoon local batt. during the absence of Lieut. C. Campbell—Lieut. P. Goldney, 4th regt. N. I., to act as Station Staff in the room of Capt. R. W. Beatson—Asst. Surg. A. Chalmers to proceed to Mynpoorie and relieve Asst. Surg. W. P. Andrew who has been appointed to the Artillery at Benares—14th regt. N. I., Lieut. M. Hughes to be Capt.—Ens. R. H. Mackler to be Lieut. vice Newton, *dec.*—The following orders are confirmed, Surg. B. Bell officiating Med. Storekeeper, to relieve Asst. Surg. A. Chalmers from the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Cawnpore—Capt. M. Hughes to act as Adjt. to the left wing of 44th N. I., from 17th Dec., 1834—Capt. A. Abbott to resume his office as Adjt. to the left wing of 2d batt. Artillery—1st Lieut. W. O. Young to act as Adjt. to 2d batt. Artillery in the room of Capt. C. Dallas permitted to return to his duty as officiating Commissary of Ordnance at Chunar—Lieut. C. J. Mainwaring is appointed Interp. and Quart.-mast. to 1st regt., N. I. vice Fisher, *dec.*—Lieut. H. Hollings, 66th N. I., to act as Interp. and Quart.-mast. to 25th N. I.—Ens. W. H. Ryves, 61st N. I. to act as Interp. and Quart.-mast. to 9th regt., L. C.—71st regt. N. I. Lieut. E. Wintle to be Capt. —Ens. T. S. Jervis to be Lieut., vice Marshall, invalided—72d regt. N. I., Ens. G. H. Rose to be Lieut., vice Ravenscroft, invalided—Col. F. J. T. Johnston, 3d L. C., to be a Brigadier on the Estab., vice Paton to Europe—Col. G. Hillier, H. M.'s 62d foot, is appointed to the command of the troops stationed within the Tenasserim provinces upon the departure of Col. Sir J. Dickson, K. C. B. for Bengal—Asst. Surg. T. Spens to be Asst. Marine Surg. vice Bramley—Asst. Surg. H. Chapman is appointed to the Medical duties of Governor General's body guard—Asst. Surg. H. H. Goodeve to be Asst. to the Superintendent of the new Native Med. College—Capt. W. Turner 54th N. I., to be Agent for Family money and Paymaster of Native Pensions at Barrackpore—Lieut. T. F. Blois to be Deputy Paymaster at Agra—Lieut. A. McKean, 42d N. I., is prom. to the rank of Captain by brevet—Col. Daniell, H. M.'s 49th foot, will continue to command the troops in Garrison from the date on which H. M.'s 49th regt. marched out of Garrison until further orders—Ens. E. G. J. Champneys to be a dep. Asst. Q. M. Genl. of 2d class to fill a vacancy in the department. The appointment of Capt. Simmonds in G. O. No. 17 of Jan. 23, has not taken place—Capt. J. H. Simmonds, 55th N. I., to be Secretary to the Clothing Board, vice Home to Europe—Cornet C. Wollaston, 8th L. C. to be an Asst. in the Stud department, vice Champneys—Ens. R. W. C. Doolan, 12th N. I., to be a Sub Ass't. Comm. Genl. to fill a vacancy—Lieut. G. A. Brownlow, 3d L.C., to be a dep. Asst. Adj. Genl. on the Estab. vice Douglas who has vacated the appointment on prom. in confirmity with G. O. of Aug 17, 1827, there being already two Captains absent on Staff employ from 53d regt. N. I.—The following orders are confirmed—Lt. C. R. Browne to act as Adjt. to the right wing of 60th N. I. during its separation from the H. Q.s of the regt. and Asst. Surg. E. J. Agnew, 6th L. C., to afford Med. aid to 16th N. I., during the absence of Asst. Surg. T. C. Elliot,—2d Lieut. H. Rigby to be Adjt. to Engineers, vice C. S. Guthrie appointed an Asst. to Capt. G. Thomson, Super. of the new line of the Benares road—72d regt. N. I, Lieut. C. H. Boisragon to be Adjt., vice Beatson prom.—5th regt. N. I., Lieut. W. C. Birch to be Adjt., vice Mackintosh prom.—The following orders are confirmed:—Lieut. R. A. Master to act as Staff Officer to a detachment of 7th L. C. and 32d regt N. I.—Lieut. G. P. Thomas 64th regt. to act as Station Staff at Saugor during the absence of Capt. A. R. Macdonald—Ens. W. Lamb to act as Interp. and Q. M. to 51st N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Y. Lamb—Lieut. J. Turton to act as Major of Brigade to the Art., serving with Genl. Stevenson's force and to have effect from 18th Nov. last—Lieut. G. Short, 45th regt. to superintend the disposal of Govt. Grain at Allyghur and to conduct the duties of Lieut. W. T. Briggs, late Sub Asst. Comm. Genl. who has been appointed to a political situation—Col. F. J. T. Johnston, 3d L. C., is appointed to the command of the troops in Oude—Captain A. R. Macdonald is appointed Aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen.

J. N. Smith commanding the Saugor division, vice Capt. Chapman, who has been permitted to resign that appointment—Capt. D. L. Richardson, of the Invalid Estab., to be an Aide-de- Camp in the Gov. Genl.'s personal Staff from the date of sailing of the Ship on which Captain Troyer embarked—Capt. F. G. Lister, 52d regt. to be Political Agent in the Cossya Hills, and to have charge of the British relations with the Jynteea Rajah—Captain L. will retain command of the Sylhet Light Infantry, the Head Quarters of which are to be fixed at Chirra Poonjie—Lieut. G. Grant, 8th regt., late 2d in command of the Munneepoor Levy to be Political Agent in Munneepoor—Major F. Grant, 39th regt., commanding the late Munneepoor Levy, has been placed at the disposal of the Commander in-chief—The following orders are confirmed:—Ens. W. W. Davidson, 32d N. I., to act as Station Staff—Surg. C. Mackinnon to the Med. charge of 32d, and Asst. Surg. A. Weir to that of the right wing of 45th regt. N. I.—Major H. T. Smith to be Lieut.-col., vice A. Brown retired with rank from Feb. 11, 1835, vice Gough *dec.*—4th regt. L. C., Super. Lieut. T. Quin is brought on the effective strength of the regt., vice Cornish resigned—1st. regt. N. I., Lieut. F. Corner to be Captain of a company from Aug. 18, 1834, vice Fenton retired—Ens. H. G. Mainwaring to be Lieut., vice Corner with rank from Jan. 3,1835, vice Fisher *dec.*—11th regt. N. I., Ens. P. Gordon to be Lieut. from Aug. 7, 1833 vice Dennistoun retired—54th regt. N.I. Capt. G. A. Vetch (retired) to be Major—Lieut. H. R. Osborn to be Capt.—Ens. J. A. Kirby to be Lieut. from May 18, 1833, vice Cunningham retired—67th regt. N. I. Capt. W. Grant to be Major—Lieut. H. O. Frederick to be Captain—Ens. J. D. Broughton to be Lieut., vice Smith prom.—73d regt. N. I. Lieut. E. A. Cumberlege to be Captain—Ens. J.N. Marshall to be Lieut. from Dec. 18, 1834, vice Armstrong retired—Major D. Dowie to be Lieut.-col. from Feb. 23, 1835, vice Shuldham *dec.*—2d regt. N. I., Capt. S. Maltby to be Major—Lieut. R. Woodward to be Captain—Ens. J. Shaw to be Lieut.—15th regt. N. I., Capt. A. Carnegy to be Major—Lieut. W. Hunter to be Captain—Ens. G. J. Montgomery to be Lieut., vice Mackenzie retired—51th regt. N. I. Capt. W. Turner to be Major, Lieut. A. A. L. Corri to be Captain—Ens. N. Palmer to be Lieut., vice Vetch retired—Major A. Irvine, C. B., to be a Member of the Military Board, vice Galloway to Europe—Capt. G. D. Stoddart, 8th L. C., to be dep. Paymaster of the Cawnpore circle of payment, vice Worrall promoted to the rank of Major—Capt. E. P. Gowan to be principal dep. Comm of Ordnance, vice Battine—Capt. Stoddart will continue to officiate as presidency Paymaster until further orders, and until he can assume the charge of his office at Cawnpore—Lieut. C. Campbell, 42d regt. to act as deputy Paymaster at Cawnpore—Captain Gowan to officiate as Secy. to the Military Board until further orders—Asst.Surg. C. Newton, 4th regt., to be Civil Asst. Surg. at Banda—The following orders are confirmed:—Lieut. J. L. Revell to act as Adjt. to 4 companies of 7th N. I.—Lieut. J. Macdonald to act as Adjt. to the left wing 66th regt. N. I., vice Hollings appointed to 25th regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. R. Siddons, 1st L. C., to be Adjt. to the 3d regt. local horse, vice Forster appointed to the command of the contingent in Shekawattee—61th regt. N. I. Lieut. A. Knyvett to be Capt.—Ens. C. S. Bremner to be Lieut. from March 13, in succession to Capt. the Hon. W. Hamilton transferred to the pension estab.—Ens. H. Kewney. 50th regt., to officiate as a dep. Asst. Q. M. Genl. of 2d class—Lieut. R. Walker, of Art., is placed at the disposal of the Bombay govt., with a view to his being appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major Genl. J. W. Sleigh—4th regt. L. C., Cornet M. R. Onslow to be Adjt. vice Master who has been permitted to resign the appointment—Lieut. J. R. Lumsden, 63d N. I., to be Adjt. to Arracan local batt., vice Tilson—Ens. T. G. St. George, 17th regt., to be Adjt. to the Talain corps—Lieut. F. St. J. Sturt to be Adjt. to 10th regt. N. I., vice Welchman—Asst. Surg. T. C. Elliot is appointed to the Med. charge of the Political Agency at Mehidpore in succession to Simson prom. at the consolidated salary of Sonat rupees 500 per mensem for all charges, Civil and Military—Lieutts. J. Finnis, J. Saunders, H. Hudleston, and C. Campbell are prom. to the rank of Captains by brevet from March 4, 1835—Lieut.-col. E. Wyatt will continue to command with the rank of Brigadier the troops in Shekawattee until the 1st Feb., after which the corps in Shekawattee to be considered under the immediate orders of the Officer commanding the Rajpootana Field Force, and Lieut. J. Locke, 22d regt., to act as Major of Brigade to the troops in Shekawattee to Feb. 1, and Lieut. W. P. Jones to act as Adjt. to 22d N. I., during the absence of Lieut. J. Locke—Lieut. W. W. Davidson, 18th regt. N. I., is appointed to act as Interp. and Quarterm.

to that corps from Jan. 23, vice Brown —The order directing Lieut. J. Ewart to act as Interp. and Quarterm. to 55th regt. is confirmed.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—2d Lieut. A. Broome, from 4th troop 1st brig. to 1st Co. 2d batt. Art.—Asst. Surg. J. M. Scott, lately attached to Civil Station of Purnea, is directed to do duty with the Art. at Dum Dum—Ens. R. A. Trotter, from 27th to 43d regt. N. I. at Barrackpore—Dep. Asst. Com. of Ord., E. Parsons, from Agra to the Delhi Mag. Dep. Asst. Com. of Ord., J. Sperrin is posted to the Agra Mag.—Surg. D. Renton from 10th to 6th regt. N. I.—Surg. P. Carruthers from 6th to 29th regt. N. I.—Surg. J. Allan, M. D., from 29th to 10th regt. N. I.—2d Lieut. R. C. Shakespear from 1st Co. 5th to 4th Co. 6th batt. Art. and to join at Allahabad at the close of the present Service in Rajwarrah—Ens. J. Smith, 49th regt. to do duty with the Arracan local batt.—Ens. A. P. Phayre, 7th regt. to do duty with the Talain corps now raising for service on the coast of Tenasserim—Lieut. R. M'Ner, 73d regt. to do duty with Assam L. I.—Capt. G. A. C. Campbell from 4th troop 3d brig. to 2d Co. 3d batt. Art.—Capt. T. Timbrell in temp. charge of the Expense Magazine, from 2d Co. 7th batt. to 4th troop 3d brig. H. A.—Capt. H. Rutherford, Jun. Asst. to Gov. Gen.'s Agent, N.E. Frontier, from 2d Co. 3d to 2d Co. 7th batt. Art.—Surg. N. M'N. Rind doing duty with 65th regt. N. I. to do duty with the Art. at Mhow—Asst. Surg. J. Greig to join the 39th regt. N. I., to which he stands posted—Sup. Surg. T. Tweedie is posted to the Barrackpore Circle of Medical Superintendence, vice Thomas to Europe —Surg. D. Renton to continue to officiate as Super. Surg. at Barrackpore until further orders—Surg. T. E. Baker to officiate as Super. Surg. at Agra during the absence of Surg. W. A. Venour—Asst. Surg. W. B. O'Shaughnessy to do duty with 10th L. C. at Muttra—Asst. Surg. T. C. Hunter to do duty with H. M.'s 62d regt. at Moulmein—Lt. G. A. Brownlow, Dep. Asst. Adjt. Gen. is posted to the Benares division—Surg. F. S. Mathews, from 34th to 6th regt. N. I. —Surg. R. Tytler from 48th to 34th regt. N. I. at Midnapore—Asst. Surg. T. B. Hart from 56th to 48th regt. N. I. at Seetapore—Asst. Surg. R. Grahame from 71st regt. to 3d batt. Art. at Cawnpore—Asst. Surg. A. Chalmers to 71st N. I.—Ens. H. M'Mahon from 7th to 1st N. I. at Cawnpore—Ens. A. H. Dyke from 56th to 25th regt. N. I. at Mirzapore—Ens. C. J. Richards from 10th to 25th regt. N.I. at Mirzapore—The under-mentioned Ensigns are appointed to the corps specified opposite their names—Ens. R. Dowson to 5th regt. N. I. at Saugor—Ens. A. G. Bald to 47th regt. N. I. at Lucknow—Ens. A. Turner to 1st regt. N. I. at Cawnpore—Ens. S. H. Becher to 63d regt. N.I. at Sultanpore Oude—Ens. R. J. Graham to 72d N. I. at Saugor—Ens. R. C. Lawrence to 73d N. I. at Barrackpore —Ens. H. Weaver to 54th regt. N. I. at Nusseerabad—Ens. H. J. Piercy to 49th regt. at Loodianah—Ens. J. L. Walker to 71st regt. N. I. at Cawnpore—Ens. G. Mainwaring to 53d regt. N. I. at Banda and Etawah—Ens. D. E. Brewster to 62d regt. N. I. at Loodianah—Ens. W. L. Mackintosh to 43d regt. at Barrackpore—Ens. S. H. Steer to 5th regt. N. I. at Saugor—Ens. J. B. Conolly to 42d regt. N. I. at Delhi—Ens. H. Ramsay to 30th regt. N. I. at Meerut—Ens. S. J. Becher to 11th regt. N. I. at Goruckpore—Lieut.-col. W. H. Kemm from 50th to 31st N. I.—Lieut.-col. W. Dunlop from 67th to 50th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. W. A. Yates from 73d to 67th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. J. H. Cave from 54th to 73d regt. N. I.—Major D. D. Anderson, Asst Adjt. Gen. from the Sirhind to the Benares division—Capt. G. A. Brownlow, dep. Asst. Adjt. Gen. from the Benares to the Sirhind division—Ens. R. Grange, 44th regt. to do duty with Assam local batt.—Ens. W. Morrieson from 25th to 54th regt. N. I.—2nd Lieut. J. Abercrombie at present doing duty with 2nd Co. 3d, is directed to join and do duty with 2nd Co. 5 batt. Artillery, on its return to Agra.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieut. J. H. Campbell—Lt. J. H. Burnett—Lieut. D. T. Caddy—Lieut. R. G. Grange—Ensign R. Hill —Ensign J. Smith—Lieut. H. Henchman.

FURLOUGHS.—Capt. E. E. Ludlow—Capt. G. A. Vetch (prep.)—Lieut. J. T. Gordon (prep.)—Lieut. J. R. B. Andrews —Ens. G. Dalston (prep.)—Lieut.-col. G. Swiney—Vet. Surg. G. Griffith—Lieut. P. Bridgman—Brig. R. Patton, C. B. (prep.)—Lieut. F. C. Burnett (prep.)—Lieut. J. Hotham—Capt. H. V. Glegg—Capt. R. Home—Capt. G. E. Westmacott (prep.)—Major W. Gregory (prep.)—Lieut.-col. H. L. White (prep.)—Lieut. J. R. Revell (prep.)—Capt. W. G. Lennox—Lieut.-col. A. Galloway—Capt. J. Knyvett to V. D.'s Land—Surg. J. Turner—Rev. H. S. Fisher—Capt. T. T. Harington—Ens. B. Cary—Major J. Campbell—Capt. J. Fraser—Rev. T. N. Stevens.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Lieut.-col. T. Barron from July 3, 1832—Capt. G. A. Vetch from Feb. 24, 1835.

STRUCK OFF.—Capt. J. Coulthard from 24th May, 1831.

INVALIDED.—Capt. E. Marshall, 7th regt. N. I.—Lieut. E. W. Ravenscroft, 72d regt.

PENSIONED.—Lieut. T. A. K. M'Gregor, Eur. regt.—Capt. the Hon. W. Hamilton, 64th regt. N. I.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS AND REGIMENTS.—Horse Artillery.—3d troop 1st brig. from Dum Dum to Meerut, now under orders of march to Cawnpore, at the close of the practice season—2nd Co. 2nd batt. Art., now on duty at Agra, will return to Meerut at the conclusion of the present practice season—47th regt. N. I., from Secrora and Pertaubghur, to Lucknow, in consequence of the abolition of Secrora and Pertaubghur as Military Posts—72d regt. N. I. from Berhampore to Saugor, when relieved by 4th regt. N.I.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th Jan., 1835.—At a European General Court-Martial, held at the Mess tent of the 4th regt. L. C., in the camp near Joonjhnoo, of the division of the Rajwarrah Field Force, of which Lieut.-col. George Hawes, 51st regt. N. I., was President, Cornet Matthew Lushington, of the 7th regt. Light Cavalry, was arraigned on the following charge:—"With conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and subversive of good order and military discipline, in appearing at his Troop in a state of intoxication, in camp, at Delwarrah, on the evening of the 8th November, 1834."—Finding and Sentence.—"The court, having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Cornet Matthew Lushington, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and they do therefore adjudge him, the said Cornet Matthew Lushington, to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for six calendar months." Confirmed, (Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, General, Commander-in-chief. Calcutta, 23d Jan., 1835. The suspension of Cornet Lushington, from rank, pay, and allowances, will commence from the date of publication of this order at Brigadier General Stevenson's Head-Quarters.

Fort William, Jan. 28, 1835.—No. 28, 1835.—The Rt. Hon. the Gov.-Genl. of India in Council is pleased to pass the following Resolutions:—1st. That, the Sanscrit College medical class, the med. class of the Mudrussa, and the Native Medical Institution, be abolished from the 1st Proximo.—2. That, such of the students of the Native Medical Institution as are now capable of passing their final examination, shall be appointed Native Doctors, and all the other students of that Institution be transferred to the Native corps of the army upon their present salaries, to become Native doctors when represented to be duly qualified by a committee of medical officers; or, if not found qualified in two years, to be discharged.—3d. That, a new college shall be formed for the instruction of a certain number of Native youths in the various branches of medical science.—4th. That, this college shall be under the control of the Education committee.—5th. That the Education committee shall have the assistance of the following medical officers,—Ex officio:—The Surgeon of the General Hospital; the Surgeon of the Native Hospital; the Garrison Surgeon of Fort William; the Superl. of the Eye Infirmary, and the Apothecary to the Honorable Company.—6th. That, instruction be given through the medium of the English language.—7th. That, a certain number of Native youths, whose ages shall not exceed twenty years, or be less than fourteen years, shall be entered upon the foundation, as foundation pupils of the Institution.—8th. That, all candidates for admission as foundation pupils, shall be required to present respectability of connexions and conduct, shall be able to read and write English, and Bengallee, or English and Hindoostanee, and with these qualifications all Natives, between the ages of 14 and 20, shall be equally eligible, without exception to creed or caste.—9th. That, the candidates shall be examined by the Education committee and the Superintendent of the institution, and that the selection of the pupils shall be determined by the extent of their acquirements.—10th. That, the number of the foundation pupils shall be limited to fifty.—11th.—That, the foundation pupils shall each receive a monthly stipend from the government, of seven rupees, which may be increased according to the following rule.—12th. That, all the foundation pupils be divided into three classes, each class having a different salary: the first class, seven rupees per month; the second class, nine rupees per month; the third class, twelve rupees per month.—13th. That, the formation of these classes

shall be entrusted to the management of the Education committee and the Superintendent of the institution, it being distinctly understood, that the classification will depend upon the acquirements of the pupils, and not upon the period of their studies; excepting, that no pupil shall, during the first two years of being on the foundation, receive a higher salary than seven rupees per month, but, that afterwards, the increase will depend upon the classification.—14th. That, the foundation pupils shall be expected to remain at the institution for a period of not less than four years, and not exceeding six years.—15th. That, all foundation pupils be required to learn the principles and practice of the medical sciences, in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe.—16th. That all the pupils who shall have completed their studies according to the form prescribed, shall be entitled to have certificates signed by the Superintendent, to enable them to present themselves for final examination.—17th. That, the final examination for granting certificates of qualification to practice surgery and medicine, or, for admission into the Service, shall be publicly made by the committee of Education, assisted by the medical officers above-mentioned.—18th. That, such pupils as shall be deemed qualified to practice surgery and medicine shall receive certificates of qualification signed by the President of the committee of Education, and countersigned by the Secretary of that committee and the Superintendent of the Institution.—19th, That, the Public Service shall be supplied with Native Doctors from the Institution, and with a view to this object, whatever appointments may happen to fall vacant during the period which intervenes between two examinations shall be offered for the acceptance of the students who pass at the examination next ensuing. The selection shall be regulated by the extent of professional acquirement—20th. That, as an inducement for pupils of a respectable class to enter the Institution, the pay of the Native Doctors, who shall have been educated at the college, and have received the certificates of qualification, shall be 30 rupees per month. After seven years' service their pay shall be 40 rupees per month, and after 14 years' 50 rupees per mensem. After 20 years' service, they shall be entitled to retire upon a pension, regulated according to the proportions granted to Native commissioned officers of the Army, if no longer capable of performing duty from age, disease or wounds.—21st. That, the Education committee shall be charged with providing a suitable building for the college, a library, anatomical preparations, and all other objects of an indispensable necessity to the education of the pupils; the expense being previously submitted for the sanction of the council of India.—22d. That, the college shall be under the management of an European Superintendent, who shall devote the whole of his time to the interests of the institution, and who shall not be permitted to enter into private practice, or to hold any situation that can in any way withdraw his attention from his duties at the institution.—23d. That, the Superintendent shall be permitted to draw a staff allowance of 1,200 Sonat rupees per month, in addition to his regimental pay and allowances.—24th. That, the Superintendent shall be aided in his duties by an European Assistant, who shall draw a staff salary of 600 Sonat rupees per month. in addition to his regimental pay and allowances.—25th. That, the European Assistant shall devote the whole of his time to his duties at the institution, and that, he shall not be permitted to enter into private practice, or to hold any situation that can withdraw his attention from the interests of the institution.—26th. That, the European Assistant shall exercise no control over the management of the institution, excepting by permission of the Superintendent; but that, he shall confine himself to the duty of assisting the Superintendent in the work of educating the pupils.—27th. That, the whole management of the institution, the charge of the pupils, the mode of teaching, and all the arrangements, shall be entrusted to the judgment and guidance of the Superintendent, under the control of the Education committee.—28th. That, the Superintendent shall make half-yearly reports upon the state of the institution, to the Education committee, by whom these reports shall be forwarded with their sentiments, to the government of India.—29th. That, the division of duties of the Superintendent and of the Assistant shall be made at the discretion of the former, subject to the control of the Education committee.—30th. That, the Superintendent with the aid of his Assistant, shall be expected to instruct the pupils in anatomy, surgery, medicine and pharmacy, and to qualify them for medical charges, either civil or military.—31st.—That, the pupils shall visit to witness the practice of the general hospital, the native hospital, the Honorable

Company's dispensary, the dispensaries for the poor, and the eye infirmary.—32d. That, the Superintendent shall be supplied, under the direction and management of the Education committee, with a certain monthly allowance of stationery for the use of the institution.—33d. That, the formation of a plan of medical education, and the rules and discipline of the institution, shall be entrusted to the Education committee.—34th. That, in addition to the pupils on the foundation, the benefits of this college shall be open to all classes of native youths between the age of 14 and 20, without exception to creed or caste, provided they possess respectable connexions and conduct, and can read and write English and Bengallee, or English and Hindoostanee; and that all thus qualified shall, at the discretion of the committee of Education, be permitted to attend the instruction at the college, subject to its discipline and regulations.—35th. That, the Superintendent shall draw a pay-bill for the establishment of the institution, which shall be countersigned by the secretary of the Education committee, and shall annex to it a nominal roll of the youths on the foundation of, and establishments attached to the native medical institution and voucher for the payment of the house rent, both signed by the secretary of the Education committee. His Lordship in Council is pleased to nominate Mr. Assistant-surgeon M. J. Bramley to the situation of Superintendent of the new medical college.—Mr. Bramley's appointment to have effect from the 1st proximo. W. CASEMENT, Colonel. Secy. to the Government of India, Military Department.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 6th Feb., 1835.—At a General Court-martial, held in Fort William, on Monday the 19th day of January, 1835, of which Colonel William Hopper, of Artillery, is President, Lieutenant P. Dick, of the 47th Regt. N. I., was arraigned on the following charge:—"With conduct scandalous and highly disgraceful to an officer and a gentleman, in having appeared in a state of intoxication, in the town of Calcutta, on the 20th of December, 1834, and subjected himself on that occasion to the shame of being taken up in a state of insensibility by the police, he, Lieut. Peter Dick, having also been found in the street in a similar state by the police, on a previous day in the same month."—Finding.—"The court upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieutenant Peter Dick, of the 47th Regiment N. I., is guilty of the charge preferred against him."—Sentence.—"The Court sentence the prisoner, Lieutenant Peter Dick, of the 47th Regiment N. I., to be discharged the Service." Approved and confirmed, (Signed.) W. C. BENTINCK, General, Commander-in-chief. Calcutta, 2d Feb., 1834. Lieutenant Dick will be discharged the Service, from the date of publication of this order at the Presidency.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 6th Feb., 1835.—The Commander-in-chief having had before him a letter which Colonel J. Alexander, of the 65th regt. N. I., addressed to the Judge Advocate General, Lieut.-colonel Sir J. Bryant, Kt., on the 5th January, 1833, commenting on the opinion which that officer, in the honest discharge of his public duty had expressed, for the information of their common superior, on certain proceedings with which Colonel Alexander, when in command of the 19th regiment N. I., and the station of Hansi, was identified, his Excellency deems it necessary, in justice to Sir J. Bryant, thus publicly to record his disapprobation of Colonel Alexander's conduct, in having, on the eve of his own departure for Europe, and evidently under the impression that he might do so with impunity, ventured to address a most offensive letter to a public Staff Officer.

By the Honorable the Governor of the Fort of Allahabad, Feb. 6, 1835.—The Honorable the Governor of Agra, has this day, by virtue of his commission from the Honorable the East India Company, bearing date the 28th of Dec., 1833, assumed the functions of Governor and Commander-in-chief of the fort, garrison, town, and cantonment of Allahabad. Lieut. General Marley will continue to exercise the command as heretofore, subject to the orders of the Governor. Captain J. M. Higginson to be town and fort Major from this date.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 7th Feb., 1835.—At a European General Court-martial, assembled at Cawnpore, on the 10th of January, 1835, of which Lieut.-col. G. Moore, 59th regt., N. I., is President, Lieut. John Pascal Walker, 47th regt. of Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—"Having, at Secrora, in Oude, on the evening of the 1st October, 1834, at the mess table of the 47th regt., made use of a gross and indecent word twice, and upon Captain B. Blake of the same regt., reproving him for it, as senior officer present at the mess, having replied, that he would say

it again; and when Captain Blake told him he should consider it his duty to represent such conduct to the commanding officer, having thrown a bottle with great force towards the head of the said Captain Blake, but which he avoided, Lieutenant Walker then having thrown a tumbler with great force, which hit Captain Blake with great violence on the head; and having, as soon as Capt. Blake recovered from the shock, and had desired the Adjutant, Lieutenant Corfield, to place Lieutenant Walker in arrest, shouted out, addressing himself to the said Captain Blake, "damn you,—you coward." Such conduct being highly insubordinate, and subversive of military discipline, and highly disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman."—Finding.—"The court having well considered the evidence before them, and the prisoner's own admission of his guilt, are of opinion, that he, Lieutenant John Pascal Walker, of the 47th regt. Native Infantry, is guilty of the whole of the charge exhibited against him."—Sentence.—"The court, on the above Finding, sentences the prisoner, Lieutenant John Pascal Walker, 47th regt. N. I., to be dismissed the Service." Approved and confirmed, (Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, General, Commander-in-chief. Calcutta, 4th February, 1835. Lieut. Walker's dismissal will have effect from the date on which this order is published to the troops in Oude.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 12, 1835. —The Commander-in-Chief having had before him the proceedings of a Line Court-martial assembled at Loodianah, by order of Lieut.-col. C. R. Skardon, on 21st Dec. last, for the trial of certain men of the 4th troop 2d brig. H. Art., on charges preferred against them by Capt. J. Johnson, commanding the troop, his Excellency deems it necessary thus publicly to record his decided disapprobation of the whole of the measures which led to these proceedings. The conduct of Capt. Johnson in adopting, without due authority, a measure of a highly improper nature, involving great outlay to his men, whose consent to it he took no means, by personal inquiry, to ascertain, and afterwards, when he found a misunderstanding as to the mode of raising funds for the purpose had occurred, in resorting to the most violent and oppressive steps, by gagging one man, and bringing to trial him and many others, deserves the Commander-in-chief's most decided reprehension; and it is considered no small aggravation of Capt. Johnson's offence that, even after the first ebullition of his resentment towards those, who were the objects of his displeasure, may be supposed to have subsided, he had not the generosity to intercede with the commanding officer at the station in behalf of the unfortunate individuals, to avert the disgrace and oppression of a corporal infliction for irregularities, which his own improper conduct had led to. The behaviour of Lieutenant Colonel Skardon, in ordering, without communicating with the head-quarters of the division, a Court-martial for the trial of these men, and in recklessly carrying into effect punishments, which are considered by the Commander-in-chief to have been cruel and unjust, merits and receives his Excellency's decided disapprobation. The Commander-in-chief deems it necessary to remove Capt. Johnson from his present charge, and to post him to the 4th Co: 2d batt. of Art., which he will join forthwith. The conduct of the Staff and Pay Havildar, Gungur Sing, appears to have been highly reprehensible, and his Excellency has been pleased to direct, that he be reduced to the rank and pay of a private trooper, from the date of the publication of this order at Loodianah. Petumber Sing, Ungud Sing, Sewcherrun Sing, and Shekh Manoollah, troopers are to be re-enrolled with their former standing, from the date of their dismissal from the service.

Fort William, Feb. 24, 1835.—No. 50 of 1835—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that the practice of punishing soldiers of the Native Army by the cat-o'-nine-tails or rattan, be discontinued at all the Presidencies; and that it shall henceforth be competent to any regimental detachment on Brigade Court Martial, to sentence a soldier of the Native Army to dismissal from the service, for any offence for which such soldier might now be punished by flogging, provided such sentence of dismissal shall not be carried into effect unless confirmed by the General or other officer commanding the division.

Fort William, March 13, 1835.—The Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief having deemed it necessary to alter to a certain extent the distribution of the divisional staff of the Army, and having been pleased, in furtherance of that object, and in the exercise of his legitimate and unquestionable authority, to remove Asst. Adjt. Gen. of division Capt. J. H. Mackinlay, from Cawnpore to Meerut; that officer, forgetting the respect and obedience due to the head of the army,

has thought proper not only to remonstrate against his Excellency's orders, but as dep. Post-master at Cawnpore, to appeal against them to Govt. through the Post-master Gen. To mark his disapprobation of conduct so inexcusable on the part of an Officer of long standing, the senior of his class of considerable official experience, and from whom the Commander-in-chief had a right to expect an example to others of zeal and subordination, the Governor-General of India, in Council, directs the removal of Capt. J. H. Mackinlay from the divisional staff of the army.

Govt. Securities, March 19.	Buy.		Sell.	
Remitt. Prem. . . .	19	8	18	8
Second 5 per cent. . .	0	4	2	0
Third 5 per cent. . .	2	4	1	2
4 per cent. disc.	2	8	3	0
Bank Shares.			Sa. Rs.	
Bank of Bengal			3,000	
Union Bank			*Par.*	

MARRIAGES.—Dec. 10, at Seebpore, Mr. J. Anderson to Miss F. Dabekey—11, Capt. G. L. Trafford 10th L. C., to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of G. Wilkinson, Esq., of Dublin—Jan. 12, at Meerut, Mr. D. Munro to Miss S. J. Ristell—17, at Chinsurah, Lieut. G. H. Smith, H. M's 44th foot, to Miss Brand—21, Mr. C. J. Sutherland to Miss M. H. Sutherland—22, Lieut P. Nicolson 28th regt., to Miss M. Mitchell—Mr. G. Martin to Miss E. M. Babonau—Mr. T. Cussons to Miss S. Jones—27, C. C. Russell, Esq., of Gya, to Sarah, 2d daughter of Rev. W. Moore—31, Mr. E. Bowen to Miss H. Barber—Mr. J. Babonau to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Dr Gibson—Feb. 4, Mr. C. L. Smartt to Miss C. M. Tucker—Capt. J. R. Lancaster, ship "Childe Harold," to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Blenkin, Esq.—at Chinsurah, Lieut. J. D. Young, H. M.'s 44th regt., to Catherine, only daughter of the late Capt. A. T. Meredyth—6, Mr. J. P. Namey to Mary Ann, 2d daughter of Mr. J. Mercado—9, Mr. J. R. Howatson to Miss A. Skinner—11, Capt. C. C. Clarke, brig "Thetis," to Miss E. Bridge—16, J. P. Grant, Esq., C. S., to Henrietta Isabella, 2d daughter of T. Plowden, Esq., C. S.—17, Wm. Moran, Esq., of Tirhoot, to Elizabeth Emilia, daughter of the late Super. Surg. J. Robertson—Lieut. F. Samler, 10th regt., to Jemima Haldane, youngest daughter of the late Super. Surg. J. Robertson, 5th L. C.—24, C. M. Gascoyne, Esq., to Isabel Augusta, only daughter of the late Surg. J. Campbell—26, at Cawnpore, W. Wilmer, Esq., 16th Lancers, to Margaret Jane, 2d daughter of W. R. White, Esq., Surg.—March 2, R. W. Barlow, Esq. C. S., to Maria, 2d daughter of Col. W. Nott—3, Capt. H. J. Warner to Caroline, eldest daughter of B. Orde, Esq. of Northumberland—5, R. E. Blaney, Esq., to Miss E. Leigh—16, Capt. P. A. Torckler, Art., to Mary Georgiana, 2d daughter of the late Major W. M'Quhae—J. W. C. Chalmers, Esq., 43d regt. N. I., to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Major W. M'Quhae—17, Capt. M. M'Dougall, ship "Edmonstone," to Miss J. Aiken.

BIRTHS.—Dec. 3, at Sylhet, Mrs. D. E. Shuttleworth of a son—11, Mrs. Saupin of a daughter—the lady of Capt. J. Graham, 50th regt. of a daughter—13, at Allahabad, the wife of Serjt. Major Martin of twin girls—15, at Nusserabad, the lady of M. S. Kent, Esq., of a daughter—20, at Cawnpore, the lady of J. S. Chapman, Esq., 16th Lancers of a son, who died on 31st—Jan. 1, at Serampore, Mrs. J. D. Cruze of a son—7, at Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. Moir, 28th regt. N. I. of a daughter—at Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut.-col. G. P. Wymer of a daughter—11, at Allyghur, Mrs. W. Connor of a son—15, at Futtygur, Mrs. Thos. Lambert of a son—at Mynpoorie, the lady of Dr. W. P. Andrew, of a son still-born—16, at Agra, Mrs. Staines, Jun., of a son—17, at Patna, the lady of Asst. Surg. S. Davies of a son—at Allahabad, Mrs. John Turnbull of a daughter—20, Mrs. H. B. Gardiner of a son—at Arrah, Mrs. J. P. Dessa of a son—21, the lady of J. F. M. Reid, Esq. C. S., of a son—22, at Dacca, Mrs. G. Kallonas of a son—23, at Kurnaul, the lady of Major N. Wallace of a daughter—at Neemuch, the lady of Major James Blair of a daughter—25, at Benares, Mrs. W. Bryant, of a daughter—26, at Ghazeepore, the lady of Capt. G. R. Carmac, H. M.'s 3d foot, of a daughter—28, at Moorshedabad, the lady of C. H. Boisragon, Esq., of a daughter—28, at Mavilbagh, the lady of Capt. S. Corbett of a son—29, the lady of Capt. J. Randle of a daughter—30, the lady of W. M. Dirom, Esq., C. S., of a daughter—31, Mrs. E. Maher of a daughter—at Siljam, the lady of Lieut. A. Cardew of a daughter—Feb. 1, at Cuttack, the lady of Capt. T. B. P. Festing of a daughter—the lady of H. Shakespear, Esq., of a daughter—2, at Banda, the lady of R. Neave, Esq., C. S. of a son—at Cossipore, the lady of W. Jackson, Esq., of a son, who died—3, the lady of Capt. T. Sewell of a daughter—4, the wife of Mr. F. George of a son—6, at Delhi, the lady of T. T. Metcalfe, Esq., C. S., of a daughter—11, the lady of J. R. Fraser,

Esq., of a son—12, the lady of Capt. R. Lloyd of a daughter—18, the lady of W. H. Benson, Esq., C. S. of a daughter—at Delhi, Mrs. Kinsey of a daughter—19, the lady of E. M. Gordon, Esq., of twins, a boy and a girl—at Futtyghur, Mrs. T. P. Hall of a daughter—25, at Meerut, the lady of Capt. F. Ffrench, H. M.'s 26th regt. of a son—26, at Agra, the wife of Lieut. Russell, Pension Estab. of a son—at Burdwan, the lady of Rev. J. Weitbrecht of a daughter—March 1, the lady of Dr. Wallich of a daughter—2, at Kidderpore, Mrs. M. Todd of a son—at Jessore, the lady of H. P. Russell, Esq., of a son—8, Mrs. E. C. Kemp of a son—the lady of Capt. J. W. Ouseley of a son—the lady of J. Minchin, Esq., of a daughter—10, the wife of Mr. J. Black of a daughter still-born—12, Mrs. C. P. Fisson of a son—14, Mrs. G. Aviet of a daughter—Mrs. J. J. Marques of a son—16, Mrs. A. Pereira of a daughter.

DEATHS.—May 14, at sea, the lady of Lieut. W. M'George, 71st regt.—Dec. 5, at Goruckpore, Georgiana, infant daughter of Mr. T. Thriepland—9, on board, the "Hashmy," Capt. J. C. Croke, H. M.'s 49th foot—27, at Allahabad, the wife of Serjt. Major Martin—Jan. 7, at Dacca, the infant daughter of Mr. J. Foster—9, at Neemhurrah, George, infant son of Asst. Surg. W. Thomson—14, at Mynpoorie, the infant son of Mr. G. F. Smith—27, at Goruckpore, Helen, infant daughter of Lieut. H. M'George—29, Mrs. C. M. Dessa—at Dum Dum, Helen, 3d daughter of Serjt. Chaunce—at Patna, Sir J. Harrington, Bart., C. S.—Mrs. A. E. Smith, relict of the late Mr. S. Smith—30, Mr. J. T. Rotton—Mr. T. W. Williams—31, Louisa, wife of Mr. J. Heberlet—at Bagorah, Wm. Clavering, Esq.—Feb. 1, at Barrackpore, Sophia, wife of Lieut. E. T. Spry, 24th regt. N.I.—at Neemuch, John, infant son of Mr. Bolton, 2d L. C.—3, Henry, infant son of Mr. F. H. Peterson—Walter, son of Mr. W. J. Hollis—4, Mr. F. J. Galbraith—5, at Dinapore, Robina, daughter of Dr. James Johnstone—10, Mr. Thomas Andrew—11, Lieut.-col. C. Gough, 2d regt. N. I.—13, Mrs. M. A. Bathurst—Michael, son of Mr. M. D. Rozario—19, Mr. John Smith, late an indigo planter—25, at Digah, Elizabeth, wife of John Marshall, Esq., Superintending Surg.—27, Mr. N. Gomis—at Jaggernaikpooram, Mrs. L. Paulies—March 1, Mr. W. Healy, H. C. Marine—5, at Ishapoor, Major Alicia, eldest daughter of Capt. R. Roberts, H. A.—6, Master Wm. Hall—7, at Dinapore, Jane Louisa, wife of Lieut.-col. H. T. Smith—18, Mr. E. Harvey.

Madras.

The Breakwater meeting was held at the College Hall, on 23d Feb. We give the resolutions proposed and carried.—1. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting; that for the furtherance of commercial prosperity at Madras, as well as the public convenience, it is highly desirable that some measure be adopted to overcome the difficulty of communication with shipping in the roads occasioned by the Surf.—2. Resolved, that the plan of a Breakwater appears to offer the most eligible means of attaining the desired object at the least expense.—3. Resolved, that a committee of thirteen gentlemen be now appointed (with power to add to their number) to investigate plans, and generally to adopt such measures, as may appear calculated to forward the objects of the meeting.—4. Resolved, that a subscription be now opened for voluntary contributions, or donations, on the condition that the sums so subscribed shall not be called for, unless some plan shall be approved by the committee appointed to examine the plans proposed and adopted by the majority of the subscribers at a meeting to be called for that purpose.—5. Resolved, that the committee be requested to apply immediately to Government for their sanction and support.—6. Resolved, that the committee be requested to give all needful publicity to their proceedings through the medium of the public press.—7. Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Ashton, Captain Dalrymple, Mr. M'Donnell, and Captain Cotton, for the public spirit they have evinced in originating this most useful project.—8. Resolved, that the chairman be requested to forward a copy of the resolutions of this meeting to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to convey to his Lordship their thanks for the expression of his kind offices and liberal offer of his support—It was agreed that a subscription book should be immediately put in circulation round the room, and, independent of the contributions of some of the houses of agency, upwards of sixteen thousand rupees was immediately contributed. The meeting was then adjourned.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Feb. 6, Mr. G. S. Hooper to officiate as 3d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Div., vice Cotton absent on leave, or until further orders—Mr. J. C. Scott to act as Judge and Criminal Judge of Madura, during the absence of Mr. Hooper when relieved from charge of the Auxiliary court at

Coimbatoor, by the return of Mr. Thompson—Mr. D. White to be Head Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar—Commander Macdowall of Indian Navy, to be Master-Attendant at Calicut—10, The under-mentioned Civil Servants, attained the rank set opposite their respective names on the dates specified—Mr. W. F. Dumergue, Senior Merchant, Jan. 2, 1835—Mr. T. B. Roupell, Factor, Jan. 13, 1835—Mr. W. Wilson, Factor, Jan. 13, 1835—Mr. H. D. Phillips, Factor, Jan. 22, 1835—13, Mr. T. L. Blane, to act as Sub-collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, in the absence of Mr. Onslow, or until further orders—Mr. T. A. Anstruther, to act as Asst. Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Malabar—Mr. C. J. Bird to be Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly—Mr. T. W. Goodwyn to act as Head Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Madura, vice Anstruther—17. Mr. J. Rohde to act as Register to the Zillah Court of Rajahmundry, during the absence of Mr. Goodwyn, or until further orders—20, Mr. H. Morris to act as Asst. Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Salem, during the absence of Mr. E. P. Thompson—Mr. G. Sparkes to continue to act as Asst. Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Malabar—Mr. T. A. Anstruther to act as Sub-collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, this appointment cancels his nomination to act as Asst. Judge of Malabar—March 3, Mr. H. Viveash to be 3d member of the Board of Revenue—Mr. T. V. Stonhouse to act as temp. member of the Board of Revenue, during the employment of Mr. Elliot on other duty, or until further orders, with the usual deputation allowance—Mr. H. Forbes to act as Head Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Roupell—The services of Mr. J. M. Macleod are placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government from Feb. 19th, with a view to his being employed as one of the Indian Law Commissioners in conformity with his nomination by the Home Authorities.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from 8th Feb., 1834. to March 12, 1835.—Eur. regt. Ens. J. N. Warrington to be Lieut. vice Mears cashiered—Asst. Surg. A. J. Will, 10th regt. B appointed to the Med. charge of the Ex-rajah of Coorg and his family during their journey from Vellore to Benares—Ens. D. C. Campbell, 9th regt. is appointed to act as Quarterm. and Interp. of 40th regt. until further orders, vice Latour *dec.*—Lieut. J. G. Balmain to be Quarterm. and Interp. to 3d batt. Art., vice Back permitted to resign the appointment—Captain Minter, H. M.'s 45th foot, and Lieut. Harnett, 41st foot, have been appointed to the charge of the Invalids, &c. of H. M.'s Service proceeding to England on the Asia—1st Lieut. S. Vardon Asst. to the Civil Engineer in the 1st division, to officiate until further orders as Civil Engineer in the 2d division for Capt. Drewry proceeding to Sea—Capt. H. C. Cotton of Engineers, to be Super. Engineer in the Centre division, vice Purton to Europe—8th L. C., Cornet J. Fowler to be Lieut., vice Humffreys discharged—Cornet G. Cumine to be Lieut., vice Prescott discharged—41th reg. N. I., Lt. W. C. Onslow to be Quarterm. and Interp., vice Dudgeon to Europe—Col. E. M. G. Showers, Art., to be Acting Commandant of Artillery with a seat at Mili. Board, vice Pearse to Europe—Lieut.-Col. W. M. Burton to command the Horse Art., vice Showers—1st. regt. L.C. Capt. M. C. Chase to be Major—Lieut. P. A. Walker to be Captain, Cornet E. E. Miller to be Lieut. vice Faris *dec.*—3d regt., L. C., Cornet Hon. H. Arbuthnot to be Lieut., vice Kerr resigned.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Surg. R. Anderson from 11th to 17th regt. N. I.—Surg. G. Kidd from 47th to 11th N. I.—Surg. J. Richmond from 34th to 31st N. I.—Surg. A. Stuart to 40th N. I.—Surg. A. E. Blest to 34th regt. N. I.—Col. G. Jackson to 7th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. H. Bowdler from 30th N. I. to 7th N. I.—Lieut.-col. J. Stewart from 22d to 52d N. I.—Lieut.-col. R. Fenwick from 42d to 40th N. I.—Lieut.-col. S. Townsend from 7th to 30th N. I.—Lieut.-col. C. Lethbridge to 22d N. I.—Art. 2d Lieut. W. Pitcairn from 3d to 2d batt.—2d Lieut. J. G. Balmain from 2d to 3d batt.—Ens. J. O. Burgoyne from Eur. regt. to 5th N. I., next below Ens. A. Doria—Art., Lieut.-col. W. M. Burton from 2d batt. to H. Brigade—Lieut.-col. W. Morrison, C. B., from Horse brig. to 2d batt.—Major A. Crawford from 4th batt. to 2d batt—Major F. Derville from 2d to 4th batt.—Capt. T. Biddle from 2d to 4th batt.—Capt. A. E. Byam from 4th to 2d batt.—Super. 2d Lieut. W. B. Stevens from 3d to 1st batt.—A. W. Macintire from 3d to 1st batt.—Asst. Surg. S. Chippendall to the medical charge of 10th regt. N. I., during the absence of Asst. Surg. Will on other duty—Cornet T. Newberry from 2nd to 8th L. C., as 2d Cornet, and to rank next below Cornet J. W. Skelton.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Lieut. C. A. Kerr, 3d regt. L. C.

FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. F. B. Doveton to the Cape—Capt. G. Logan — Capt. H. Coyle (prep.) — Ensign H. W. Yates (prep.)—Capt. D. H. Mackenzie—Lieut. J. Back—Lieut. R. Mitchell (prep.) —Surg. Sir T. Sevestre to Cape—Capt. C. Bond (prep.)—Lieut. C. T. Willis (prep.)

FURLOUGHS CANCELLED.—Lieut. A. R. Rose.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Feb. 14th, 1835.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European General Court-martial, holden at Bangalore, on the 14th day of January, 1835, and continued by adjournment by virtue of a warrant from his Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Robert W. O'Callaghan, K. C. B., Commander-in-chief, are published to the army.—Veterinary Surg. W. H. Wormsley of the Horse Artillery, Lieutenant E. A. Humffreys, and Lieut. R. Prescott both of the 8th regt. of Light Cavalry, placed in arrest, by order of Major-General T. Hawker, commanding the Mysore division of the army.—Charge.—For scandalous, infamous, behaviour, unbecoming the characters of officers and gentlemen, in having, in the Artillery billiard-room, at Bangalore, on the 13th of Dec., 1834, been engaged in a disgraceful affray, viz., Lieutenants Prescott and Humffreys on the one part, and Veterinary Surg. Wormsley on the other part, during which, Veterinary Surg. Wormsley struck Lieut. Prescott with a billiard cue, and grossly abused Lieut. Humffreys, by damning his eyes, and Lieut. Humffreys attempted to throw Veterinary Surgeon Wormsley out of the window of the billiard-room, afterwards forcibly holding him, the Veterinary Surg. while Lieut. Prescott inflicted several blows upon his back with a rope's end. The above being in breach of the articles of war. By order. (Signed) E. A. M'CURDY, Acting Dep. Asst. Adjt. Genl. Mysore division of the army. Bangalore, 30th Dec. 1834.—The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution on the charge, as well as what the prisoners, Veterinary Surgeon W. H. Wormsley of the H. A., Lieut. E. A. Humffreys and Lieut. R. Prescott both of the 8th regt. of L. C., have urged in their defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:—Finding on the charge.—That the prisoner Veterinary Surg. W. H. Wormsley, of the H. A., is not guilty of the charge. That the prisoner Lieut. E. A. Humffreys, of the 8th regt. of L. C., is guilty of the charge. That the prisoner, Lieut. R. Prescott of the 8th regt. of L. C., is guilty of the charge.—Sentence.—The court having found the prisoners guilty, as above stated, doth sentence them, the said Lieut. E. A. Humffreys of the 8th regt. of L. C., and Lieut. R. Prescott of the 8th regt. of L. C., to be discharged from the service. (Signed) A. T. MACLEAN, Lieut.-col, 13th Light Dragoons, and President. (Signed) G. W. OSBORNE, Captain, Dep. Judge Advocate General, conducting proceedings. Confirmed. (Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut.-General and Commander-in-chief. Madras, 14th Feb., 1835.—Remarks by the court.—The court cannot refrain from expressing their astonishment at the extraordinary conduct of the officers, who were present at, and passive witnesses of, a great part of the unjustifiable occurrences detailed in these proceedings, which, there can be no doubt, would not have taken place, had they interfered, as was their duty, for to their apathy the unfortunate result must be mainly attributed; and they beg to draw the attention of his Excellency the Commander-in chief, to the conflicting testimony of such of those officers as were examined as witnesses on the defence; to their unmilitary and erroneous opinions, and to their apparent ignorance of what ought to be the conduct of officers in their intercourse with each other. (Signed) A. T. MACLEAN, Lieut.-colonel, 13th Light Dragoons, and President. I concur in the remarks made by the court. (Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut. General, and Commander-in-chief. Veterinary Surgeon W. H. Wormsley, is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty. Mr. E. A. Humffreys and Mr. R. Prescott are to be struck off the strength of the army from this date, and placed under the orders of the Town Major of Fort St. George. T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjt.-General of the Army.

MARRIAGES.—Feb. 10, at Cuddalore, Mr. C. W. West, 2nd son of Col. F. West, to Miss C. Turnpenny—12, at Alleppee, J. Caldecott, Esq., to Miss S. Rodgers—20, T. Onslow, Esq., C. S., to Elizabeth Sarah, eldest daughter of C. Roberts, Esq., C. S.—24, at Trichinopoly, Serjt.-Major J. Smith, to Maria, daughter of Quarterm.-Serjt. Ormsby.

BIRTHS.—Sept. 7, at Shikarpoor, the lady of Capt. R. M. Humffreys of a son —Feb. 5, at Pondicherry, the lady of C.

Guidamour, Esq., of a son—6, at Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. J. Alldrit of a son—10, the wife of Mr. E. D'Rozario of a daughter—14, at Salem, the lady of Capt. T. S Warner of a son.

DEATHS.—Jan. 14, at Bangalore, Mr. W. Atkinson—24, Cornet T. Monisse, of the Nabob's service—3[illegible] at Trichinopoly, Serjt. J. Stutz—on route to Bangalore, Julia, wife of Band-master Goulding—6, at Vepery, Mr. J. Chamier—at ditto, Mrs. C. Peyton, relict of the late Capt. W. [illegible] Peyton, 19th N. I.—Jan. 30, at Mangalore, C. M. Bushby, Esq., C.S.—Feb. 6, Elizabeth, infant daughter of Quarterm.-Serjt. J. Dormant—10, Jacobina, wife of Mr. J. Fugle—14, at Kamptee, Major G. Faris, 1st L. C.—17, Mr. W. [illegible]ng.

Bombay.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Capt. G. Candy from Nov. 28, 1833—Lieut. J. N. Rooke—Cornet W. B. C. Roberts from April 2, 1831—Lieut. C. S. Thomas from Nov. 29, 1832—Major W. Hamond from Dec. 4, 1834—Capt. H. Fawcett from Dec. 4, 1834—Surgs. F. Trash and R. Wallace—Captain A. Livingston from Dec. 31, 1834.

INVALIDED.—Lieut. C. H. Boye.

Colonel Valiant's Court Martial.—Abstract of the charges preferred by Lieut.-colonel Dickson, commanding H. M's. 40th regt., against Col. Valiant, commandant of the Garrison of Bombay. 1st charge.—For a gross violation of the articles of war and the custom of his Majesty's service in having, on or about 15th November, 1834, received direct a written complaint from a private soldier, William Maitland, and his wife, of H. M's. 40th regt., and in having ordered a Court of Enquiry to be assembled for the purpose of investigating the said complaint, without previously ascertaining from Lieut.-colonel Dickson whether it had been forwarded through the proper channel, and if Lieut.-colonel Dickson had taken proper steps to give redress to the complainants. 2nd charge.—For having unjustly and illegally endeavored to influence the aforesaid court of enquiry, held on the 18th Nov., 1834, in its secret deliberation. 3d charge.—The same as the first, with exception of the dates, and that the name of the complainant was private Hugh Walsh. 4th charge.—For having acted in opposition to every gentlemanly and equitable feeling by sending for private Hugh Walsh to his quarters, in October or November, 1834, and for having then and there, by the questions and language which he used to the said private Hugh Walsh and his wife, extorted from them the aforesaid complaint. 5th charge.—For a gross breach of discipline, in receiving on the 8th Dec., 1834, a note and disrespectful message from the Schoolmaster Serjeant, without taking due notice of the Serjeant's improper conduct. 6th charge.—For unduly and unlawfully interfering with Lieut.-col. Dickson's command of H. M's. 40th regt., in the months of November and December, 1834, by ordering or expressing a wish to Quart.-master Walsh, that private Maitland and his wife should be accommodated with a hut in the Patchery of H. M's. 40th regt.; and by giving to Lieut.-col. Dickson, certain written instructions with respect to the management of the regimental school. —7th charge—For unofficer like and highly disrespectful conduct towards, and in contempt of, his two chiefs, the Right Honorable the Earl of Clare and his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, in presuming to prefer against Lieut.-colonel Dickson, a charge, founded upon a subject which had been previously concluded and settled by his two aforesaid chiefs. 8th charge.—For a gross breach of the articles of war and the custom of his Majesty's service, in having, in the month of Nov., 1834, received several complaints direct from private soldiers and their wives, of H. M's. 40th regt., irregularly made to him, without having been submitted through the proper channel. 9th charge. —For unofficer-like conduct in making use of certain expressions or insinuations injurious to Lieut.-colonel Dickson's character as commanding officer of H. M's. 40th regt., contained in a letter addressed to the Brigade-Major of King's Troops, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, dated 7th December, 1834.—Finding and Sentence.—The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, come to the following opinion with respect to the charges submitted to their investigation. With regard to the 1st and 2d charges, that the prisoner Colonel Thomas Valiant, of his Majesty's 40th regt. of foot and Commandant of the Garrison of Bombay, is guilty of improper conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having acted contrary to the custom of the service, by having received direct the complaints of privates Maitland and Walsh and their wives, of

H. M's. 40th regt., specified in the said charges, and by having ordered a court of enquiry to be assembled for the purpose of investigating the said complaints, without having previously communicated with the commanding officers of H. M's. 40th regt. on the subject, but they do acquit him of all and every other part of the said charges;—and the court do therefore adjudge him, the said Colonel T. Valiant, to be reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct. That the prisoner is not guilty of the 2nd and 4th charges preferred against him, and the court do, therefore, fully and honorably acquit him, the said Colonel T. Valiant, of all and every part of the said charges, which the court at the same time consider to be vexatious. That the prisoner is not guilty of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th charges, and the court do therefore acquit him, the said Colonel T. Valiant, of all and every part of the said charges. With regard to the 9th charge, that the prisoner did address to the Major of Brigade of King's Troops, a letter on the 7th December, 1834, which contained the expressions specified in the said charge, but, as the court do not attach any culpability to the prisoner for having written the said letter, they do therefore acquit him, the said Colonel T. Valiant, of all and every part of the said charge. The mere perusal of the preceding abstract, will satisfy even a non-military reader, that nothing interesting can have occurred at this trial; and the only singularity there appears to have been in it, is, that the witnesses produced by the prosecutor in support of the charges, completely disproved them, except with respect to a matter which had been some time of public notoriety. It is, therefore, surprising that, neither the Court-martial nor the authority by whom it was convened has passed any censure on Lieut.-colonel Dickson, for preferring charges of so serious a nature against his immediate commanding officer, which he must have known he could not substantiate. It is still more surprising that a Court-martial, the majority of which was composed of officers holding commands, and of others who are the first to succeed to those commands when vacated, should have decided that the Commandant of the Garrison was not at liberty to receive complaints from the men under his command, in the manner which he considered to be most beneficial to the public service. For whatever may be the custom of the service in ordinary cases, Colonel Valiant shewed in his defence that, in receiving Maitland's and Walsh's complaints direct, and in ordering them to be investigated, he was fully justified by the treatment which they and their families had received from their immediate commanding officer, and that as the latter was the person complained against, the referring to him the complainants for redress, would have been mere mockery.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.—Dec. 24, John Marsh, Lucas, Liverpool—Jan. 23, Otterspool, Richardson, Liverpool—26, H. M's. ship Rose, Barrow, Spithead—29, Caledonia, Stroyan, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES OF SHIPS.—Dec. 16, Gilmore, Lindsay, London—Dauntless, Pinder, Liverpool—Jan. 1, Elizabeth, Blenkinsop, Liverpool—11, Hugh Lindsay, Wilson, Suez—12, Cleveland, Morley, Liverpool—14, Marquis Hastings, Clarkson, London—25, Wm. Nicol, Kincaid, Greenock—27, Lady Raffles, Pollock, London—28, Triumph, Green, London

MARRIAGE.—Jan. 19, Mr. J. Porter to Miss H. White.

BIRTHS.—At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. J. Worthy of a daughter, still-born—Jan. 27, at Mazagon, the lady of Capt. W. M. Coghlan of a son—Feb. 21, at Ahmednuggur, the lady of Lieut. J. S. Ramsay of a daughter.

DEATHS.—July 20, at Sea, Lieut. C. S. Mant, 6th regt. N. I.—Feb. 19, Lieut. J. F. Turner, Artillery—25, Mr. C. Minter—at Sholapore, R. C. Money, Esq., C. S.

Eastern Archipelago.

MARRIAGES.—May 6, at Malacca, Rev. C. Gutzlaff to Miss M. Wanstall—July 15, at Singapore, Mr. Hallpike, to Miss E. Richardson—Nov. 12, at Singapore, Captain H. T. Ogilvie to Miss A. Chapman.

DEATHS.—March 30, at Bankok, the Rev. J. E. M. Florent, Bishop of Mopsis, Vicar Apostolic of Siam and Quedah—April 20, at Malacca, Richard, infant son of of Capt. T. Poynton—21, at Singapore, Jessy Hay, daughter of Capt. D. L. Richardson of Calcutta—June 21, at Singapore, Maxima, wife of Mr. J. Francis—July 16, at ditto, Elizabeth, wife of John Connolly, Esq.—2[illegible], at Malacca, Senr. J. A. da Silva—Aug. 10, at Singapore, Capt. W. A. May, ship "Copernicus"—15, at Singapore, Capt. J. H. Wilson, bark "Orissa"—Oct. 4, at Penang, Mrs. C. Galastaun—Nov. 2, at Bencoolen, Alex. Hare, Esq., formerly of Malacca—10, at Penang, the infant daughter of Capt. G. Middlecoat, Art.

Home Intelligence.

The Company's Warehouse Establishment.—In consequence of the expiration of the charter of the East India Company, and the consequent termination of their business as a trading company, in Oct., 1834, they commenced reducing the number of the labourers in their employ, by the discharge of 385 of the oldest and most infirm amongst them, who, in consequence of the short days which were then approaching, when their salaries are reduced, volunteered to be pensioned off: the scale on which these men are pensioned, is, for every labourer who has served the Company any term under 20 years, 7s. 6d. per week; above that term, and under 25 years, 8s.; from that up to 30 years, the allowance increases to 10s. 6d.; before Christmas, 715 others [illegible] were to be discharged, effecting [illegible] reduction of a thousand men. Now, the whole of the business consists of deliveries, and, as these are made, the men will gradually be pensioned off the clerks, elders, and other officers of the warehouses, are to be pensioned off, with two thirds of their salaries.—The Company have given notice that they will not avail themselves of the privilage granted them by the government, to take charge of, warehouse, and sell the goods of merchants trading with India and China.

Spanish Auxiliary Forces.—We have seen the new uniform and appointments, as approved by General Evans, and supplied to the officers by Messrs. Fletcher, the celebrated military tailors, of New Bond-street, who have contracted to furnish the dress coatee, gold epaulettes, undress frock, shoulder scales, dress chaco and feather, undress chaco, sword, knot, sash, shoulder belt, breastplate, and two pair regulation trowsers, for the very moderate sum of £28;—the whole of which articles are of the very handsomest description, and the same as are used by the officers of our own regts.

India House—The Ballot for the production of the papers relative to the cancelling of the appointment of Lord Heytesbury as Governor General has been carried in the affirmative—what good will result from it we are at a loss to conjecture, unless it be to prove the impotency of the power of the Court of Directors to re-appoint him, or to continue their opposition to Lord Glenelg—a much fitter man for that important office, and possessed of livelier sympathies with the country and the people, than any public man of the present day.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c. in the King's Army serving in India and the Colonies—War Office.—July 3, 16th regt. L. D., Lieut. J. A de Balinhard from 92d foot, to be Lieut., vice Cox who exchanges—16th L. D., Cornet G. T. W. Pipon to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Bedford appointed to 95th foot—R. A. Yule, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Pipon—3d regt. foot, Lt. R. N. Everard to be Capt. by purchase, vice Lockyer prom.—Ens. C. Peshall to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Everard—R. H. Gall, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Peshall—4th foot, Ens. [illegible] Arthur to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Fortescue who retires—R. O'Neill, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Arthur—44th foot, Capt. Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan from h. p. unattached, to be Captain, paying the difference, vice Layard appointed to 97th foot—97th foot, Captain H. L Layard, from 44th foot, to be Capt. vice R. F. Holmes, who retires upon h. p. unattached, receiving the difference—July 10, 6th foot, Capt. J. Dobbs from h. p. of 52d regt. foot to be Capt., vice J. Atherton who exchanges—55th foot, Ens. W. Murray, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Dixon who retires—W. P. Taylor, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Murray—97th foot, Ensign T. Greene to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Morgan who retires—H. G. Wynne, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, vice Greene—Royal African colonial corps, Quarterm. Serjt. W. Stuart, from 97th foot, to be Quarterm.—Brevet—Lieut.-col. J. G. Bonner, East India Company's service, to be Lieut.-col. in the East Indies only Sept. 1.—The undermentioned Cadets of the E I. Company's service to have the [illegible] rank as Ensign during the period of their being placed under the command of Col. Pasley of the Royal Engineers at Chatham for field instructions in the art of Sapping and Mining: Gent. Cadet W. H. Rees, Gent. Cadet. J. S. Broadfoot—July 17, 16th regt. L. D., R. Hurford, gent., to be Veter. Surg. vice Philipps, whose appointment has not taken place—6th regt. foot, Lt. J. Crofton to be Capt. by purchase, vice Dobbs who retires—Ens. R. W. M'L Fraser to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Crofton—G. M. Atkins, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, vice Fraser—48th foot, Capt. B. J. Knight from h. p. unattached to be Captain, vice G. Creswell who exchanges, receiving the difference—57th foot, Lieut.-col. G. E. Jones from 89th foot, to be Lieut.-col., vice Hartley who exchanges—34, 2d regt. foot, Ens. C. L.

Bennett to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Jesse appointed to 46th foot—G. Piercy, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Bennett—26th foot, Capt. D. Young, from 55th foot to be Captain, vice Frazer who exchanges—Ens. W. E. F. Barnes to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Ross appointed to 2d West India regt.—W. L. Robson gent., to be Ens. by purchase, vice Barnes—46th foot, Lieut. W. Jesse, from 2d foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice De Blaquiere who retires—55th Capt. J. Frazer, from 26th foot, to be Captain, vice Young who exchanges—*Memorandum*—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 71st regt. Highland L.I., to bear in addition to any other badges and devices heretofore granted, the words "Cape of Good Hope" on its colors and appointments in consideration of the gallantry displayed by the regt. at the Capture of the Cape of Good Hope on Jan. 8, 1806.

MARRIAGES.—June 30, at Bryanstone square, Rev. H. Reaks to Maria, daughter of the late J. Smee, Esq., E. I. Comp.'s Civil Service—at St. Andrew's, N. B. W. Carstairs, Esq., Surgeon, Bombay Army to Elizabeth, 2d daughter of the late Capt. Methven, R. N.—July 7, at St. Mary-le-bone Church—Ens. J. G. Kempe son of Col. J. A. Kempe, E. I. Co's Service, Hon. Spanish Auxiliary Forces to Miss M. A. H.—Colonel A. Caldwell, C. B., to Elizabeth, 2d daughter of the late E. W. Shepheard, Esq., of Great Russell-street — at Aberdeen, Capt. R. Gardner, Bengal Army, to Charlotte, 5th daughter of W. Dyce, Esq., M. D., of Cuttlehill—8, at St. George's, Hanover square, Lieut. J. S. Harris, 30th regt. Bengal Native Infantry, to Susanna Harriot, eldest daughter of the late J. Zinzan, Esq., of Brentford—18, at Langham-place, Capt. C. St. B. Brown, Bombay Army, to Eleanor, 3d daughter of the late W. Moorcroft, Esq.—21, at St. Giles's Church, George William, eldest son of the late M. Dunsford, Esq., of Peckham, to Octavia, daughter of the late Capt. J. G. Richardson, Indian Navy — at St. Bride's Church, Lieut.-col. J. J. Mackintosh, late of Madras Army, to Thalia Eliza, widow of Capt. J. Mayne, late Commander of H. Co.'s ship, "Batavia," and daughter of late Chevalier de Grenier.—July 24, at Seaford, C. E. Wylde, Esq. of Claverton, to Jane, widow of the late Col. W. D. Knox, E. I. Co.'s service.

BIRTHS.—May 8, at the Cape, the lady of W. Hickey, Esq., of Calcutta, of a daughter—June 30, in Brook-street, Mrs. J. A. Hankey of a daughter—July 18, at Cambridge, the lady of M. Ainslie, Esq., C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.—April 12, at Sea, on board the "City of Edinburgh," Lieut. P. Bridgman, Bengal Artillery — 27, at the Cape, W. T. Robertson, Esq., Bengal Civil Service—May 4, on his passage to England, W. Melville, Esq. late of the firm of Fergusson and Co., Calcutta—Lately in Woolwich, the infant daughter of Capt. C. H. Cobbe, Bengal Army—June 27, at Edinglassie, Harriett Boycott, daughter of John Forbes, Esq., —29, at Cheltenham, William Thomson, eldest son of the late Capt. W. G. Stephen, Bengal Engineers—July 2, near Basingstone, Col. G. Pennington, Bengal Artillery—22, at Lymington, Jas. Fraser, Esq. Madras Civil Service.—23, In Norfolk-street, Strand, Vet. Surg. G. H. Griffith, Bengal Army.

ARRIVAL OF SHIPS.—July 1, Gravesend, Benares, Anderson, N. S. Wales, Dec. 28—Portoctazance, Conway, Renwick South Seas—2, Falmouth, H. M.'s Ship Melville, Admiral Sir J. Gore, Bombay March 17—6, I. O. W. Duke of Northumberland, Pope, Bengal, Feb. 14—Liverpool Euphrates, Hanney, Bengal, Feb. — Portsmouth, Cacique, Pulham, Cape, April 23—7, Downs, Abel Gower, Monro, China, Feb. 16—Downs, Asia, Biddle, Bengal, Feb. 15—Portsmouth, Orwell, Dalrymple, China, March 5—Downs, St. Lawrence, Huggup, Mauritius, Feb. 14—Downs, Ellen, Dixon, Van Dieman's Land, Feb. 17 — Liverpool, Edinburgh, Lyall, N. S. Wales, March 16—Cowes, Tickler, Skeyzer, Batavia, Feb. 17—Liverpool, Tees, Dougall, Brown, Singapore, Feb. 3—8, Hastings, Helen, Currie, Manilla, Feb. 12—Liverpool, Princess Victoria, Bisset, N. S. Wales, Feb. 28—River, Sancho Panza, Spriggs, Mauritius, March 22—Dover, Daphne, Todd, Mauritius, March 10—13, Portsmouth, H. M.'s Ship Curaçoa, Dunn, Bengal, March 21—Portsmouth, H. M.s Ship Imogene, Blackwood, Bombay, March 7—14, Downs, Malcolm, Eyles, Bengal, March 9—Downs, Childe Harold, Lancaster, Bengal, March 14—Lizard, Anna Robertson, Nairne, China, Feb. 27—16, Dover, Catherine, Fenn, Bengal, March 14—Downs, Sarah Barry, Distant, S. Seas—Liverpool, Gondolier, Rhodes, Mauritius, April 10—17, Clyde, Renown, Macleod, Mauritius, April 15—20, Downs, Madras, Beach, Madras, March 13—Downs, Porcupine, Laing, Cape, March 7—27, Plymouth, Diamond, Smith, Cape, March 31—29, Falmouth, Mansfield, Williams, V. D.'s Land, March 9.